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The Canadian Druggist

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOLUME X.

January to December, 1898.

W. J. DYAS,
63 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

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The Canadian Druggist

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Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. X. TORONTO, JANUARY, 1897. No. 1

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Retrospective and Prospective.

The passing of another year, with its opportunities lost and won, money made and lost, friends severed and others gained, marks an epoch in the life of each of us.

As the time-worn resolve to "turn over a new leaf" comes to us with the dawning of a new year, so do all business plans and prospects present themselves. We naturally look back to see the mistakes made, and to lay down plans to prevent them in future. We sum up our losses, bad debts, imprudent purchases, injudicious business ventures, etc., and look for a more prudent and judicious way of conducting our affairs. We take our annual inventory of stock (or, if all do not, they should commence now), and we sum up our balance sheet, with the hope of finding a favorable showing. We also devise or map out our course for the coming year, and thus enter upon the well-trodden path with sundry experimental ideas and partially matured plans which time alone will tell whether they are workable or not.

For many of the druggists of Canada the year 1897 has not been altogether "a bed of roses" in a business way. The first of the year saw business in all branches in a very depressed condition, money scarce except in the banks, and a feeling of distrust prevailing from the previous year. The latter part of the year, however, brought a more confident tone to the business community, consequent upon the extremely favorable harvest reports from all sections of the country, and the large influx of foreign capital, which was principally confined to the mining centres.

Values of all kinds advanced, and the close of the year witnessed a decided improvement in all commercial lines. Notwithstanding the stringency of money matters, however, and the dullness of times, the failures in the drug trade of Canada have been comparatively few, partially

owing, no doubt, to the fact that the retail trade had been more than usually cautious in their purchases.

For the coming year the prospects are for the most part bright and the outlook promising. In certain localities, notably in Ontario, the unfortunate "cutting" of prices and the inroads on trade made by the department stores are still to be encountered, facts which will have to be considered and some means devised in order to re-imburse the retailer for his losses from these causes.

The retail druggist must now be more aggressive and wide-awake to any opportunities that present themselves for adding to his money-earning devices, not contenting himself with allowing business to be quietly drawn away from him, but in self-defence strive to nullify any designs against the business which he is engaged in, and branch out into whatever will be appropriate and at the same time lucrative additions. Business problems are presenting themselves which time alone will solve, and the drug trade must be wide-awake to the changing condition of affairs and keep in touch with those opportunities that present themselves for the improvement of existing conditions.

License Law Legislation.

As announced last month the response to the petitions asking for an amendment to the License Act was very general, and there is no doubt but to it is due in some measure the Bill which has been presented to the Legislature. A delegation of a large number of Toronto druggists waited on the Premier December 23rd and presented him with facts in reference to the grievances under the amendments of last session. Premier Hardy received the deputation very graciously, and told them that although he could not promise them all they asked for, yet they were willing to meet a special deputation and do what they could to meet their views. Accordingly a deputation consisting of Prof. Heebner, O.C.P., and Messrs. F. Holgate and J. H. Mackenzie with the solicitor, Mr. E. T. Malone, met members of the Cabinet by appointment, the result of which was the submitment to the Legislature of the Bill as given below, and which obtained its first reading December 30th, and its third reading January 12th.

BILL.

An Act respecting the sale of patent and other medicines, and of alcohol for the purposes of the arts and manufactures.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. The words "pharmaceutical chemist," or the word "chemist," when used in this Act shall mean a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist; the word "alcohol" shall mean "ethylic" or absolute alcohol; the word "spirits" shall mean proof spirits or spirits under proof; the word "liquor" or "liquors" shall mean intoxicating liquor; and the words "original and unbroken package" shall mean the package in which the patent or proprietary medicine is put up by the manufacturer.

2. Nothing in the Liquor License Act contained shall prevent the sale by a pharmaceutical chemist, or a merchant or company who deals in patent or proprietary medicines, of any patent or proprietary medicine in the original and unbroken package, which contains only sufficient alcohol to hold the medicine constituents thereof in solution or to prevent fermentation.

3. Nor shall anything in the said Liquor License Act contained prevent the sale by a chemist, merchant or company dealing in drugs and medicines of any tincture, fluid extract, essence, medicated spirit containing alcohol, prepared according to the formula of the British Pharmacopœia, or other recognized standard work on pharmacy, or medicine or other similar officinal compound or preparation, or perfume, nor the sale by such person or company for purely medicinal purposes of any mixture prepared as aforesaid containing alcohol or other drugs or medicines; nor shall the said Liquor License Act prevent the sale thereof in the original packages, as put up by a chemist, or manufactured by a merchant or company dealing in drugs and medicines; nor shall the said Act prevent the sale by a chemist, merchant or company dealing in drugs and medicines of alcohol in quantities of not more than one gallon at any one time for use in the arts or manufactures or for illuminating purposes.

4. Nor shall anything in the said Liquor License Act contained, apply to or prevent the sale by a pharmaceutical chemist, merchant or company dealing in drugs and medicines of any drug or medicine for strictly medicinal purposes, notwithstanding the mixture with such drug or medicine of alcohol as one of the necessary or *bona fide* ingredients thereof, provided that the quantity of alcohol so sold at any one time does not exceed six ounces.

5. Nor shall anything in the said Liquor License Act contained prevent such chemist, merchant or company dealing in drugs and medicines from selling, without the certificate of a duly registered medical practitioner, liquor in quantities of not more than six ounces at any one time when the same shall be required owing to a serious injury, or to the fainting of a person who may be brought or shall come into the premises of the chemist, or be in the immediate neighborhood of such premises or into contiguous premises, or in or upon premises adjoining such last mentioned premises, and the same is urgently required for the relief of such person.

6. Sub-section 2 of section 52 of said Liquor License Act is amended by adding immediately after the word "prescription," in the seventh line thereof, the words "when one is required"; but the said sub-section is not by this Act otherwise affected.

7. Where the Stipendary or Police Magistrate or Justice or Justices before whom a complaint is heard, find that any patent or proprietary medicine mentioned or referred to in section 2 of this Act, or any other medicine, preparation or mixture mentioned or referred to in sections 3, 4, or 5 of this Act, has been put up, manufactured or sold as a colorable device for the evasion of The Liquor License Act, the offender shall incur the penalties imposed by The Liquor License Act as in the case of sale of liquor without the license therefor by law required; and it shall not be necessary in the information, summons, warrant, conviction, distress warrant, commitment or other process or proceeding, save only in the finding or judgment, to set out that such patent or other medicine, preparation or mixture was put up, manufactured or sold as a colorable device for the evasion of The Liquor License Act, but it shall be sufficient if the complaint and all other necessary statements of the offence allege or refer to the sale of liquor without the license therefor by law required, as in the case of a prosecution under the said Liquor License Act for the sale of liquor without the license therefor by law required.

8. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect sections 26, 27 and 28, and Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act or the restriction upon the sale of poisons therein imposed.

1898

WE thank our numerous customers throughout the Dominion for their kind patronage during the past year and years, and we can assure them that it will be our aim in the future, as it has been in the past, to keep the best quality of goods in our lines which we can obtain. Our prices will always be found reasonable.

New Goods

BOVOX in 5-oz. (50 cts.) and 11-oz. ($1.00) bottles.
This is a superior Beef Essence.

LIEBIG'S Extract of Beef, Southwick Brand.
This is the genuine Liebig's Brand.

MOSES' Cough Lozenges, retailing at 5 cts.
24 Lozenges in shaving box; has been on the American market for over 20 years.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO GOOD SELLERS:

HEIDE'S Licorice Pastilles, Mint Jujubes and Assorted Jujubes.

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CE-ESS-CO'S Hypophosphite Tablets.

CE-ESS-CO'S Black Ink Tablets.
10 Tablets in glass phial; each tablet makes an ounce of splendid ink.

CHAPIREAU'S Cacheteurs and Cachets.

RESTUCCIA'S Pure Cream Salad Olive Oil.

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Are You

Using our Prescription Bottles, made up in our special *Wallaceburg White Glass?*

IF NOT YOU ARE

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SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg (Limited).

Extemporaneous Emulsions.....

Are rapidly and perfectly made by the use of

Acacine

The Perfect Emulsifier

90c. per package (1 lb.)

Cod Liver Oil	8 ozs.
Acacine	1½ ozs.
Oil Lemon	1 dr.
Calc. Hypophos	40 grs.
Soda "	40 grs.
Acid Citric	20 grs.
Syrup	2 ozs.
Water to make	16 ozs.

F.S.A.; or,

Put Acacine into a dry 16-oz. bottle and add 4 ozs. of oil with flavor and hypophosphites; shake well and add 4 ozs. of water in which acid is dissolved; shake, then add the syrup and 4 ozs. more oil; shake well and make up to 16 ozs. with water. **It never fails.**

"Diamond" Powdered Lye

Our "Diamond" Lye is cheaper and better than any other Lye offered. It pays the retailer better and he can recommend it; First, for **Purity**; it is full strength caustic soda. Second, because **Full Weight**. Third, for **Convenience** and **Economy**. It is sold in sound tin cans having TWO covers, neither of which are damaged in opening. After using a portion, the can may be perfectly sealed again and its contents preserved.

$3.60 per case of 4 doz., 5 per cent. 30 days.

Canadian Cattle Spice

The usefulness of a good tonic powder for live stock is too well recognized for it to be necessary that we should endeavour to enlighten any one on the subject. Perhaps, however, there may be room for a little more push in that line. To make this possible we will be pleased to supply you with advertising matter for distribution; and we offer you in our **"Canadian Cattle Spice"** an article of real merit at a low price. Sold in 100 lb. bags at $4.00 per bag, and in 10c. samples, attractively put up in cartons containing about a quart, at 70c. per dozen.

Crown Gelatine

75c. dozen. 1 package makes 1 quart.

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Write us; we will have traveller call or will send samples.

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Write for quotations on CONTAINERS

Knowles & Co.

LONDON, ONT.

9. A chemist or other person who keeps patent or proprietary medicines for sale shall upon request made in writing, signed by an officer of the license branch, to be named for that purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, permit the Inspector of Licenses, or such other person as shall be named therein, to take a sample sufficient for the purpose of analysis of any patent or proprietary medicine kept by him for sale. A refusal to comply with such request shall render the offender liable to a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $40 for such offence.

10. This Act shall be read with and as part of the Liquor License Act.

Section 3 corrects perhaps the most glaring defect of former legislation in prohibiting as it did the sale of tinctures, etc., without a prescription; it also allows the sale of alcohol "for use in the arts or manufactures or for illuminating purposes."

Section 4, it will be observed, allows the sale of a mixture containing not more than six ounces of alcohol, where such is "one of the necessary or *bona fide* ingredients." This applies, of course, to the preparation of what are usually termed family recipes, liniments, etc, and is a very necessary provision in the Act.

Section 7 is what we might term "the penal clause," and is intended to prevent the sale of compounds which, although sold under the name of medicines, are really intended as a guise for the consumption of spirits of some description. This is a very necessary clause and we are sure will be commended by the trade.

Reference is made in section 8 to portions of the Pharmacy Act, viz.:

Sec. 26 is in reference to certain poisons to be sold only in a certain manner as specified in Schedules A and C.

Sec. 27 prescribes penalties for wrongful sales, and Sec. 28 defines the penalties to be inflicted for infringements of the Act.

It should be borne in mind that this Bill does away with all previous bills or amendments to the License Act as referring to druggists. There need now be no registration of sales, as no liquor of any kind can be sold without prescription except as designated in Section 5, and in the case of alcohol mentioned in Section 3.

The Bill as a whole should be satisfactory to the drug trade, as well as being a safeguard against abuses which might creep in.

Review of the Year 1897.

A Canadian Year—Diamond Jubilee—Chemistry—Therapeutics—Pharmacy—Pharmacognosy—New Remedies—Botany.

The year 1897 has been essentially a Canadian year, and the absence of any remarkable discoveries, like that of the "X" rays and of argon, which gave special significance to the two preceding years, accentuated the fact. The Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria will, of course, be inseparably connected with 1897 for all time, but it was this event that gave Canada its hour and opportunity.

The first step towards something practical in the shape of Imperial Federation was taken by the Canadian government, and New Zealand is following. Besides this the visits of the British Association and of the British Medical Association have been the occasion of extending knowledge of the institutions and leading men of the Dominion. This prominence, combined with revival in trade, cannot fail to be productive of good, and the prediction of the ex-President of Toronto Board of Trade, that the next three years will bring unexampled prosperity, is in a fair way of being fulfilled.

Although no startling or epoch-making discoveries have been made in the past year, activity has reigned in all branches of science, and many important results have been recorded. Among these the experiment of Brown with seeds at the extraordinary temperature of 190° C calls for special notice, as the result is likely to compel biologists to revise their definition of life. At this low temperature no known animal or vegetable can exist and all chemical action ceases, yet seeds exposed for 110 hours were none the worse and grew as well as seeds not treated. Fluorine has been liquefied and the discoverer of argon and helium has described his ineffectual search for an element with an atomic weight between these two gases.

Organic remedies, similar to thyroid gland, do not appear to have made much progress during the year, but serum therapy or treatment by means of antitoxins is certainly gaining ground. The usual procession of new remedies has appeared and probably 95 per cent will disappear. A few new drugs have been brought forward, but experimental evidence is still wanting of their value, and chemical examination remains to be made. The inevitable Roentgen Society has been formed and we may therefore expect to learn still more of the nature of the mysterious rays. "Sixty years a Queen" has naturally led to many reviews of the progress made in science and the arts during the period.

CHEMISTRY.

The important experiments of Dewar upon the condensation of gases by means of pressure and great cold have been extended and a system of analysis almost founded upon them. The production of liquid fluorine has already been referred to, and was accomplished at about 185° C., by Moissan (who first isolated the element) and Dewar. It is a clear yellow liquid, and at that low temperature does not attack glass. It will not solidify, even at 210° C. Dewar has also described an apparatus for separating helium from liquid air. Hampson has devised an improved apparatus for producing liquid air under a pressure of 87 atmospheres, without any auxiliary refrigeration, in a few minutes. No well appointed laboratory will in future, it is natural to suppose, be considered complete without having liquid air "on tap." Rayleigh has given further observations on the separation of argon from the nitrogen of air by means of an electric flame when oxidation of nitrogen occurs. Shenstone has carried out further experiments on the production of ozone from dried oxygen, and has shown that moisture is not necessary in all cases of chemical reaction. Munby has invented a Bunsen burner for the use of acetylene, capable of yielding a flame comparable to the ordinary air-gas jet, and consuming only a cubic foot of acetylene per hour. Its heating effect is much greater than an ordinary Bunsen. Besides yielding acetylene, calcium carbide has been found by Warren to act as an excellent metallurgical reducing agent. Litharge, for instance, when heated with calcium carbide, yields metallic lead and calcium oxide, accompanied by vivid incandescence. Keating Stock makes an improved copper-zinc couple by adding acidulated solution of copper sulphate to granulated zinc. After thorough washing it is ready for use, and can be renewed in

the same manner over and over again. Clowes has described the reaction that takes place when couples of zinc-copper, magnesium-copper, etc, are immersed in water. Hydrogen is given off, basic sulphates are deposited, and oxide of copper formed. Sodium peroxide has been suggested as a third group reagent by Parr, who boils the slightly acid solution of metals with a small porcelain teaspoonful of the peroxide. Iron, manganese, cobalt, and nickel are precipitated, whilst aluminum, zinc, and chromium remain soluble. Besson claims to have prepared a new oxide of phosphorus, P_2O, by heating PH_4 Br. to 50° C., in a sealed tube with PO Cl_3. It is reddish-yellow solid, behaving similarly to phosphorus. The B.P. requirements of sodium iodide, that it shall contain 99 per cent. purity, is in excess of those of the U.S.P. or P.G., where 5 per cent. of moisture is allowed. Umney seems to suggest that the B.P. standard is too high, whilst he finds commercial iodide only assays about 86 to 91 per cent. of purity. Several new tests have been suggested for nitrous acid and nitrites. Naphthylamine-sulphonic acid with ammonia gives a rose color with nitrites; resorcin has also been recommended, used with sulphuric acid, and the red color estimated quantitatively by comparison. Sulphites materially affect all tests for nitrites, but the brucine test, according to Pickard, is least affected.

Moissan and Williams have effected combinations of iron, calcium, strontium and barium with boron, forming definite borides. This was accomplished by means of the electric furnace. Thus calcium boride was obtained by fusing dry calcium borate, aluminium turnings and sugar charcoal in a carbon crucible. These borides occur as micro-crystalline powder, hard enough to scratch rubies, and having the formula M Bo_6. Dymond and Hughes have shown that dithrionic as well as sulphuric acid is a product of the oxidation of sulpurous acid by permanganate of potassium. Evans suggested an improved process for making ferrous phosphate B. P., using decantation instead of washing to get rid of impurities and so avoiding oxidation. In the region of organic chemistry the alkaloids continue to attract attention, and repeated attempts at their synthetical production have been recorded. Chief among these is Fischer's synthesis of theobromine. Cytisine has been found by Gerrer in Baptisia tinctoria, as well as a glucoside baptisin. Paul and Cownley deny the conversion of cinchonine into cinchonidine as stated by Koenigs and Husmason. The various methods for determining morphine in opium preparations have been discovered by Farr and Wright. Anisol has been recommended by Touquet as a solvent for the purpose of separating codeine from morphine, the latter being practically insoluble. Hilger and Jackenack have described a method of estimating caffeine in tea and coffee in which the base is obtained undecomposed and pure. Hyde finds that solution of bleaching powder (liquor calcis chlorinate) is superior to bromine water in producing the well-known thalleoquin test for quinine. Petit and Polonovski stated that commercial salts of so-called pilocarpine are really salts of pilocarpine and pilocarpidine, which they regard as isomars. Since then some attempt has been made to disprove this assertion. Van Rijn and others have examined carica papaya and isolated carpaine. Da Silva described a new reaction for eserine and its salts, depending upon the green color obtained on evaporation of a strong nitric acid solution of the alkaloid. The green residue dissolves in dilute nitric acid giving fluorescent yellow-red solution. Santonin and its derivatives still afford numerous speculations as to its chemical composition. Trevor Laurence has accomplished the synthesis of citric acid by the condensation of ethylic oxalylacelate and bromacelate in presence of zinc. Coblentz disproved Robbins' assertion as to the identical nature of gelsemic acid and œsculin. An interesting substance provisionally named tuberculinic acid has been obtained by Schweinitz and Dorset from artificial cultures of tubercle bacillus. Camphor is the elusive guest of quite a number of chemists who are anxiously seeking to determine its constitution. An important step has been discovered in the synthetical production of this body by Perkin and Thorpe who have prepared camphoronic acid from trimethylglutaconic acid.

Schaffer estimates aloin by precipitation of the aqueous solution of aloes with calcium chloride. Dietrich suggests the detection of vanillin in benzoin, etc., by extracting with equal parts of hydrochloric acid and water, and after filtration through charcoal precipitate with pyrogallol. Koebler determines menthol in oil of peppermint by boiling with alcoholic soda for one hour and titrating with sulphuric acid. The iodine value of beeswax has been shown by Guyer to be about 8.5. Dimstaedter and Lifschute find myristic acid, carnaubic acid, carnaubyl alcohol, besides cholestirin in wool-fat. The chemistry of asafœtida is found by Polasek to include ferulic acid, asaresinol tannol and its ester. A large amount of work has been done upon essential oils, those of otto and geranium coming in for special attention. Umney has described the varieties of oil of feunel. Soldaini and Berte consider the best test for essence of lemon is the rotation observed, after distilling one half of the sample, in both residue and distillate. American petroleum has been analyzed by Mabery and the numerous constituents separated. The increased uses of formaldehyde suggested a better test for estimating this preservative, so Romijn devised two new ones. The first depending on oxidation by iodine in alkaline solution and the second on the combination of for maldehyde with K. C. N.

THERAPEUTICS AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

The progress of serum-therapy, as it is commercially termed, has already been referred to, and even those who at first regarded these serums with something like an anti-vaccinator's scorn have been compelled to admit their efficacy in certain cases. Whether it is true progress on scientific lines or mere extension of empiricism, time alone can determine. The importance of early and correct diagnosis of typhoid fever has led physicians to hail the serum test, known here as Johnston's method, with enthusiasm. Unfortunately, like Erhlick's diazor test for typhoid, by means of sulphhanic acid, it is not infallible. Still the report of the American Medical Association is on the whole distinctly favorable as it is regarded as the most constant and reliable reaction. Serum for erysipelas, snake-bites, diptheria, tetanus, etc., are also being lauded, and in regard to diphtheria antitoxin statistics have been published showing in many institutions a marked reduction in mortality, especially amongst children since the constant use of the serum. Elsaesser strongly recommends minute doses of atrophine and cocaine in diphtheria, whilst using a gargle of chlorate of potassium or oil of turpentine. The successful treatment of yellow fever by inoculation of serum is reported by Freire in Brazil. Koch is still working away

"FLY PADS."

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Direct the attention of the Drug Trade to the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, restraining The Lyman Brothers and Company (Limited) from imitating "Fly Pads," and give public

NOTICE

that all parties manufacturing or selling imitations of "Fly Pads" will be proceeded against in the Courts.

In the High Court of Justice.

BETWEEN **ARCHDALE WILSON & COMPANY,** Plaintiffs,

—AND—

LYMAN BROTHERS & COMPANY (Limited), Defendants.

The 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897.

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th days of January, A.D. 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper, both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. IT IS THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such matter as to mislead.

3. And this Court doth not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT, Deputy Clerk at Hamilton.

For Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

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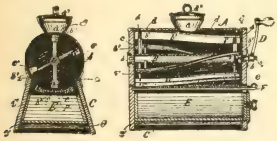

Changeable Sieves—40 to 60 mesh with each Mixer.

Dust proof and easily cleaned.

Rubber Brush rubs out all lumps before sifting.

UNEQUALLED FOR SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY.

IN THREE SIZES suitable to mix 5 lbs., 10 lbs., and 25 lbs., at $6.50, $10, and $15 each.

This Machine mixes Powders thoroughly, then forces them through sieves of the proper fineness. The only Mixer and Sifter which holds the Powder until well mixed, then sifts it.

See what they say: W. J. DYAS, Esq. Dear Sir,—Please send us at once one Excelsior Mixer, 10 lb. capacity, same kind as we got some years ago. They give every satisfaction HATTIE & MYLINS, Halifax, N.S.

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Having all the advantages afforded by the largest Onyx Works in the world, we give our customers the very highest grade of Soda Fountains at lower prices than it is possible for other manufacturers to make. We will save you 20 to 50 per cent. on any style of apparatus you desire.

ONYX

Fountains

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Trust Agents will tell you that our Fountains are no good. But we will give you the names of Druggists throughout the country who say our apparatus is the best they ever used. Which will you believe—the interested Trust Agent, or the disinterested Druggist? Why spend a dollar with the Soda Fountain Trust? It was organized to crush competition that it might bleed the Druggists of the country. There are a number of thoroughly responsible houses outside of the Trust, all making fine goods. Patronize any one of them in preference to the Trust. The talk of Trust Agents about the "quality" of Trust goods is bosh—rot—nothing more. They need some kind of an excuse for trying to get big prices—consequently they talk "quality." The Lautz Co., the largest Onyx firm in the world, is located in Buffalo. They build all of our apparatus. Ask Trust Agents if they ever heard of the Lautz Co.—whether the Lautz Co. does most of the fine work for the Trust houses.

Prices and Terms will always be made to suit. Apparatus sent on approval to responsible parties. Second-hand Fountains, all makes, very cheap. New Catalogue free by express to intending purchasers. Get our prices before placing your order with anyone. We will save you money—20 to 50 per cent.

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with tuberculin, and claims to have prepared a glycerin extract which will give immunity against tubercle bacillus as well as against the toxins it generates. He distinguishes the new tuberculin as T.R. Interesting observations upon bacteria and disease have been made by Symes Thompson, showing the dangers from milk, water, etc., as carriers of disease.

The physiological effect of suprarenal capsule extract has been studied by Vincent, who found that large doses injected subcutaneously produced muscular weakness and finally paralysis. Chittenden has shown that permaganate of potassium, borax, quinine, and salts of alkaloids act antagonistically to the peptic ferment; while Weber has proved that many of the so-called harmless dyes retard digestion. Olive oil as a specific in the treatment of typhoid fever has been recommended on the strength of a 100 per cent. successful cases. Digitalis and nitrites are antagonistic, the latter completely arresting the physiological action of digitalis on blood vessels. Extract of chelidonium has been revived as a Russian remedy for cancer, but little success has attended its use. Extract of helianthus (sunflower) has been given as a substitute for quinine in malaria. Practical experiments with toxic doses of Indian hemp have been recorded by Marshall, and the unsatisfactory state of our knowledge of the active principles pointed out. Hydrochlorate of morphine is suggested by Heim as an antidote to potassium cyanide by hypodermic injection. Chlorate of sodium has been recommended by Duorac as a palliative in the treatment of uterine cancer. Bulkley found that 20 to 30 grain doses, every half hour for three doses, was an infallible remedy for cold in the head. Methylene blue has been stated to be a valuable remedy as an injection for gonorrhœa, but Moore recommends it in three grain doses, three times a day, internally. Philpots prescribes the same remedy in two grain doses after food twice daily in obstinate cases of chronic rheumatoid artritis. The oxygen treatment of wounds is stated to give excellent results, and in the case of gout and rheumatism, hot-air treatment has been highly praised. Natural oil of wintergreen when applied to the skin causes irritation and in some cases eruption, according to Vidal. This does not occur when pure methyl salicylate is employed. It is convenient here to refer to the successful meeting of the British Medical Association held at Montreal, August 30th to Sept. 5th, under the presidency of T. G. Roddick, M.D. The association embraces some sixteen or seventeen thousand members and is a flourishing and powerful medical corporation with its headquarters in London, Eng. The annual museum of drugs and surgical instruments held in Victoria Rink was of special interest, but the other attractions were so numerous that the number of physicians who attended the museum was comparatively small.

PHARMACY.

First of all it is necessary to record that in spite of some expectation the Imperial British Pharmacopœia will not bear the date of 1897. It is expected within the next month, and something like four years will have been spent in its revision. The usual interim revision notes for the next U.S.P. have been published, bearing suggestions for improving the 1890 edition. In France a special commission has been formed to prepare a new edition of the Codex. The new Russian Pharmacopœia is in hand, and a list of deletions and additions has been published. A new supplement to the Belgian Pharmacopœia has appeared, and it is understood that the Pharmacopœia itself is about to undergo revision. In England the metric system is now properly legalized, but is adopted only when and where desired, and not compulsorily. Amongst the numerous suggestions for improved processes, etc., Lucas has given a useful paper on the B. P. ointments. Martindale discussed preservatives, such as salicylic acid, boric acid, chloroform, etc., for pharmaceutical preparations, and pointed out their failings and drawbacks. Remington brought forward an old suggestion that acetic acid should replace alcohol in extracting many drugs, and claimed that nux vomica, kola, ipecacuanha, squill, cochicum, and sanguinaria could be successfully extracted by acetic acid. Under the name of "titroles," combinations of extract of malt with cod liver oil, castor oil, etc., were introduced in Germany as novelties. Pearson recommended the addition of one grain of powdered tragacanth to glycerinum amyli to prevent the deliquescence of this preparation. Essence of vanilla should not be used, according to Williams, until it has been kept at least a year. The latest deodorant for iodoform is stated to be thymol, but proportions are not given, so one may naturally feel sceptical. Mercurial ointment may be quickly prepared, according to Barbi, by shaking the mercury with a decoction of saponaria root and adding to a molten mixture of lard and white wax. Lanolin has again been recommended as a basis for this ointment. Picric acid was suggested for burns last year by McLellan, and antiseptic dressings of it in the form of gauze and wool, as well as plaster, have been introduced. Rauschenberg experimented with distilled rose water, and found that a small proportion of oil of cloves gave a superior spirit and rose water. Mustard has been extensively analyzed by McFarlane, and reported the majority of samples as adulterated by the admixture of wheat starch. Farr and Wright condemn the green extracts of the B. P., and suggest the alcoholic extraction of the dry drug and assaying the product. The eighth International Congress of Pharmacy was held at Brussels, and a batch of resolutions, as usual, agreed to. The next meeting is thoughtfully arranged for 1900 at Paris, so as to coincide with the great Exhibition.

PHARMACOGNOSY.

Each year the list of drugs that have been examined by pharmacists and chemists grows larger, and our knowledge of the constituents is rapidly improving. The study of pharmacognosy is widely recognized as the proper subject for pharmacists and new drugs are always readily attacked. Commercial gelsemium has been examined by Sayre and found to consist of rhizonce, root and stem, in varying proportions. As the therapeutic properties are supposed to occur in the rhizonce and root, the stem should be separated. The two varieties of ipecacuanha have afforded Schneider the opportunity of discovering a method of detecting the presence of carthagena powder in that of rio. He claims that discoid starch grains indicate the presence of the former; but histologists are not unanimous in accepting his description of the angular starch grains, which considerably discounts his claim. Glass examined three kinds of commercial ginger, and pronounced in favor of African as superior in aroma and strength, for the purpose of making a soluble essence, to either Jamaica or Cochin. Sayre has also given the microscopical differences between the barks of Rhanunes purchiana, R. franguld and R. californica. Schneider has done similar histological work on true and wild mace. Holmes has described

the cultivation of sumbul root in England, the young plants having been sent from Russia. The histology of belladonna leaf has been exhaustively studied by Dohme, and the different characteristics of datura, duboisia, and other leaves, pointed out. Hill has given a useful comparison between Jamaican and Surinam quassia. An extensive histological survey of commercial jaborandi leaves has been made by Geigor. Powdered drugs are so liable to adulteration that during the past few years many attempts have been made by means of the microscope to show the presence of foreign matter. Kraemer gave some useful formulæ and hints in a paper at the Minnetonka meeting of the A.P.A. The resemblance of the starches from white pine bark and maize is so close that Johnstone has drawn attention to it. The gross adulteration of insect powder is well known, and Durrant has given a useful method of testing same. Schlotterbeck has published hints on the histological study of drugs that cannot fail to be useful to the observant pharmacist. The pharmacology of Kola has been summarized by Corles. According to La Wall, 50 per cent. of the Japan wax of commerce is adulterated with starchy material. Civet has been shown by Braithwaite to be largely adulterated. A German sample of resin of scammony, examined by Thomson, consisted of gum and starch. A spurious balsam of tolu was found by Braithwaite, but its identity was not established. Sander maintains that the proportion of strychnine to brucine in nux vomica and St. Ignatius beans is constant; in the former the proportion is 1 molecule of strychnine to one molecule of brucine; in the latter, 2 molecules of strychnine to 1 of brucine. The characters, and especially the microscopic features, of the various forms of frunel seed have been described by Umney. Aspidin is the name given by Bochm to the crystals isolated from the ethereal extract of male fern. Hatters has described the best method of cutting sections of fruits, such as capsicum, after imbedding in celloidin. Amongst some little known drugs, Kinkelibah was examined by Schlagdenhauffen, as it was stated to stop vomiting; Japanese chillies have been noticed by Umney to be less pungent, although brighter in color, than zanzibar; mescal, or muscale buttons, belonging to the genus anhalonium, and stated to act like cannabis indica; ayapana, consisting of the leaves of a species of eupatorium, used as a stomachic tonic and domestic remedy in Brazil; the root of balsamorzhiza, used as a cure for tobacco craving.

NEW REMEDIES.

Several drugs have already been referred to that might fairly claim to be considered new remedies. But during the past decade the flood of synthetic remedies has monopolized the description. In the diary of an English trade journal nearly 100 new synthetic remedies are mentioned as having seen the light in 1897. Many of these are purely fancy names for chemical or pharmaceutical compounds. Formaldehyde is responsible for *amyloform*, a combination of starch and formaldehyde; *dextroform*, the condensation product of dextrin and formaldehyde; *eka-iodoform*, a mixture of iodoform and formaldehyde; *formaldehyde-casein*, etc. *Benzacetin* is recommended for neuralgia and sleeplessness. *Chinaptal* is a combination of quinine, and B-naphthol sulphonate recommended as an antipyretic and intestinal antiseptic. *Eucaine B*, closely related to eucaine, and with the same local anæsthetic properties. *Euchinine* or *euquinine*, claimed to be tasteless derivative of quinine. *Guaiacetin*, related to guaiacol, and used in 8 grain doses in phthisis. *Holocaine* and *Orthoform*, new substitutes for cocaine and eucaine. *Kryofin*, obtained by heating para-phenetidin with methyl glycolic acid, and claimed to be superior to phenacetin in allaying neuralgia. *Malarin*, used for the same purpose, and closely allied to kyrofin as well as phenacetin. *Phospho-guaiacol* is a crystalline powder, non-caustic, and tolerated in doses of one to two drachms. *Tannosal*, a tannic acid derivative of creosote which is non-caustic and soluble. Amongst drugs not mentioned before Monsonia is a new remedy from the Orange Free State for dysentery. Yohimbe bark, recommended as an aphrodisiac. A new synthetic mydriatic, dilating the pupil as completely as homatropin. It is called *Euphthalmine*.

BOTANY.

One of the most interesting observations recorded during the year has been that relating to the vitality of seeds after immersion in liquid air at the extraordinarily low temperature of 190° C., made by Horace Brown, and already referred to. Holmes has given an exceedingly interesting account of botany as a business investment, which we reproduced in our October issue. It well repays careful perusal, and the important suggestions respecting the commercial value of a knowledge of microscopy, bacteriology, etc., deserve consideration. An ingenious theory respecting the presence of toxic bodies in plants has been put forward by Cummins. He suggested that these poisons are lethal to the organisms of the soil and produced by the irritation or fermentation caused by these organisms. In this way he built up a system of vegetable antitoxins similar to what is at present accepted regarding animals. The assimilation of nitrogen has always been an interesting phenomenon to botanists, and Laurent showed that for the proper performance of this function the action of ultra-violet rays is essential. Newbigin divided the pigments of plants into soluble lipochromes and insoluble anthocyans. The poisonous nature of the seeds of *lathryous sativus* is known to veterinary surgeons, and McDougall showed that the continued use of pulse may lead to paralysis. Morison has described the histological character of the three principal vegetable tissue systems. Green found that light acted injuriously on diastase, especially the violet and green part of the visible spectrum. Rywosch considered that oil in leaves is not a reserve food-material as it is when it occurs in the stems of woody plants. Its function appeared from his observations to be that of taking up the xanthophyll. The alteration of pink hydrangea to blue has been usually attributed to iron in the soil, but Molisch found that only ferric sulphate would act in this way, whilst alum, as aluminium sulphate, is equally as efficient. Mattej investigated the red spots that frequently appear on leaves, petals, etc., and found them to consist of a gum-resin colored by an essential oil. Researches on chlorophyll by Stocklasa showed that a great similarity exists between lecithin and chlorophyll, phosphoric acid is always present, but iron is not present. During the year botany has lost one of its foremost teachers, his textbook, lectures and history of botany having been regarded as classics during the past twenty years. He was professor of botany at the University of Wurzburg, and a member of the leading learned societies all over the world.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The progress in this branch of science is now rapidly clearing away many of the difficulties that beset its infancy. The

It pays

Every Druggist to put up his own Proprietary Medicines and push their sale as far as compatible with fairness to manufacturers of standard patents.

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are the handiest, most attractive, and cheapest to use.

We have the most complete facilities in Canada for

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Order a Gross or ¼ Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

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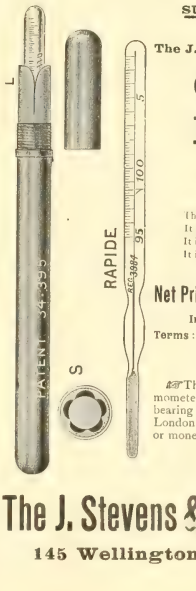

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LAXATIVE
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The Box of 40 pills 25 free by Post
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PLAIN, LACQUERED
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MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN
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For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundryines throughout Canada.

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We will pay cash for [illegible] retail druggists and

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while [illegible] Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and exhides them in a drawer behind his counter where they [illegible] or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how [illegible]

Canadian Druggists' Exchange
Conducted by DR. W. E. HAMILL
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If you want to sell
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ANYWHERE

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Full List of Labels and Stores always on hand.

It Saves Time and Money

Diseases of the Stomach.
COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE.
The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

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STIMULATING and REFRESHING
LIQUEUR HOR.
KOLA, COCA and
LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.
A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility.

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[illegible] the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As [illegible]
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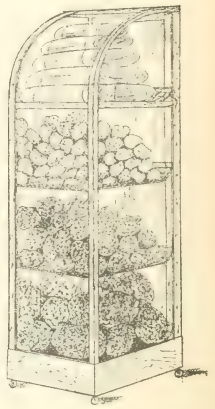

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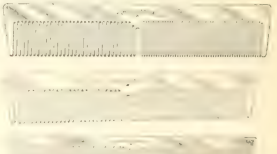

Bellows. Eye Protectors. Lumbar Eye Shades.
Una's Superfatty Soap.

goal of photographers is the production of colored pictures by direct action of light. So far, Ives' photo chromascope was the best attempt at indirectly obtaining colors by means of pictures taken through red, blue and green glass respectively. Early in 1897, however, Chassagne of Paris demonstrated an important step towards the goal, and although a certain amount of sceptism exists as to the nature of the result, there can be no doubt as to the effective picture obtained. The radiolint, as it is called, is produced by immersing the print or positive in a colorless liquid of a mordant of albumin and salt. The blue, green and crimson solution are next applied in turn and the finished print presents a picture in colors with the dark brown silver image underneath. The process is patented, and a company has been formed to work it, the American rights having been sold, it is stated, for $25,000. An exceedingly useful paper on the pharmacist as a photographic dealer, appeared in our November issue, giving a number of developing and other solutions that can be readily prepared for the use of amateur photographers. The new Roentgen Society, under Silvanus Thompson, will probably extend our knowledge of these mysterious X rays. Meville and Heycock have examined sodium-gold alloys under the Roentgen rays; Dixon and Baker have demonstrated the chemical inactivity of the rays, and Hemptinne has confirmed their results even with solutions sensitive to light. Acetyline has been used largely for lantern projection, and the oxy-hydrogen flame playing upon a lump of zirconia is stated to give a better light than lime-light. The calcium carbide industry for the production of acetylene bids fair to become an important industry, and the extensive water-power of Canada has been utilized for this purpose in the Lake of St. John's District, Province of Quebec, and elsewhere.

Several years ago an association was formed in Chicago to test the validity of the United States phenacetine patents, and the members subscribed to a fund to be used in carrying the case to the highest court. An appeal was sent out to druggists asking subscriptions, but the response was very meagre. As the question was a large one, and involved a very large expenditure to push it, the original members have disbanded the organization, refunding to its members the balance of the money on hand.

Trade Notes

Norman R. McKenzie, druggist, Newcastle, N. B., is dead.

Dr. Stewart has opened a new drug store at Griswold, Man.

W. J. Fleming, of Prince Albert, was in Toronto recently on a visit.

Dr. P. A. Holmes is opening a new drug business at Parrsboro, N. S.

Hastings & Co. have opened a new drug store at 63 Charlotte St., St. John, N. B.

Duncan McLean has purchased the drug business of C. W. Walden, Shubenacadie, N. S.

A. C. Gaviller, formerly in business in Grand Valley, has moved his drug stock to Sudbury, Ont.

The Egyptian Rheumatic Oil Co., dealers in patent medicines, Halifax, N. S., has been registered.

The Druggists Corporation of Canada Limited, have opened a warehouse at 32 Colborne St., Toronto.

E. Scarlett, formerly of Dundas, Ont., has purchased the drug business of Dr. H. A. Wright, Oak Lake, Man.

The firm of W. A. Griffiths & Co., druggists, Vancouver, B. C., have dissolved partnership, Mr. LePatourel retiring.

The firm of Coderre et Frere, druggists, consisting of C. E. Coderre and Jos. A. Coderre, have registered as druggists in Montreal, Que.

Dr. Alyen has purchased the drug business of W. E. Thomson, Fort Saskatchewan, N. W. T. Mr. Thomson is moving to Manitoba.

Dr. Hicks has opened an additional drug store at Griswold, Man., making two new drug businesses in that place, which are chronicled this month.

F. Lawson, of the firm of Lawson & Jones, druggist's printers, London, Ont., left New York on the 12th inst. by steamer *Teutonic* on a business trip to Europe.

The meeting of the wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Manfts. Association was to have been held Dec. 28th, has been postponed until a date in this month to be named by the President.

W. J. Fielding & Co. have opened a warehouse at 117 and 119 Simcoe St., Toronto, as dealers in crude and powdered drugs and drug grinders. Mr. Fielding was formerly of the firm of the Holgate-Fielding Co.

Bert Smith, for some years with the Lyman Bros. & Co. Limited, and latterly with Scott & McMillan, is now with the American Silver Truss Co., of Yonkers, N. Y. He represents them from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast.

We regret to learn that Mr. J. Mattison, manager of the London (Ont.) drug warehouse of Kerry, Watson & Co., was injured in the recent sad accident which happened in that city, by the collapse of a portion of the floor of the City Hall. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

On Jan. 1st, the firm name of the well known drug house of British Columbia, Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, was changed to that of Henderson Bros. No other change is being made, the members of the firm being the same as formerly, viz., J. N. Henderson, T. M. Henderson and Wm. Henderson.

We regret to have to chronicle the death of Mr. B. Reed, manager of the wholesale drug warehouse of Evans & Sons, Montreal, which occurred while undergoing a surgical operation. Deceased had been with the firm for over 20 years and was very highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was 56 years of age and leaves a widow and three children.

At the recent municipal elections in Ontario the following druggists were elected to the highest office in the municipality, being chosen as mayors of their respective towns: J. A. Hacking, Listowel; J. Urquhart, Oakville; J. DeWitt Martyn, Kincardine.

Amalgamation.

Concentration of forces seems to be the order of the day. A few months ago we announced the amalgamation of two prominent wholesale drug houses in New York, now we are informed that the drug firms of Williams, Davis, Brooks & Co. and T. H. Hinchman & Sons, of Detroit have been consolidated into one firm, the name being "Williams, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons." The president of the new firm is Wm. C. Williams, vice-president and general manager James E. Davis, capital stock $600,000. The business will be conducted in the premises occupied by Williams, Davis & Brooks Co.

LUCIFER MATCHES, the discovery of Sir Isaac Holden, whose death was recorded recently, were put upon the market by chemists.

Montreal College of Pharmacy Christmas Sessional Examinations, Dec. 23, 1897.

PHARMACY AND MATERIA MEDICA, SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner—Prof. T. D. Reed, M.D., J.P.

(1) Give the steps in the soda process of Leblanc, as equations. In one short ton of crystallized sodium carbonate, how much is water and how much metal? (2) Name five official preparations containing mercury in the metallic state. In the case of a 50 per cent. ointment of mercury, containing only mercury sp. grav. 13.5 and grease .950, how much by weight of the ointment would be required to fill a 16 oz. pot? (3) Explain the manufacture of Magnesia Ponderosa beginning with Epsom salts. How much $H_3C_6H_5O_7H_2O$ would be required to saturate 100 grains of magnesiæ carb. B.P.? (4) Name two official preparations in iron in the dyad state, and two in the triad. In the preparation of the official solution of per-compounds of iron detail the test which indicates the completion of the process. (5) Certain elements are designated halogenous radicals. Give in outline a method of obtaining those which have preps. B.P. (6) Name the Galenical preparations which contain added potassium sulphate. (7) Preparations of sodium, ammonia, potassium, lithia, are used as antacids. Taking 10 grains of lithia carbonate as a standard dose, how much Potassium Bicarbonate would be equal to it in neutralizing power? (8) Name the B.P. preparations of Calcium. Indicate briefly the method of manufacture of calx chlorata. How is this powder tested? (9) Distinguish between white lead, black lead, red lead. Relate the chemistry of the process for the preparation of so-called Goulard Extract. (10) Name five mineral acids of B.P. Select one, and note of it appearance of B.P. form, sp. gr., dose, and some tests of identity.

MATERIA MEDICA.—FIRST YEAR.

Examiner—Prof. J. E. W. Lemoine.

No. 1. Calculate the weight of a gallon of sulphuric acid △1,843. Find the weight in grammes of a litre of alcohol △838.

No. 2. (*a*) A body weighs 160 grammes, in water it weighs 100; find its sp. gr. (*b*) A pint of a liquid weighs 19½ oz., find its sp. gr. No. 3. (*a*) 20 degrees below zero C, corresponds to what figure on Fahrenheit's scale? (*b*) 22 degrees below zero F, is equal to what degree Centigrade? No. 4. What are the advantages of evaporation *in vacuo*? No. 5. How may we dilute 5 litres of syrup △1.40 to produce a liquid △1.33. No. 6. Two specimens of opium powder contain respectively 8 and 15 per cent. of morphine, how may these be mixed to produce 10 oz. of powder of the strength of B.P. No. 7. Give a definition of distillation. No. 8. Give a definition of sublimation. No. 9. How may the following be filtered, nitric acid, etherial solutions, solution of silver nitrate, solution potas permangon, castor oil. No. 10. Give a definition of the terms: Amorphous, efflorescent, deliquescent, simple solution, chemical solution.

CHEMISTRY.—SECOND YEAR.

Examiner.—Prof. C. A Penter

No. 1. Give the chemical reactions of corrosive sublimate. No. 2. You have a white pulverulent substance insoluble in water. Ammonia dissolves it, but diluted with water this solution is milky. H_2S or NH_4HS gives a black. $K_2Cr_2O_4$ gives yellow. H_2SO_4 in the solution does not cause precipitation. The original body heated with H_2SO_4 and a crystal of $FeSO_4$ gives off red vapors. What is this body? No. 3. In the case of K. Br. in solution with a little bromine water, in the cold it gives a blue with starch. What may we conclude? No. 4. By what reactions may we recognize As_2O_3? No. 5. What are the common characteristics of the sulphides, Sn. Sb, Au, As? No. 6. Into a saline solution we pour solution of K_2SO_4, we get a white precipitate. What may we suspect? No. 7. The above saline liquid treated with H_2S or NH_4HS gives a black precipitate. What is it? No. 8. How may we know that a salt contains a negative organic radical? Indicate the method of recognizing azote in a body which is not nitrite nor a nitrate? No. 9. A solution is not precipitated by H_2S nor by NH_4HS, nor by $Co_3(NH_4)_2$. Heated with K Ho it gives off NH_3. After strong heating the residue is dissolved in H Cl, the solution is precipitated by Na_2Co_3 but not by H_2SO_4. The only negative radical known as yet in the original body is Cl. Name the positive radicals in double salt. No. 10. Indicate the chief reactions of K_4FeCy_6 and K Fe Cy, with dyad iron and triad iron, also with copper. How is iron affected by K S Cy?

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.—JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner.—Prof. Joseph Bemrose, F.C.S.

(1) Why does water, when steadily heated, pass only gradually into steam? (2) Suppose two forces of equal value, say 35, are active, at right angles to each other, what is the value of the resultant force? (3) What do you understand by the following terms: "Synthesis," "a calorie," "cohesion," "allotropy." (4) Two similar glass tubes of moderate bore, are filled to the same height, the one with quicksilver, the other with water; are the two fluid columns exactly alike, or not? If not, how do they differ, and why? (5) Give the symbols, atomic weights and quantivalence of a dozen elementary bodies, and the physical and chemical properties of one of them. (6) Given the molecular weight of a gas, how would you calculate the weight of a given volume of it? (7) Calculate the percentage composition of Epsom salts. (8) What is meant by the diffusion of gases? State the law expressing the rate of diffusion. (9) A glass globe holds 100 litres of air at normal T. and P. How much gas will escape when the temperature rises to 15° C and the pressure falls to 752 m. m.? (10) When steam is passed over red hot charcoal the products are hydrogen and carbonic gas; put this statement into the form of an equation, and give weights and volumes of the gases as thereby shown.

BOTANY.

Examiners { Prof. J. Bemrose F.C.S. / Prof. J. E. Morrison, F.R.M.S.

(1) Give an account of the principal modes of cell formation. (2) Describe the cork cells; where are they found and what are their function. (3) Describe the transverse section of a monocotyledonous and of a dicotyledonous stem. (4) Describe the growing point of an exogenous stem. (5) What portions of the meristem tissue enter into the formation of the leaf-bud? and what parts of the leaf tissues do they respectively produce? (6) In what particulars does the central cylinder or stele, differ in root and stem. (7) Why are palisade cells found in one row, in two rows, and sometimes on both surfaces of a leaf? (8) Write as fully as you can about the epidermis. (9) Where are sieve tubes found? Give some idea of their appearance under the microscope. (10) What are the functions of the chlorophyll?

It has been calculated that in the case of a man six feet high, it takes one-twentieth of a second for a message to travel along his nerves from the brain to the feet, so the theory arises that a shorter a man is the sharper he should be.

STEARNS' Wine of Cod Liver Oil

In presenting Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns'—we do not claim it to be a food, but a stimulant to the processes of assimilation and nutrition. To be sure the manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil by the steam process, and those who are pushing emulsions of Cod Liver Oil, are very much opposed to the light brown Cod Liver Oil for obvious reasons. On account of the sightly product produced by the steam process they certainly have appearances on their side, but when a comparison is made between the therapeutic efficiency of the pale, straw-colored oil and the light brown oil, the latter is more efficacious. Why employ the fatty matter at all when the extractives can be administered separately from all the nauseous, fishy taste and disagreeable associations of Cod Liver Oil itself? Fat in no case stimulates tissue building. In fact, the fat has the property of inhibiting or slowing up cell action, and while it thus prevents tissue waste to a certain extent, it may cause an accumulation in the system of the products of waste to the detriment of the patient. Extractives, on the contrary, containing the substances which stimulate cell activity, not only clear the cells of the waste matter by increasing their activity, but cause them to take up nutritive material from the food and thus build fresh and healthy tissues in place of those wasted by disease. Unless food is given with Wine of Cod Liver Oil it is like putting a blower on an already exhausted fire without putting on fresh fuel. But why give the nauseous fat of cod livers when butter, cream or the fat of meat may be employed without disagreeing with the patient's stomach? Under proper diet, in which fat takes its relative proportion with the other ingredients necessary to nutrition, and with the use of the extractives as contained in Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns'—better results may be secured in most cases than by Cod Liver Oil medication as generally practised.

Our Brochure on Wine of Cod Liver Oil, entitled "From Source to Finish," we will gladly mail to any pharmacist who may be interested enough in the subject to write to us for a copy.

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil is sold by all Jobbers at $8 00 per dozen, or may be ordered direct from the Manufacturers

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists,

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Detroit, Mich. **London, Eng.** **New York City.**

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE L. H. & S. MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

is it asking too much to crave the privilege of sharing our profits with the retailer? We appreciate the value of the retail druggist's personal push in the sale of Cascarets and No-To-Bac, and are willing to pay for it. Every druggist who sells our goods and does not write us at once for our new and liberal proposition, in force Aug. 1, 1897, will lose money. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

Pharmacy in England.

Aq. Sambruci Trip.—Erythrol Tetranitrate—Microscopes for Canada—Progress of the English P.A.T.A.—A Rich Norwegian Mine—Photographic Mounts.

Elder Flower water is one of those old-fashioned preparations that seem to be slowly dying out, its reputation as a vehicle for eye lotions having already waned. A great part of that used in pharmacy is imported from the south of France, together with rose water and orange flower water. But the Anti-fermentive Company—a company formed to run a preparation similar to salicylic acid and recommended for preserving jam, meat, etc.—of London, Eng., have taken up the distillation of elder flower water from English flowers, and have certainly obtained a superior product. One of their representatives informs me that a good deal of sophisticated elder flower water comes from the Continent, and is merely a "faked" product of orange flower water, with a trace of citronella. Some time ago, Messrs. Bush & Co. showed me a little phial containing the otto or essential oil of elder flower, which they valued at a good deal higher price than otto de rose; in fact, about $25 per oz. In order to obtain their supply of elder flower water all the year round, many firms preserve a sufficiency for their need by mixing the flowers when fresh with salt. It can then be distilled as required, but the product is not so fine as if it be distilled at the proper time.

The sad death of one of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s assistants through an explosion, caused by pounding erythrol tetranitrate in a mortar, has attracted attention to this chemical. It is closely related to nitro-glycerin chemically, erythrol being a tetrahydric alcohol, winest glycerin is, of course, a trihydric alcohol. In the evidence, the firm's chemist clearly laid the whole blame on the deceased assistant, and the suggestion was made that he had no business to be compounding it in the method indicated. In dealing with these decomposable, but not necessarily explosive, bodies, care and common sense must be exercised. For instance, picric acid can be safely handled in solution or gently pulverized by itself, but with certain combinations it forms salts that are quite liable to explode by percussion.

An instance of the revival in Canadian trade was given me last week by a firm of microscope and camera makers. They had just shipped fifty microscopes and a number of their special cameras to Canada. In philosophical instruments as well as cameras, English manufacturers claim that they can easily compete, both in quality and price, with the United States. Moreover, nearly all the more recent improvements have been made in England, although it must be admitted that in cheapness of lenses the French beat us. The principal plate and paper manufacturers formed an association early in the year, with the object of maintaining retail prices. This has given the foreign manufacturer an opportunity of placing his wares on the English market, but they are not by any means liked. Most amateurs, after trying one or two of the principal makes, settle down to the one they like best and will try no other. There can be no doubt that the reduced price of silver has enabled manufacturers to pocket handsome profits during the year, as it is an important item in the cost of manufacturing both plates and points.

The progress of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association in England in fighting the cutting problem has been slow, but eminently satisfactory. It has been proved over and over again that local arrangements will never meet the case, and mere pious expressions of disapproval at extreme cutting will avail nothing. The drug stores are only two glad of patent and proprietary medicines as stalking horses or advertisements. These goods afford them the opportunity of stating usual price so-and-so, our price, something very much lower. It should not be forgotten, however, that even if all these proprietaries were on the protected list of the association, the tactics of the cutter would be unaltered. He would still take lines like chemical food or Epsom salt and quote absurd prices. But this form of competition could be more easily met, and the public is not so anxious to buy wholesale quantities even if they are cheap. The pity of it is that an association formed for the sole object of ameliorating one of the most objectionable phases of modern business has not secured unanimous support. Many of the leading members in the trade, who have all along been securing full prices, prefer to sneer at the partial adhesion of manufacturers. As if the most potent argument that could possibly appeal to the manufacturers would not be the unanimity of the trade upon the subject. If the retailer requires no salvation, why should the manufacturer stir to secure it for him.

I have just received an interesting document from an enterprising Norwegian, who having heard of the interest caused by the discovery of helium, and being the happy possessor of a mine containing cleveite, is apparently under the impression that it is a useful commodity to druggists. The following is abstracted from the circular of Herr Maurite Karlevold, of Sandnœs, Norway: "In the mountains of Norway are often found the rarest minerals in the world, such as contain helium, thorium, lanthan, yttrium, zirconium, vanadin, didym, galium, etc. From a rich mine in Vass, Ryfylke, is sold

Cleveite (containing helium).	$7.20	per kilo.
Uranium ore (40-50 p.c. ovide)	6.00	"
Alveite (containing yttrium, etc.)	2.80	"
Somarskeite, auzeneite	2.40	"
Ytterspath, monazeite.	2.40	"

Professor Ramsay permits the undersigned, Mr. M. Karlevold to state that his cleveite yields from 1.5 to 2 cub. cents. per gram of helium. *Nature*, London, 11th March, 1897. writes that "his cleveite is estimated to be very rich in helium."

Melting and Assay Offices and Ore Floors, London, writes on the 11th November: "One box of uranium ore: net dry weight, 3 qrs. 25 lbs. Containing 42 per cent. of yellow oxide of uranium."

It deserves the special notice of laboratories and chemical factories with large consumption that theoretic and practical miners consider the mine above named and recently discovered the richest in Norway, nay in the world, as to uranium ore and still rarer helium.

I am myself discoverer and owner of the mine, and I am willing to give a liberal discount in proportion to quantities consumed." There is an air of enterprise about this circular that makes one almost regret that the discoverer of helium was not able to vaunt it as a remedy for consumption or something else. It would mean a small fortune to my Norwegian friend. As it is, I am afraid the demand for helium or even cleveite will never be large, and the discoverer and owner of the richest mine in Norway will not be inundated with orders in spite of the endorsement of "theoretic" and practical miners.

At this time of the year the amateur

photographer is looking for elegant and suitable mounts for some of his best prints so that he may present them to his friends. These are now obtainable in as many choice designs as Christmas cards themselves, and just as a good frame will set off a picture, so good mounts should be used for specimens of the photographer's art.

College of Pharmacy Examinations.

The Christmas Sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held on Tuesday, December 21st to Thursday, December 23rd, inclusive, when the following students passed in their various subjects, and are ranged in order of merit, namely:

Botany—Geo. H. Voss, P. G. Mount, C. A. Descheres.

Chemistry (Junior Class).—M. Albert, T. A. Swift, A. J. Bedard, E. P. Jones, Allan T. Christie, J. J. Weinfeld.

Chemistry (Senior Class).—Gustave Richard, J. A. Goyer, Miss A. A. Prevost, H. Guerin, Gilbert Faulkner, S. Moison, J. N. Farley.

Materia Medica (Junior Class).—J. N. Farley, Joseph Valois, Miss A. A. Prevost, Gustave Richard, L. J. E. Vadboncour, H. Guerin, Gilbert Faulkner, J. B. Bisaillon, Roger Pasquin, J. A. Choquette.

Materia Medica (Senior Class).—Geo. H. Voss, J. Bedard, A. E. Baldwin, M. Albert, F. J. Leimaistre, O. H. Tansey, Allan T. Christie. The next examination will be held at the end of March.

Reduction in Price.

True to their policy—to apply to the retail price all saving in cost of manufacturing, due to increased facilities and output—the O. & W. Thum Co. announce a reduction in the price of their Tanglefoot of 5 cents per box, and 40 cents per case.

For 1898 Tanglefoot will be sold at:

40 cents a box.

$3.40 a case.

The Tanglefoot people hope that the reduction will be a welcome one to the retailer, and that it, like all previous reductions, will result in increased use.

A Complaint.

The following letter has been sent us for publication. The grievance spoken of is quite common in other than the lumbering districts, and the only remedy we see is to let such preparations "severely alone," not handling them, and pushing the sale of goods made by legitimate dealers:

I desire to call your attention to a method some of the manufacturers of the so-called "patents" are adopting to push sales. Every fall our country up here is overrun with their travellers, who try to stock us up with their respective nostrums, then make a tour of the various lumber camps and sell them by the gross at prices that we cannot touch. They (the travellers) come into our stores and threaten us that if we don't buy a large quantity that they will sell direct to the lumber firms. To-day a traveller for a certain liniment visited me, and intimated that if I would not buy that he would call on the various lumber firms and solicit their trade. Now could not the respective wholesale houses put the "screws" to these peripatetic concerns and compel them to do legitimate business. Last fall the same firm stocked up the whole country with their stuff. Goodness knows business is dull enough without having these people peddle their wares through the country and undermine our legitimate trade. We depend largely upon the lumbering trade for our business, but this sort of thing is knocking everything silly. Kindly give me your views on the subject.

Quick Work.

The annual stock-taking by wholesale druggists has always been a long and tedious operation, and how to shorten the time and yet have even more accurate results has just been exemplified. The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, decided last year there could be an improvement in stock-taking, and decided to do it in a day instead of spending ten days over it as formerly. They commenced on Thursday evening the 30th at 7 p.m., worked until 10; started again Friday morning at eight and finished by five o'clock. While the trade were not canvassed on Friday all business that came to them was handled as usual. We congratulate them on this one of their many up-to-date methods of doing business adopted during the past year.

The Estimation of Aloes.

Fifty grammes of aloes are dissolved in about 300 cc. of hot water, rendered acid with a few drops of hydrochloric acid. The solution is allowed to cool, and the resinous bodies are separated. Large excess of ammonia and 45 grammes of a 30 per cent. solution of calcium chloride are added, and the whole well shaken. The precipitate is pressed and mixed with hydrochlorc acid in a mortar. The free aloin and the calcium chloride are then dissolved in the minimum quantity of hot water. The aloin separates from its aqueous solution when cooled with ice, almost quantitatively.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

Fehling's Test (Quantitative).

Mr. Thos. Carwardine, F.R.C.S., writes to the *British Medical Journal (C. D.)*: "This may be rendered much more rapid by placing the test-tube containing the suspended precipitate of red copper suboxide in a centrifugal machine. The precipitate is then thrown down at once, and the color of the solution is obvious without delay. Costly apparatus is unnecessary; a piece of string tied to the test-tube enables it to be twirled round in the air, when the precipitate will be all found at the bottom of the tube, and the color of the liquid can then be seen at a glance."

Miscible Tar Oil.

Heavy tar oil, which is largely used as a deodorant and disinfectant, is rendered easily miscible with water to a uniform and more or less permanent emulsion by the employment of alkaline resin soap. Fegon prepares the soap basis from resin, 100; soapmaker's lye, 95; distilled water, 200; commercial oleic acid, 40. The resin is dissolved in lye and the water by boiling. The resin soap is then evaporated to 200, cooled, and the oleic acid added. Soft soap may be substituted for the oleic acid; in this case only 85 of lye are used, and the mixture of the two soaps is evaporated down to 240. To every such 240 parts of resin soap basis sufficient heavy tar oil is added to produce 1000. The soap is gently heated and mixed gradually with 400 of the oil; the temperature is then carefully raised just short of boiling, until a perfect solution is effected; the rest of the oil is then added. During cooling the vessel should be covered over to prevent too great evaporation of water, of which the soap should retain about 50 parts. Finally the mixture is filtered or strained through a cloth.—*Jour. de Ph.*

THE production of castor oil is looked upon as a probable future industry for China.

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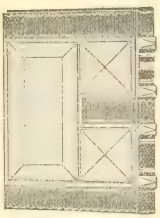

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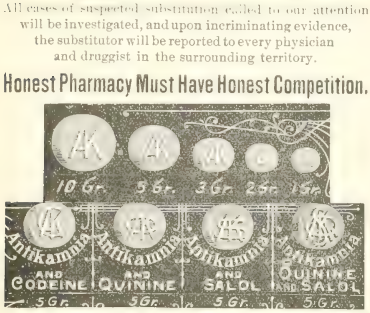

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The Drug Trade of Canada.....

GENTLEMEN:—Ransom's Family Receipt Book for 1898 is now in the hands of the printer. This being the first year of its publication for a number of years in Canada, I beg to offer the following description of the same.

It is a thirty-two page book with cover illustrated, and containing three hundred recipes for cooking. It is sought after by the public and I am sure will please your patrons.

We propose to furnish this book to each druggist who will furnish us with his name and address; which will be printed on each book. The purpose of the book is to advertise Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu.

Please forward your name, also number of books you could use, and they will be sent forward to you by express, prepaid from

Francis U. Kahle,
127 Bay St., TORONTO.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy has just terminated the most successful junior term in its history. At the junior examinations 122 students presented themselves, the largest junior class, by twelve students, in the history of the institution. The result of these examinations is given below. Archie Moir, who heads the class in general proficiency, as well as in each individual subject, made a remarkably high mark, taking 498½ marks of a possible 500, representing 100 in each of four subjects, and 98½ in the fifth.

First Class Honors.—Arranged in order of merit: Archie Moir, Robert McDonald, Hugh McPherson, Chas. W. Watson, G. M. Bateson, James Twohey, Clarence H. Lewis, Leonard R. Clarke, Hugh W. Smith, Andrew Johnston, James M. Duncan, H. Homer Blach, A. J. Davidson, J. A. McDonald, J. Nelson Scovy, W. Graham Williams, Edward J. Davis, A. W. Smiley, Walter Bews, John McRae, J. A. Gallagher, James W. Johnston, S. M. Lyon, G. B. Fowler, G. W. Henderson, J. Bartholomew, R. W. McKinnell, Geo. E Rason, Abraham Potts, H. A. Davidson.

Second-Class Honors.—In order of merit: J. W. McLaren, U. R. Bailey, H. A. Crooks, Louis D. Orr, H. T. Hobblewhite, F. M. Crowe, M. Galbraith, James T. Curtis, Wm. Driver, Herbert T. McLean, Arthur Powell, A. E. Wardell, Harry E. Ridley, R. E. W. McDiarmid, Alex. Stewart, Barth. Munro, James Winterborn, Elmer J. Bellman, W. C. Elliott, Percy L. Murray, J. I. C. Nornabell, Geo. J. Mitchell, G. A. Borland (aeq.), F. E. Fielding, J. A. Bilbee, G. W. Pegg, W. J. Kent and M. C. Prust (aeq.), G. H. Worthington, R. N. Kelly, Reuben Morgan, J. F. Patterson, G. L. Walker, Wm. McLeod, E. E. Rutherford, Jack Kelly, A. R. Badger, W. L. McKinnon.

Pass List, Alphabetically.—Jas. Allen, W. A. Armitage, T. A. Argue, William Cameron, Victor S. Campbell, B. S. Corswell, C. P. Collins, F. G. Craig, Colin J. Cunningham, F. W. Dunn, Wm. Flood, W. E. Fraleigh, E. C. Haines, Harry W. Hardy, George Hourigan, R. C. Houston, A. F. Knowles, Frank McIntyre, H. E. Middleboro, Ezzie J. Nott, A. C. Oliver, Richard Reid, George A. Ross, Albert L. Smith, Irwin A. Snyder, L. H. Stanton, John Stewart, Stanley M. Terrant, John Taylor, H. J. Thomas, R. A. Totten, Frank H. Walley, J. H. White, Ebon Wigle.

Aegrotats and Stars.—Granted aegrotat, with pass standing: Alex. McLean.

Starred in following subjects: J. R. Russell, Practical Chemistry; Fred. R. Glassford, Chemistry; W. C. Dixon, Latin, Posology, etc.; A. W. Miller, Latin, Posology, etc.; W. A. DePencier, Pharmacy and Chemistry; G. F. Brethour, Pharmacy; R. A. Whitton, Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Practical Chemistry; Wm. Summerfeldt, Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry.

Highest in Subjects. — Pharmacy — Archie Moir, Hugh McPherson and Clarence H. Lewis (aeq.).

Chemistry—Archie Moir, Hugh McPherson and G. M. Bateson (aeq.).

Practical Chemistry—Archie Moir and Charles W. Watson (aeq.), Hugh McPherson and G. M. Bateson (aeq),

Latin, Posology, etc.—Archie Moir, W. Graham Williams, Charles W. Watson, James Twohey and A. J. Davidson (aeq).

Botany—Archie Moir, Andrew Johnston, Leonard R. Clarke.

The supplemental examinations will be held on Jan. 3rd and 4th, when students will be examined on those subjects in which they failed. The senior session will begin Jan. 5th.

Semi-Annual Examination.

The results of the fifty-fourth semi-annual examination, held at the College Building of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, from the 13th to the 18th of December.

The following students passed in all subjects:

Batchelor, J. H. Brampton; Flood, W. E., Toronto; German, S. A., Peterboro; Irvine, M. D., Lindsay; Robertson, J. P., Elora.

Passed in part subjects, having passed the others in prior examination:

Craig, H. G. G., Ottawa; Gillespie, J. R., Orangeville; Gun, J. R., Durham; Lang, J. S., Peterboro; Lander, N. B., Toronto; Macartney, C. B., Thorold; Moore, P. B., Creemore; McCullough, W. H., Guelph; Mullett, T. E., Madoc; Urquhart, W. H., Stouffville.

Passed in chemistry: B. Griffin, Hamilton.

Passed in pharmacy: F. A. Gray, Toronto.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER, 1897.

BOTANY.

Examiner—D. S. SAGER. (Time allowed, two hours.)

1. Describe fully the typical characteristics of a di-cotyledonous plant.

2. Write short notes on (*a*) Stomata: (*b*) Gynœcium, (*c*) Phyllotaxy.

3. Define the terms:—Multiple Fruit, Pome, Stolon, Sucker, Pollination.

4. Write briefly on Fertilization and the various means that help to bring it about.

5. Describe fully the minute structure of a leaf.

6. What is Inflorescence? Describe Raceme, Corymb, Cyme, Head, Umbel.

7. What are Roots? Classify and explain your classification.

8. Parasite Plants.—Define and give an example. How do they differ from Saprophytes?

9 and 10. Oral Examinations.

Values. 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—D. S. SAGER. (Time allowed, two hours.)

1. *Gum Resins.*—Mention (*a*) all those of the B. P., (*b*) Habitat; (*c*) Preparations of each; (*d*) What distinguishes a gum-resin from a resin?

2. *Camphor.*—Describe (*a*) at moderate length, how and from what obtained; (*b*) Fully its characters: (*c*) Mention its preparations; (*d*) Give tests for purity.

3. *Glycerine.*—Describe (*a*) How and from what obtained: (*b*) Fully its characters: (*c*) Adulterations and impurities, and tests for same; (*d*) State preparations into which it enters.

4. Give the adulterations or impurities, or deteriorations which occur in (*A*) (*a*) Oil Lemon, (*b*) Oil Peppermint, (*c*) Oil Wintergreen, (*d*) Powdered Opium, (*e*) Powdered Rhubarb. (*B*) How would you detect them?

5. *Oil of Turpentine.*—Describe at moderate length—(*a*) How and from what obtained; (*b*) Fully its characters; (*c*) Mention all the official preparations into which it enters; (*d*) What impurities or adulterations occur in it; (*e*) Give briefly, tests for purity.

6. *Opium.*—Describe at moderate length (*a*) How obtained? (*b*) Mention its constituents and state the percentage of the principal ones. (*c*) What, in your

opinion, would constitute a prime sample of Opium? (*d*) Name the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations of Gum Opium, and state (*e*) briefly how would you detect them? (*f*) Give the preparations.

7. *Mixtures, etc.*—Differentiate (*a*) Powdered Licorice from Compound Liocrice Powder. (*b*) Powdered Rhubarb from Insect Powder. (*c*) Hiera Picra from Powdered Cloves. (*d*) Powdered Ginger from Powdered Orris. (*e*) Powdered Senna from Powdered Cinchona.

8. *Confections.*—Give (*a*) Habitat and parts used? (*b*) Constituents; (*c*) Preparations; (*d*) from what are the following obtained:—Berberia, Daphnin, Chrysarobin: Delphnine, Jervine, Saponin, Narcein, Pelletierine, Saccharin, Picrotoxine.

9 and 10. Oral Examinations.

Values. 8, 12, 10, 10, 10, 10, 12, 10, 20.

PHARMACY.

[illegible] T. Heaman, [illegible]

1. Percolation:
   (*a*) Give brief description of process, state principles involved, and give points to be specially observed in packing a percolator.
   (*b*) Name classes of drugs for which it is well suited, also those for which it is not suited.

2. How would the following substances be affected if left in an open dish exposed to air and light: Camphor, Sulphate of Iron, Chloride of Calcium, Lead Plaster, Phosphorus, Santonin.

3. Give quantity of each of the following substances that would be equivalent to one grain of powdered Opium: Tincture of Opium, Compound Tincture of Camphor, Extract of Opium, Compound Pill of Soap, Wine of Opium, Compound Powder of Kino, Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha, Compound Powder of Opium.

4. *Æther Purus:* Say in what respect it differs from, and how it may be prepared from Ether, and give reasons for process.

5. Give description of the following, state from what they are prepared and give any common names by which they are known: Acetanilide, Glucide, Phenazone, Caffeine, Sulphonal.

6. Name the menstruum employed and state strength of each of the following: Tincture of Ergot, Tincture of Buchu, Tincture of Kino. Tincture of Iodine, Compound Tincture of Lavender, Tincture of Nux Vomica.

7. Describe and explain fully the preparation of Lead Plaster, and state all the official preparations into which it enters.

8. *Liquor Ammonii Acetatis Fortior:* From what is it prepared? Describe process and state just how you would determine when the process is finished.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

Values. 8, 4, 9, 12, 8, 12, 12, 8, 7.

CHEMISTRY.

[illegible] Pa[illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]

1. Give the chemical formula of: Zinc Sulphite, Aluminium Chloride, Potassium Hypophosphite, Ferrous Ferricyanide, Sodium Arsenite, Magnesium Citrate, Calcium Bichromate and Ferric Ortho phosphate.

2. Give a brief account of the chemistry of Mercury.

3. Define the terms: Valence, Molecule, Ketone, Paraffin, Normal Volumetric Solution, Sublimation, Catalytic and Electrolysis.

4. Show by equations the action of:
   (*a*) Chlorine upon moist Slaked Lime.
   (*b*) Sodium Corbonate upon Zinc Sulphate in Solution.
   (*c*) Hydrogen Sulphide upon Copper Sulphate in Acid Solution.
   (*d*) Hydrogen Sulphide upon Potassium Chromate in Acid Solution.
   (*e*) Water upon Bismuth Nitrate ($Bi(NO_3)_3$)

5. Name the chief commercial sources of Sulphur compounds. Give the names and formulas of three Sulphur Acids. Mention three allotropic forms of Sulphur and the conditions under which they occur. Account for the occurrence of allotrophy.

6. What volume of steam measured at 110°C., under a pressure of 770 m.m. will be formed during the preparation of 100 grams of Metallic Iron, according to the following equation:

[illegible]

(Atomic wt. of Iron = 56.)

7. Give the empirical and the structural formula, commercial sources and preparations of Acetic Acid. Give the name of the homologous series to which it belongs, and the name and formula of another acid of the same series. Give tests for the recognition of Acetates.

8. Mention the three chief sources of Nitrates. Give tests for the recognition of Nitrates and Nitrites. Mention the most prominent chemical properties of Nitric Acid, and give examples.

9 and 10. Recognition of specimens and oral examination.

Values. 8, 12, 10, 12, 10, 8, 10, 10, 20.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

[illegible] V. E. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

1 Translate into English, describe *very fully* the manner of mixing, pointing out any errors as to doses which may occur in the following:

Recipe
Hydrargyri [illegible] grana septem.
Terebinthinæ Canadensis [illegible] guttas duas.
Potassii chlorici [illegible] drachmas duas cum semisse.
Syrupus Trifolium Compositæ uncias tres.
Aquam Menthæ Viridis ad Uncias Octo.

Misce fiat Mistura Capiat Cochlearia magna unam post jentaculum et post prandium quotidie et bis hebdomatum Capiat Pilula Hydrargyri, grana quinque si vires sinunt.

2. Translate into English and describe *very fully* the manner of mixing the following, pointing out any errors which may occur:

℞ [illegible] gr. ii.
Sol: [illegible] ℥ss.
M. [illegible] ℥ii.
M.
S. T.D.S. sesquihora post cibi ex. aq. ℥iss.

℞ Pot: Permang: ... gr. i.
Conf: Rosæ Q. S.
M. ft. pil. i. Mitte viii.
Unam hora somni sumend e: alt noctibus repetend.

3. Give best solvent for following drugs: Iodoform, Camphor, White Vitriol, Acetanilid, Corrosive Sublimate, Sulphonal, Phenazone.

4. Give English and full Latin for the following abbreviations:

Sesunc ;, post prand ;, Aq. Fluv ;, Cochleat ;, F.L.A. ;, Sesquih ;, Seg pars hor ;, perendie ;, C.M.S. ;, lat dol ;.

5. Give dose of following:

[illegible] Hydrocyanic Dil., Nux Vomica,
Liquor Trinitrin, Argenti Oxidum, Aconitine, Acid Carbolic, Grey Powder, Gregory's Powder, Butyl Chloral Hydrate, Liquor Hydrarg. Perchlor.

6. What do you consider the best excipient for Pills of Croton Oil, Nitrate of Silver, Pepsin, Quinine.

7. What rules are necessary to observe by druggists in the sale of certain poisons, viz., those in Part I., Schedule A, of the

Pharmacy Act (name a few of such poisons)?

8 to 10 Oral Examination.

Values. 15, 13, 8, 10, 10, 7, 30.

DISPENSING.

Examiner—W. Martindale.

(Time allowed, three hours.)

R. Kay.

℞ Quinine sulph. .....
Zinci oxid ..... a a gr. i.
Ft. pil. mitte tales No. viij.
Cap. unam bis indies, hora decima et hora secunda.

Lena Rivers.

℞ Camphoræ . . 5ss.
Liq. ammon. fort ... . 5j.
Ol. olivæ ..... 5ss.
Aquæ . . ad. 5vi.
Ft. Lin. Fricetur pars affecta ter quaterve indies.

Rupert King.

℞ Emuls. ol. morrhuæ 5vi ..... 5v.
Cap. cochl. ampl. mane, meridie et hora somni.

Edna Lyle.

℞ Camphoræ .. .... 5ss.
Hydrarg. ammon 5ss
P. acidi tannici. 5ss.
Vaselini.... . . ad 5i.
Ft. ung. Modo dicto utend.

R. Chambers.

℞ Emp. cantharidis . . . . 3 x 5 m.
Inter scapulas applicand.

Values. 15, 20, 25, 20, 20.

*The Five Senses in Pharmacy.

By Wm. Martindale, F. L. S., F. C. S.

You come to this School, gentlemen, and associate yourselves together for discussion, mutual improvement and help, and to cultivate and train your minds on certain lines by applying your reasoning powers and memory to the study of chemistry and botany and the allied subjects, materia medica, and pharmacy, which are founded on them. You will be aided in this by your senses of touch, sight, taste, smell, and hearing, which, I trust, have been trained by your earlier education, as in all our elementrry schools there are now better opportunities than was formerly the case. I will refer to these senses *seriatim*.

(1) That of *touch* first. The early training of this by modelling and other exercises tends to induce neatness and expertness in work, the use of the fingers, manipulation, and the handling of things in general, but particularly glass vessels and apparatus; the absence of this training employers often know to their sorrow, hence the necessity and advantage of apprenticeship, which is a period of training more especially of the sense of touch.

(2) Next the sense of *sight*. You have to cultivate your powers of observation. I have not the extract pot to which Professor McLeod referred to when addressing you, where he said a lecturer dipped one finger in the pot and licked another finger, then passing the jar round told the students to do the same and cultivate their powers of observation. This, unfortunately, they had not done, but failing to observe his action, with wry faces licked their fingers coated with the extract. The sense of sight is best trained in early life by lessons in drawing; the power of committing to paper what you see, it is said, enables you to see twice as much, and this with minute observation and little effort, which, if carefully trained, can be easily sustained. Botanical study, especially field botany, develops this power of observation. The trained botanist readily detects the smallest plant new to him. To illustrate my point, I was once walking with a young farmer along a lane where I was told a certain small fern grew, and asked him to search one hedge while I did the other. After walking fifty yards he gave up the search, saying he was "not going to spoil his eyesight looking for brackens."

(3) *Smell.*—It is generally considered that the olfactory nerve, by which this sense is conveyed to the brain of the pharmacist, is blunted by its constant use. You have heard the riddle, "What smells most in the chemist's shop?" Although not of such importance to the pharmacist as the senses I have mentioned, it is generally about the first we apply in our diagnosis of a drug or chemical; still, we are least able to define it and that only by comparison.

(4) *Taste* also is used as a test. The employment of this sense requires caution, and the exercise of it before our clients in the pharmacy is to be avoided; still, it is a character of great service in diagnosis. We can vary it by the terms "bitter" "sweet," "pungent," "acrid," "aromatic," etc. This sense is, however, mostly appreciated, and by the connoisseur cultivated, in the pleasures of the table.

(5) Lastly *hearing*. We probably can all enjoy the sweet solace of music, but for its full enjoyment this sense requires cultivation; unfortunately, we are much distracted by the discordant noises which fall upon our ears in London, and our weary brains are irritated to such an extent that concentration of thought is well nigh impossible. Of late years much has been done to lessen the noises of the street by wooden pavement and india-rubber-tired wheels, but there is still room for improvement in this direction. Why are we content to be pestered with German bands, barrel organs, and street cries of various kinds, which are quite unnecessary?

I have touched upon the cultivation of your senses, your reasoning powers, and your memory. Another of your faculties is imagination. Perhaps you may think that the pleasures of a cultivated imagination do not come within our scope, but applied to chemistry, pharmacy, and even to business, this helps to develop our ideas, and take away the reproach that an individual "could not see beyond the end of his nose." It enables us to devise and to conceive what may take place under certain conditions, which we can prove by experiment, and thus by induction and deduction, store our minds with facts.

Your Association gives you the opportunity of meeting to discuss problems which are of interest to you as students, but which would not at first interest outsiders, yet I am glad to know that your work has not been unobserved; the germ of original work requires a beginning, and may often be incubated at the suggestion of another. Your professors inspire you with enthusiasm, zeal, courage and hope by personal contact. In your discussions, you are developing your reasoning powers and preparing for your work in life.

But, you will ask, after all your training and your examinations passed, what is there at the end of it? From the complaints one hears, the times would seem to be against us. It is proverbial that the apothecary's calling is but a poor one, but the man who has knowledge has power, and the ever-increasing field of work and remuneration for the pharmacist and chemist, even within his legitimate calling, will absorb his time, and happy is the man who can find a hobby in the scientific side of his daily occupation.—*Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng)*.

*From an Address to the School of Pharmacy Students' Association delivered Thursday, December 9, 1897.

Methol for Insect Bites.—Immediate relief from the unpleasantness of insect bites is claimed for the application of methol either in the shape of the ordinary cone or in solution with sulphuric ether.

Quantitative Determination of Alcohol.

M. Cotte, in a thesis presented to the School of Pharmacy at Montpellier, gives the following method, which is a modification of that of Reischauer.

From the aqueous solution of which it is desired to determine the alcoholic contents, remove a sample of any convenient size, which, however, should not contain more than 30 centigrams of alcohol. Introduce it into a small matrass, and add to it 50 cubic centimetres of the following:

Potassium dichromate, c. p. ... 103 gm. 816 m.g.
Sulphuric acid, c. p. ..... 150 ccm.
Distilled water, q. s. to make ..... 1000 ccm.

Of this solution 10 cubic centimetres represents 25 centigrams of absolute alcohol.

Close the matrass tightly with a cork, put it in the water-bath and heat it for one hour. Remove from the liquor thus obtained 5 cubic centimetres, to which add sufficient distilled water to make (after the addition of ferrous sulphate) 150 cubic centimetres. To this, add drop by drop, sufficient of the following solution to reduce the excess of dichromate:

Ammoniacal sulphate of iron ..... 50 gm.
Sulphuric acid, c. p. ..... 25 ccm.
Distilled water, q. s. to make ..... 1000 ccm.

The reduction is determined by removing from time to time a drop of the liquid, letting it fall on a saucer and touching it with a rod dipped into a recently prepared solution of potassium ferricyanide of 4% or 5% strength. The moment that an excess of the ammoniacal ferrous salt has been added to the liquid, the reaction will produce a blue color (Turnbull's blue).

It is necessary to titrate the solution of ferrous sulphate, each time, with the solution of the dichromate, and to keep accurate account of the number of drops of the ferrous sulphate solution necessary to produce the blue reaction in the 150 cubic centimetres of the aqueous solution. A very simple computation, on the basis of 25 centigrams of alcohol to the 10 cubic centimetres of the dichromate, will give the amount of alcohol in the sample, and hence of the percentage of alcohol in the liquid.

This process, which gives very accurate results in testing hydro-alcoholic liquids, seems destined to be of great service, especially in cases where the amount of alcohol present is very minute.—*National Druggist.*

Selections.

Incompatibilities.

A contributor to the *Annales de Pharmacie* calls attention to the fact that when sodium salicylate is brought into contact with an acid, or an acidulated syrup (strawberry, lemon, gooseberry, etc.), it is decomposed, salicylic acid being thrown down. It is well to remember, too, that when salicylate of sodium and antipyrin are brought together, salipyrin is formed. When ammoniacal ichthyol and vaseline are brought together they form a smooth, homogeneous pomade. If, now, an aqueous solution of sulphate or hydrochlorate of morphine be added, the pomade becomes lumpy, and it is impossible to make it again homogeneous. Morphine and its salts are incompatible with ichthyol.—*Nat. Druggs.*

Elixir and Syrup of Quinine, Iron, and Strychnine Phosphates.

In making the elixir, Prof. Caspari recommends the addition of ammonium acetate to give an elixir which will remain clear on diluting with water, or on chilling. This has also been tried on the syrup of three phosphates with success. The only change from the official formula is the substitution of a strong solution of ammonium acetate, made by dissolving 71 grains of clear ammonium carbonate in 225 grains of 36 per cent. acetic acid, for an equivalent volume of syrup in each pint of elixir. The syrup so made mixes well with water, but is more sensitive to light than the official preparation, and should be preserved in the dark.—*Merck's Report.*

Estimation of Menthol.

A quick approximate estimation of menthol in peppermint oil can be made in the following way: About 5 gr. of peppermint oil (accurately weighed) are mixed, in a flask connected with a glass ground condenser tube, with about 5 cc. acetic anhydride, accurately measured and boiled for 30 minutes. In the meantime an equal quantity of the same acetic anhydride is titrated with normal caustic soda and phenolphtalein. After cooling the boiled liquid somewhat, the condenser is taken off and washed with some water, which is added to the acetylized mixture, and then the latter is titrated with normal caustic soda. The difference in the number of ccs. in both titrations multiplied by 0.156 gives the menthol in the oil used. An inconvenience of this method is that comparatively large quantities of normal solutions are required, and that the desired number has to be calculated from the difference of both, which naturally makes the method less exact, but all of the operations can easily be performed in 50 minutes.—*Dr. Kleber.*

Fish Meat Extract.

One of the novelties in preserved food stuffs, recently patented in Germany, is a fish extract, put up in a style similar to beef extract. From the patent specifications we learn that it is prepared as follows: The fish, after the removal of the intestines, but not the scales, are cut up into little pieces, and, under pressure, boiled with water until the tissues are disintegrated. The liquid is then pressed off, freed from fat by skimming, put into the steam bath, and evaporated down to the consistency of an extract. The temperature of the bath must not be in excess of 150° C., as otherwise the taste of the product will be injured, and other changes are prone to occur. The extract is said to be of great service as a change from beef and other flesh extracts in the diet of valetudinarians. It is also vaunted as a diet for brain workers, and others requiring a food rich in phosphorus.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Mesquite Seeds.

The mesquite or screw "bean," which bids fair to become an important article of diet in the near future, is the product of a bush, growing wild in immense numbers, in the southwestern portion of the United States. It possesses strong nutritive properties, and is closely allied, in this respect and in its physical characteristics, to our common pea and bean. It has long been in use by the Indians and settlers of that part of the country, as a most satisfactory food. Reports state that this year's crop is so very abundant that millions of bushels of "beans" may be had for the gathering. A company has been organized in Texas with the object of introducing the burnt beans as a substitute for those of coffee, which they are said to closely resemble both in flavor and aroma. The Prosopsis juliflora (botanical name of the mesquite plant) grows luxuriantly in New Mexico and central Texas. It belongs to the Leguminosæ, an order producing many edible and nutritious vegetables.—*Phar. Review.*

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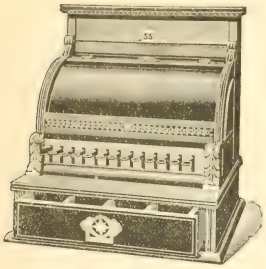

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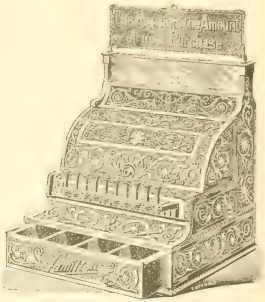

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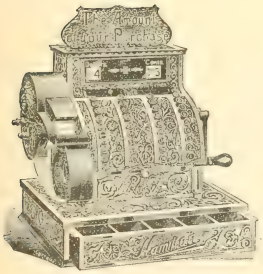

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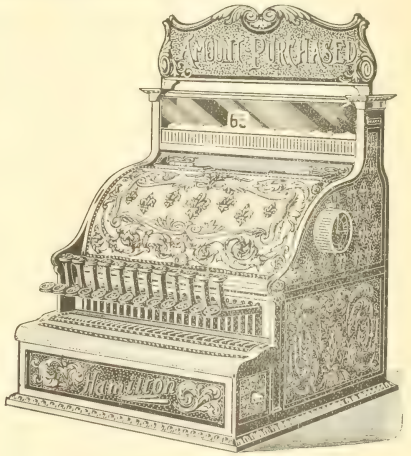

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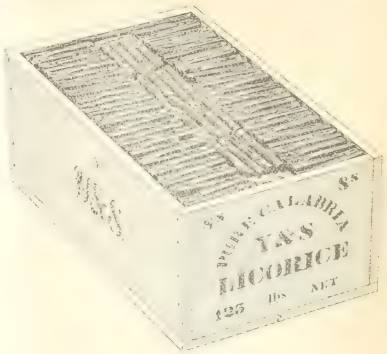

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The Care of Lenses.

It may not be generally known that compound lenses are liable to serious injury if kept in a damp place for any considerable time. The writer had this fact recently brought painfully home. The object-glass of a valuable microscope was found to be thus damaged, and thereby rendered comparatively valueless. And, so we say, want of proper care and thought may produce a like result to the lens of a camera. But, inasmuch as the lens is most important, it is obvious that every care possible should be bestowed on its treatment. The danger, however, is that the mischief referred to may be going on unnoticed and becoming worse and worse. Let operators, therefore, look to their lenses. After the winter's rest, and with all the damp weather of the past, it will be no wonder if some wreck will show up. The disease—if it may be so called—usually commences by very minute spots, occurring apparently upon the face of the lens, though, in reality, lying in the cement between the component glasses forming the lens proper. They may, indeed, be so small as to require a small magnifying glass, to see them at all. But, being of a fungoid nature, their growth is rapid, and once there, nothing short of drastic measures can eradicate them. The only resource, therefore, is to place the lens in the hands of a reliable optician, have all the suspected glasses taken to pieces and thoroughly cleaned and re-cemented. Another hint may perhaps be given as to the matter of cleaning or dusting the lens. Never use anything harsh or stiffened with starch. The best thing to use for this purpose is a piece of old soft cotton rag that has been well washed and freed from soap. By this means scratches will be avoided on the lens. Keep this rag and the lens in a bag together, made of chamois leather. Should the component parts of the lens be separated, it is scarcely neccessary to say that they must be replaced in the same order as originally.—*Optical Journal.*

We are in receipt of a very handsome card "with the season's greetings" from Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, druggists, of Charlottetown, P.E.I. This wide-awake firm show their good judgment in continually keeping before the public in some way, and this latest "souvenir" is sure to be a welcome visitor amongst their many customers.

Wood Oil.

Wood oil has been imported into Europe from Japan for about twenty-four years. This product is obtained from the seed of the tree known to the botanist as *Aleurites cordata*. It is also known under the names of *Elaeococca verrucosa*, *Aleurites Japonica*, *Dryandra cordata*. The tree is known in Japan under the name of *Aburi giri*, which means "oil tree," and also as the *Jani kiri*—that is to say, "wild kiri." Kiri is the Japanese name for the *Paulownia imperialis*, the leaves of which resemble very closely those of the oil tree. This latter grows spontaneously and abundantly in the southern regions of Japan. It is here cultivated to shade the public paths, especially in the provinces of Homodaki and of Zigo, in the islands of Suruga, Musasi, Idzu, and in the central part of the isle of Nippon. It also grows spontaneously in China, where it is known under the name of *Tongjeou*, or *tunge*, and it is also found in Cochin China, where it is called *cay-deansow*.

The fruit of the tree is a small round drupe, with a fleshy pericarp. On drying, it opens and shows three or even four valves, which contain the same number of hard, triangular seeds, with a rough surface, and about twenty-five to thirty millimetres long. The kernel is white, greasy to the touch, and resembles in form and thickness certain varieties of earth nuts. We have exhausted the seeds with ligroine in a displacement apparatus, and thus determined the quantity of fatty matter which they contain.

In this manner they yield 55.25 per cent. of oil, whereas the yield on pressing is only 42 per cent.

The oil obtained by pressing is limpid, slightly tinted a yellow amber color, and has a peculiar odor, recalling that of castor oil. It is insipid and refracts the light. When it is exposed in a thin coat to the action of the air for twenty-four hours it solidifies and forms an almost colorless, clear, transparent skin. It ought, therefore, to be kept in a closed vessel, which should be filled entirely to the stopper. It is soluble in ordinary ether, petroleum ether, and chloroform. It is insoluble in cold absolute alcohol, with which it forms an opalescent liquor. It is soluble in boiling alcohol, but separates out on cooling. It will dissolve in glacial acetic acid in a cold state, but when the acid is boiled it dissolves. When the temperature of the solution gets down to 95° C. the liquor commences to become turpid.

It is possible that the commercial oil is a mixture of oils obtained from the seeds of different species of *Aleurites*, and, moreover, this commercial oil has absorbed oxygen. As De Lanessan showed, it is probable that under the name of "baucoulier" travellers have confounded several species of *Aleurites*. It is admitted generally that baucoulier oil is obtained from the *Aleurites moluccana*, a tree found in the tropical regions of the old continent. This is not found in the Moluccas, Java, Trinity Island, Tahiti, nor in the Philippines. But it is not improbable that under the name of baucoulier the oil of the *Aleurites cordata* and of other species is confounded. The *Aleurites augustifolia*, which abounds in New Caledonia, resembles, both in its properties and in the oil which is extracted from it, the *Aleurites cordata* to such a degree that it is believed that it is the same plant. According to De Lanessan the seed of the *augustifolia* is formed by a very hard envelope containing a white kernel with an agreeable taste, recalling the earth-nut. The kernel is purgative, and contains an oil which is transparent when obtained by pressure. It has an amber color, an agreeable smell, and is insipid, but leaves a bitter after taste. It resinifies in the air, and, being extremely siccative, it is very highly appreciated in the varnish industry.

In the Chinese provinces of Kingsi, Ci Kiang and Szechouen this oil is manufactured in large quantities, and constitutes one of the most important objects of commerce. It is used in China, as in Japan and other countries, to render wood impermeable to moisture; to caulk ships, varnish furniture, and to waterproof umbrellas and tissues; from hence it has the names of *Aleurites vernicia*, *Vernicia montana*, *Dryandra vernicia* and *Rhus vernicia*. It is highly probable that these properties may be attributed to a gum or gum resin, which runs spontaneously from different species of *Aleurites*. This gum enters into the composition of Chinese varnishes. In this connection Lindley affirms that the Ceylon lac varnish is made with the oil of the *Aleurites laccifera* and the gum which oozes out of the same tree. In a communication made to the French Society of Acclimatisation, Dabry de Thiersait, the French consul at Canton in 1876, said that the oil of the *Aleurites cordata* and the varnish of the *Rhus vernicia* were used to manufacture

the Japanese lacquer, so renowned all the world over. The constantly-growing importance of this product long since attracted the attention of the director of the Kew Gardens. In his report for 1880 he mentioned that he had imported the seeds of this tree from Szechouen, and had distributed them in Ceylon, Guiana, Jamaica and Zanzibar. Concerning this Semler remarked that the English, once they had discovered in a tropical zone a commercial product which they judged to be worthy of attention, seek to introduce it into their tropical colonies, with the object of increasing the richness of these colonies and of being independent of the products of other nations. The systematic realization of these problems is confided to the Kew Gardens, which, although it is in England, constitutes the central point of exchange. From there seeds and cultivated plants are sent out to the English colonies.

The French have also recognized the importance of this tropical plant, which they have imported into Algeria, but the results obtained are not known. The Japanese oil tree must not be confounded with the Indian oil tree. This latter is thus named with more reason than the first, seeing that the oil is obtained not from the seeds but from the wood itself of these gigantic trees of the *Dipterocarpus* family, natives of the east of Bengal, of Chitogang and Singapore. Another variety of this same genus, giving the same product, exists—or at least an analagous product—but it is of a minor commercial importance. The greater part of this oil comes from the coast of Burmala, where it is obtained from the wood by heat. The Indian wood oil is known under the name of *gurjun* or *gurgine*. It is not a fatty oil, but a dense, viscous fluorescent liquid, and is a compound of an essential oil and resin. It is used in Oriental countries, either alone or in mixtures, to varnish wood and to preserve it from white ants.—*Atti de la Societe [illegible] Naz. Vet. e Geografiche* (Oils, Colors and Dry Salteris).

[illegible] of science reports in a certain scientific journal the curious results obtained by him last summer while experimenting with the light of the glowworms. He operated with three hundred glowworms, and he says that the light which they emitted, when filtered through cardboard or copper plates, showed the properties of X-rays.

Recent Patents Relating to Pharmacy.

PATENTS.

Stephen C. Attkisson, Salem, Ind., invalid's bed, 595514.

Geo. H. Bell, Brooklyn, N.Y., vaporizer, 595432.

Ludwig Fromm and R. Schmidt, Dresden, Germany, making extracts, 595296.

Frederic W. Loughran, New York, N. Y., surgeon's operating table, 595322.

Charles MacGregor, Dayton, Ohio, galvano-cautery instrument, 595573.

Joseph N. Worthington, Annapolis, Md., frame for prescription cabinets, design, 28032.

Elizabeth Parker, Philadelphia, Pa., catamenial sack, 595861.

Eugene A. Bagby, Winchester, Ky., ointment applicator, 596351.

George R. Fox, Plaquemine, La. speculum, 596399.

Albert B. Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., pill-coating apparatus, 596297.

Stevens T. Harris, Carrollton, Ga., fountain syringe, 596158.

George B. Haycock, Chicago, Ill., hypodermic syringe, 596159.

Henry W. Meinhart, St. Louis, Mo., bandage, 596171.

Jules Bengue, Paris, France, sprayer, 594721.

Charles F. Bennett, Chicago, Ill, combined jock-strap and suspensory, 594673.

Charles S. Ruckstuhl, St. Louis, Mo., fever thermometer, 594840.

Horace D. Taggart, Akron, Ohio, appliance for assisting anatomical organs, 594815.

Abijah B. Bennett, Opelika, Ala., invalid bed, 594846.

David Fortney, Otho, Iowa, fracture apparatus, 594865.

T. N. McLean, Elizabeth, N. J. and C. B. McLean, Stamford, Conn., depurator, 594961.

John A. Rafter, Holton, Kan., inhaler, 594966.

TRADE MARKS.

Alfred Bishop & Sons, Limited, London, England, Effervescent medicinal preparations for the treatment of certain affections, 30913

Alfred Bishop & Sons. Limited, London, England, Effervescent medicinal preparations for the treatment of certain affections, 30914.

George R. Simms Hair Restorer Company, Limited, London, England, Liquid preparation for restoring the growth of the hair, 30912.

Alonzo F. Richardson, New York, N.Y., Remedies for pulmonary and similar diseases, 30911.

John M. Creed, Ssdney, and W. J. Green, Croydon, New South Wales, Medicinal preparation of the cure of indigestion, 30941.

Dresdener Chemisches Laboratorium Lingner, Dresden, Germany, Preparations for the teeth, skin, etc., 30942.

Alonzo F. Richardson, New York, N.Y., Catarrh remedies, 30980.

Wilson Bros., New York, N.Y., Medical compound used on wounds, etc. 30979.

A. W. Stewart, & Co., New York, N.Y., Antiseptic medicine, 31037.

Frank C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn., Lotions, 31035.

James N. Heath, Appleton, Wis., Medicine for certain diseases, 31036.

Laxine Co., New Brunswick, N.J., Laxatives, 31034.

Lewis C. Milburn, Cherrydale, Va., Internal remedies for malaria, chills and fever, 31039.

Jules Magnat, Paterson, N.J., Blood-purifying beverage, 31032.

Petticord Mineral Sprfngs Co., Cambridge Springs, Pa., Mineral water, etc., 31019.

"Dont's" for Opticians.

Don't advertise "free" tests, such "free" service is usually counted worthless.

Don't give regular tests, without first finding out whether party wishes to purchase or order glasses, then act accordingly.

Don't state the character of correcting glass necessary without an order for same, to do so is to encourage "shopping."

Don't cut under regular prices, this hurts the trade at large as well as your own.

Don't spare any pains to look after the smallest details in style, fit and finish of your glasses, in order to please patrons.

Don't, if you can avoid it, use the ordinary o or oo eye skeleton lenses, these are faulty in shape; order them ground 31x38 or 32x39 m.m., these make lenses of more graceful curvatures if perfectly [illegible].

[illegible] in the world is the truffle; it has neither roots, stem, flowers, leaves nor seeds.

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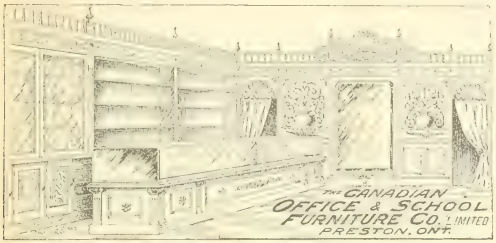

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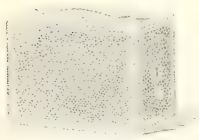

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Will Cure DRUNKENNESS

A secret, safe and positive remedy. No taste, no odor. Can be given without the patient's knowledge. It destroys the diseased appetite for stimulants and restores to the victim his powers of resistance to temptation. Cure guaranteed.

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And see the great difference. In every point you will see the vast superiority of the

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The central draft in one is perfect, the other you will find fault with. See the wick-screw in the "Pittsburgh," see if the other has anything like it. Which is the simpler? The "Pittsburgh," of course. A child can take it apart without any trouble.

Write for Primer.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

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The Quebec Pharmacy Act

The Bill to amend the Quebec Pharmacy Act, to which we referred in our last issue, came before the Legislature of that province Jan. 7th. The number of articles named in the proposed amendment was largely added to at the sitting of the House and in committee afterwards. The following list of articles which it asks may be sold by others than registered druggists, as reported by the committee, comprises all patent medicines, alum, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camomile, carbonate of lime, castor oil, cochineal, cod liver oil, cream of tartar, Epsom salts, flavoring extracts, ginger, glycerine, gum arabic, hops, linseed, linseed meal, manna, senna, sulphur, tartaric acid, Paris green, or London purple (when these substances are put up in safe packages distinctly labelled "poison"), culinary essences, camphor, gelatine, Irish moss, spruce gum, camphorated oil, tar, Pain Killer, Radway's Ready Relief, lime water, plantain seeds, liquorice root, turpentine, sarsaparilla, seidlitz powders, distilled water, peppermint, vaseline, wormwood, angelica, catnip, centaury, couch grass, golden rod, gold thread, dandelion, white elder, prickly ash, marsh mallow, thoroughwort, yarrow, danewort, rosemary, sage, olive oil, etc.

The proposed amendment was supported by Messrs, Gouin, Robitaille, Pelletier and others, while those who opposed it and voiced the opinion of the Pharmaceutical Society were Messrs. Grosbois, Pauneton, Nantel, Guerin and Belaud. When the House rose the committee reported progress.

Patents Containing Poisons.

U. S. Food Commissioner Blackburn has issued warrants against druggists selling a number of patent medicines, notably Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Agnew's Catarrh Cure, etc., on the ground that the law in force in the State of Ohio directs that preparations containing morphia, cocaine, chloral hydrate, etc., must be labelled *poison*, and he claims that these preparations contain some of the poisons mentioned. Scott & Browne deny that their Emulsion contains any morphia and are prepared to defend their case.

J. W. Anderson. A Neighborly Visit.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi annual meeting of the Council for granting certificates of competency, and for general business, will be held at the college building, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 1st day of February, at 2 p.m.

Two French Chemists have succeeded in giving to cotton a silky gloss by a chemical process which manufacturers think will enable it to take the place of silk. The process depends upon the action of a cold alkaline bath.

We are in receipt of the first number of *La Pharmacie Liborieuse*, the organ of of the new Society of Pharmaceutical Students recently established in Montreal. It is edited by J. A. Goyer and Hercule Guerin, and should prove a factor in promoting the interests of the association. We wish it and its promoters success, and welcome it to our sanctum.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1896, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Myopia.

[We regret that through some unfortunate blundering a portion of the manuscript for this article was mislaid and replaced by another portion which did not belong. This occurred on page 236, vol. IX. and the matter on page 260 should have preceded the greater part of that on page 236. The article will now however be found correct, and will be continued as heretofore.—Editor.]

To find the amount of Ac. exerted at any given distance by a Myope, 40 is divided by the distance; this gives the normal Ac. for the divergence of the rays, and from this number thus obtained the diopters of M is deducted.

For instance in M 1D for seeing at 13 inches, Ac. of 2D is exerted because $\frac{40}{13} = 3$D, the normal Ac. for that distance; and 3D less 1D for the M makes 2D. If the distance be such that the Ac. that would be used by an Emmetrope, is equal to the extent of the M then none is exerted.

If the M exceeds it, then the point is beyond the PR and the Myope cannot see there at all.

The Myope has more Ac. in reserve within his PR than the Emmetrope has within his.

In M of say, 2D, the reserve quantity of Ac. that can be exerted between 20 in. (which is the PR in M 2D, and, therefore, the most distant point at which no Ac. is used) and the PP is:

	in M	2D	in Em
At 10 years of age		14D	12D
" 20 "	"	10D	8D
" 30 "	"	7D	5D
" 40 "	"	4.5D	2.5D
" 50 "	"	2.5D	0.5D

It is clear that at any point nearer than 20 inches the Myope of 2 Duses 2D less Ac. than does the Emmetrope, and he has for still nearer points 2D Ac. left in reserve, both of them having the same amplitude. So the myope can read nearer and see smaller objects than can the Emmetrope, with the M fully corrected, that is, with a pair of—2D special lenses, the Ac. for close work would be the same as Em. at any age.

The PP of the Myope is nearer than that of the Emmetrope. At 20 years the amplitude being 10D.

In Emmetropia the	PP is at	4 in.
In M 1D	" "	3 1/2 in.
In M. 2D	" "	3 1/4 in.
In M. 3D	" "	3 in.
In M. 4D	" "	2 3/4 in.
In M. 5D	" "	2 5/8 in.
In M. 6D	" "	2 1/2 in.
In M. 7D	" "	2 3/8 in.
In M. 8D	" "	2 1/4 in.
In M. 9D	" "	2 1/8 in.
In M. 10D	" "	2 in.

The above figures are found by adding to the amplitude the degree of the M and then dividing the total into 40 When younger the PP is nearer and when older it is farther away the same as in Em.

With the correcting lenses the PP is theoretically at the same distance as in Em., but it is frequently found further away in medium and high degrees of M, owing to the weakness and deficiency of the sphincter of the ciliary caused by non-use. Still the measurement of the PP is a useful sub test as when lenses are prescribed for constant use in medium degrees of M the PP with the glasses should be at about that same distance as in Em. In high degrees where the distance glasses are considerably reduced in strength for near work the measurement is of no use as reading is achieved really at the PR (with the lenses), or near to it.

Theoretically, also, the degree of M and its correction can be obtained by measuring the PP, but it is extremely vague for the reasons before given. Dividing the distance of the PP into 40, and deducting therefrom the amplitude of Ac. according to age, gives the degree of error, and the correction is the weakest – sph. that carries the PP away to that distance it would occupy in Em. Thus, if the PP be at 3 inches, the age being 30, then there is M 6D, and a –6D will carry the PP from 3 inches to 5½ inches, where it should be at 30 years of age.

When a Myope is old, and his PP has receded considerably, it can arrive at and coincide with his PR, but cannot pass beyond it, but both the PP and the PR recede in old age.

Legislating Against Department Stores.

The following is the text of the Bill introduced by Mr. Middleton, in the Ontario Legislature but which only received its first reading and was withdrawn by request of the Premier.

BILL.

An Act respecting departmental stores.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. The council of any city or town may pass a by-law or by-laws for the purpose of imposing upon any departmental store carrying on more than three distinct classes of business, a special tax in respect of each additional class of business; and in imposing such business tax, the same may be regulated in and by the by-law so as to provide either a uniform tax in respect of each additional distinct class of business, or the same may be graded in such a manner as may seem proper; provided that no such by-law shall be passed or take effect under the authority of this Act without having been carried by a two-thirds vote of the members of the council present and voting.

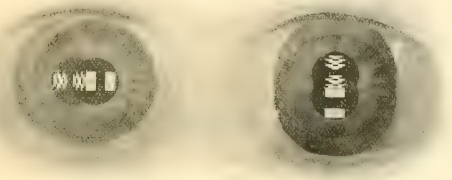
"True to Principle."

We find in the Methodist Young People's paper *Onward* the following eminently true expression about the Canadian Press. We agree with *Onward* in saying that the press of Canada, taken for all in all, is as high toned as that of any country in the world. Our readers will have no difficulty in recognizing the *Montreal Witness* as the paper specially referred to.

"Nowhere, we think, is there a press of higher moral tone than that of our beloved country. It possesses, we think, the unique distinction of having a leading journal in its largest city which for over fifty years has been a moral crusader, a champion of reform. In all that time it has not published one liquor, or tobacco, or theatrical advertisement. At the sacrifice of much money it has stood true to its high principle, and stands foursquare, a tower of strength, against all the winds that blow."

ACCORDING TO A MEDICAL WRITER children should have at least ten hours' sleep until they are 12 or 14 years of age, and up to the age of 18 or 19 nine hours is none too much.

THE Hardy Ophthalmometer.



Horizontal and Vertical Meridians of an eye having Astigmatism of - 1.00, axis 90, as seen through this Instrument.

The Ophthalmometer is not a device invented by some unknown refractionist, but is a scientific instrument designed by Helmholtz fifty years ago.

The Hardy model simply furnishes an instrument perfectly constructed on the well known and accepted principles.

No person making a specialty of refraction work can afford to be without an Ophthalmometer, because it gives certain definite information in relation to the refractive condition of the eye which cannot be obtained with equal certainty in any other way.

It makes your fitting more accurate.

It saves time.

It helps your business.

Our Prescription Department is the most complete in Canada. None but skilled workmen employed. If you are interested, send for our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

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Books for Druggists.

Any of the following books will be mailed on receipt of the price named :

British Pharmacopœia	$1 75
British Pharmacopœia Addendum	30
U.S. Dispensatory (in cloth)	7 50
U.S. Dispensatory (in leather)	8 25
U.S. Dispensatory (in leather) (1894)	7 25
National Dispensatory (1894)	7 00
National Formulary	1 00
Attfield's Chemistry	2 25
Gray's Botany, first lessons	1 50
Maisch's Materia Medica	2 80
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia	2 00
Pereira's Prescriptions	1 25
Parrish's Pharmacy	5 25
Squire's Companion	3 00
Remington's Pharmacy	5 25
Practical Dispensing	50
Minor Ailments	1 50
Heebner's Practical Synopsis of B.P.	1 00
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy, etc.	2 00
Manual of Formulæ	1 50
Practical Dentistry	50
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts	2 00
Harrop's Monograph on Flavoring Extracts	2 00
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy	4 50
Coblent's Handbook of Pharmacy	3 50
Art of Compounding, by Scoville	2 50
Bartley's Medical Chemistry	3 00
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4 50
Practical Perfumery	50
Pereira's Prescriptions	1 00
Proctor's Testing	50
Stewart's (Balfour) Physics	1 00
Shuttleworth's Notes on New Remedies	50
Squire's Companion	3 00
Spotton's High School Botany	75
Veterinary Counter Practice	75
Haines' Electro-Therapeutics	1 00
U.S. Pharmacopœia	4 00
Jones' Practical Chemistry	65
Maisch's Materia Medica	2 80
National Dispensatory (leather) (1894)	7 00
Art of Dispensing	1 00
Bastin's College Botany	2 15
Dick's Encyclopædia of Practical Receipts (6422)	2 50
Fowne's Chemistry	2 25
Principles of Pharmacognosy, Fluckiger and Tirsch	2 25
Bartley's Medical Chemistry	3 00
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy	3 00
Duane's Medical Dictionary	
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacology	4 00
Leonard's Materia Medica and Therapeutics	1 00
Leonard's Vest Pocket Anatomist	1 00
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Refraction of the Eye (Morton)	1 00
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Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.

GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM ALKALI. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.

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IF You want to take advantage of the improved condition of trade, and have anything to offer to the Drug Trade of Canada

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Canadian Druggist,
TORONTO.

Formulary

BENZOATED CAMPHOR ICE.

Pure lard	1½ oz.
Spermaceti	2½ oz.
Camphor	1 oz.
Expressed oil almonds	2 oz.
Benzoic acid	60 grn.
Oil cajuput	to drops.

Melt the lard and spermaceti; dissolve the camphor in the almond oil with gentle heat, and add to the melted fats. When nearly cold, stir in the benzoic acid and oil of cajuput, and pour into molds.

CHILBLAIN REMEDIES.

Lanolin	½ oz.
Common soap	40 grs.
Warm aq.	4 oz.
Make emuls. add cocaine	3 grs.
Spir. of rose	½ oz.
Aq., q.s. to make	8 oz.

The following is also useful:

Belladonna collodion	½ oz.
Flexible collodion	1 oz.

To be used as a paint morning and night.

This is designated an ideal liniment.

Chloroform	½ oz.
Belladonna liniment	1 oz.
Comp. tinct. benzoin	½ oz.
Soap liniment	6 ozs.

This should not be applied by rubbing. Instead use bits of lint saturated with the mixture and allow them to remain on the affected part about ten minutes.—*Chem. and Drug.*

MANGE REMEDY FOR DOGS.

Mercurial ointment	1 av. oz.
Fish or tanners' oil	5 fl. ozs.
Spirits of turpentine	1 fl. oz.
Sulphur, sublimed	2 av. ozs.

Rub together the mercurial ointment and fish oil, incorporate the sulphur and then the turpentine. Directions: Remove if necessary the hair and apply to the parts night and morning. The kennel or place where the animal is kept should be thoroughly disinfected by the use of crude carbolic acid, a solution of which, one to twenty in water, should be sprinkled upon the floor and surroundings twice a day.—*By Albert E. Ebert, in Meyer Bros'. Druggist.*

SYRUP CAMPHOR COMPOUND.

The following formula is said to be the one in use in the British Royal Infirmary:

Camphor	2 drachms.
Tincture opium	10¾ fluid ozs.
Tincture of squill	20 fluid ozs.
Oil anise	2 drachms.
Benzoic acid	3 drachms.
Glacial acetic acid	6½ fluid ozs.
Ipecacuanha	1 oz.
Dilute alcohol	10 fluid ozs.
Loaf sugar	28 pounds.
Caramel	q.s.
Distilled water	12 pints or q.s.

Macerate the ipecac in the diluted alcohol for three days; strain, press, and filter; dissolve the camphor, oil, and benzoic acid in the acetic acid; then add the tinctures. Dissolve the sugar in the water with heat, and when cool add the other mixed ingredients and sufficient water to make the product measure four gallons.—*Bull. Phar.*

MENTHOLATED CREAMS.

1.

Menthol	3 parts.
Salol	4 parts.
Olive oil	4 parts.
Lanolin	100 parts.

Mix the menthol and salol thoroughly with the olive oil, and incorporate the mixture with the lanolin

2. A useful application for hoarseness with loss of voice, sore throat, cold on the chest, hard dry cough and whooping cough:

Vaselin	20 ozs.
Menthol	3 ozs.
Fid. ext. belladonna	3 ozs.

Rub the fluid extract with the menthol in a warm mortar until dissolved, and gradually incorporate with it the vaseline, by rubbing them well together.—*Merck.*

COD LIVER OIL EMULSIONS.

Condensed milk is said to be excellently adapted for the preparation of emulsion of castor oil and cod liver oil. The proportions are oil, 8; condensed milk, 3; syrup, 3; water, 2. The condensed milk is mixed in a mortar, the oil gradually added, and last of all, the syrup and the water.—*Pharm. Zeitg., Phar. Jl.*

MANUFACTURE OF SULPHUR SOAP.

(*a*) 1 part of sulphurated soda is dissolved in water, the solution filtered and mixed with 2 parts of curd soap. The soap thus formed is evaporated to dryness on the water bath. (*b*) 25 parts cocoanut oil, 5 parts lard, and 2 parts of lanoline are saponified with 16 parts potash solution of 38°. The partly cooled mass is then at once well mixed with 2½ parts of sulphur and 2½ parts of water, and perfumed with ½ part of lemon oil and $\frac{1}{10}$ part of cassia oil. (*c*) 25 parts cocoanut oil and 8 parts of lard are saponified with 16 parts potash solution 38°. The partly cooled mass is at once well mixed with 2 parts of flowers of sulphur and 6 parts of water colored with saffron yellow dye (dissolved in hot water), and perfumed with essence of lemon.—*Pharm. Zeit., Phar. Jl.*

FLORIDA WATER.

Ol. bergamott	150.
Ol. limonis	90.
Ol. aurant. cort	60.
Ol. lavandulae	105.
Ol. caryophyll	15.
Ol. cinnamon	15.
Ol. aurant. flor.	15.
Alcohol	18,000.
Aq. destill.	4,500.

—*Pharm. Zeitg.*

SOFT CORNS AND SMALL WARTS.

Tannin	1 dr.
Alcohol	½ ozs.

Mix. To be used frequently as a wash.

A SEAFOAM FORMULA.

1 Olei panaseptics	½ oz.
2 Alcoholis	1 pt.
3 Aq. ammoniae	½ drs.
4 Potass. carbonatis	4 drs.
5 Aquae	1 pt.

Add 1 and 2 together, solve 4 and 5, and add 3, then mix; Panaseptic oil is used in preference to castor oil, which gums and turns rancid when old and exposed to atmosphere.—*New Eng. Drug.*

PERFUMED SATCHETS.

Pieces of fine kid of suitable shape are soaked in a closed vessel for three days in the following solution:

Oil of bergamot	2
Neroli oil	20
Bitter almond oil	1
Oil of orris	40
Tolu balsam	50
Cumarin	2
Rectified spirit	100

The pieces of leather should then be dried on a line in a room of the temperature of 17.5° to 20° C. After some days the rough side of the pieces of leather should be painted with gum arabic, and finely pulverized orris root strewn on and again dried. Then prepare a mixture of 2 grms. finely pulverized musk and 2 grms. civet, and mix to a paste with a little gum arabic. Smear on both sides of the leather and dry again. Two pieces of leather are then stuck together, wound

round with wadding, and covered with silk or other fancy material. These satchets will be found to be of lasting perfume and are much liked, as they do not give off any dust or powder.—*Deutsch. Amer. Apoth. Zeit., Phar. Jl.*

CATARRH BALMS.

1.—Vaselin ..... 6 lb.
Thymol ..... 1 oz.
Oil wintergreen ..... 2 fl. dr.
Oil sassafras ..... 2 fl. oz.

2.—Petrolatum ..... 1 oz.
Thymol ..... 3 grs.
Bismuth subcarbonate ..... 15 grn.
Oil wintergreen ..... 2 min.

CORYZA REMEDY.

A remedy for colds, catarrh, influenza, and hay fever, preventing their development, and speedily curing them in their advanced stages.

Scotch snuff ..... 30 oz.
Ammonium chloride ..... 1 oz.
Menthol ..... ½ oz.
Powd. boric acid ..... 3 dr.
Oil Australian eucalyptus ..... 1 fl. dr.

A pinch to be snuffed up the nostrils. —*Merck's Report.*

Perfumery Specialties.

Glycerine Cream.—Almond oil, 500 parts; spermaceti, 200; white wax, 38; glycerine, 85; bergamot oil, 3 parts.

Creme a la Reine.—Almond oil, 500 parts; spermaceti, 45; white wax, 40; Tolu balsam, 50; rose water, 125 parts.

Lanolin Cream.—Lanolin, 250 parts; water, 200; zinc oxide, 50; almond oil, 250; flowers of sulphur, 180; extrait violette, 120 parts.

Kalodont.—Soap powder, 1,000 parts; levigated chalk, 1,000; glycerine, 1,000; carmine, 2; peppermint oil, 100 parts.

Lip Cosmetic.—Ammonia, 60 parts; carmine, 35; rose-extract, 70; rose water, 2,000 parts. The finely powdered carmine is left to digest for a week in the ammonia, and the other materials added and shaken up at intervals during another week.

Honey Water.—(1) 35 parts of honey dissolved in 2,500 parts of rose water, and mixed with 500 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, containing: Bergamot oil, 2; neroli oil, 1; and ambergris tincture, 1 part, in solution. 75 parts of saffron tincture are used for coloring the preparation. (2) 125 parts of honey dissolved in 2,000 parts of distilled water, and mixed with 500 parts of glycerine containing: Bergamot oil, 7; geranium oil, 1; and neroli oil, 1 part, in solution. Coloring as for No. 1.—"Seifenfabrikant."—*Soap Maker and Perfumer.*

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{30}$ with 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{70}$ with 1.50 = $\frac{20}{30}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

F. A. S.—I have a customer, 20 years old, a bookkeeper, who complains of pain in his eyes after using them for reading or any close work.

R V $\frac{20}{20}$ L V $\frac{20}{20}$, the weakest plus glass, blurs—indicating emmetropia. I then examined the muscles and found no heterophoria—and hence could not account for the pain and headache—but as an experiment gave him a +, 75 for use when reading, &c., with perfect relief. Did I do right? And why?

Answer.—This is evidently a case of hyperopia where all the trouble is latent. We do find cases sometimes with considerable H. where no manifest is shown, the spasm of the ciliary being so intense that no relaxation whatever takes place under convex glasses. These cases, however, are rare and can only be definitely decided by the use of atropine or some other cyclophlegic. The ophthalmascope often shows the nature of the case, even without atropine, but it is well to remember some cases do occur where to act intelligently at all atropine is absolutely necessary. In this case our friend divined the right thing to do, but the next case presenting the same symptoms might not result so satisfactory under similar treatment.

R. A. D.—I wish you would give a prescription for an eye water which could be used in all cases of inflamed eyes without any danger of doing any injury.

Answer.—This is the straw which opticians should guard against, viz.: encroaching at all upon the province of an oculist. When eyes require any medical treatment it is unwise on the part of the optician and dangerous on the part of the customer to use anything without the prescription of an oculist, as the symptoms of mild inflammation of the eyes and severe and perhaps disastrous affections are sometimes so much alike that only experts can determine the difference and suggest the proper line of treatment. The optician should be satisfied with the cases that require glasses only for their eye trouble, and goodness knows they are numerous enough without jeopardizing the sight of those who really require careful medical handling.

T. C. M.—I have a Hardy's ophthalmometer, and in a recent case of astigmatism found the axis ten degrees different from that chosen by the customer with the trial case and astigmatic chart. Which axis would you give?

Ans.—The crucial test in all cases is the one with the trial set no difference what instruments you use, but remember if the axis chosen by the astigmatic chart does not prove entirely satisfactory, that if you change the axis to that indicated by the ophthalmometer the results will be most happy. I have had a few such cases as the above, but very few—my experience being that the axis shown by the ophthalmometer is the one usually accepted in the final test.

T. A. C.—When is the next class in optics at the Optical Institute of Canada?

Ans. Jan. 24th, 1898.

A new use for spun glass is mentioned; it can be used for umbrellas, and while it will keep the wet out, it will enable a man to see where he is going, and so avoid lamps, wayfarers, etc.

An eminent London physician has obtained good results in dressing burns with milk. Bandages are soaked with milk and laid on the burn, to be removed night and morning.

We Manufacture

Spectacles and Eye Glasses

IN....
GOLD
SILVER
and GOLD FILLED

COHEN BROS.

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS TORONTO

N.B.—Prescription Work—Frames and Lenses our specialty.

Egyptian Egg Shampoo

ORDER FROM WHOLESALERS

The only line for cleansing the Hair sold in Canada.

For information write

The Winsor Barker Co., Limited
TORONTO

EGG SHAMPOO EGYPTIAN

Concrete Perfume Tablets..

The perfection of the modern perfumer's art is exhibited in the dainty, fascinating Concrete Perfume Tablets made at Hudnuts' Pharmacy, 205 Broadway. These tablets possess that fullness of fragrance and richness of perfume found in the freshly cut flower, so that one may possess at all times the odor of a bouquet of their favorite flower. By simply placing one or two tablets among laces, handkerchiefs, gloves, or wearing apparel the article will be delightfully and thoroughly perfumed.

Sewn in gowns or dresses they perfume the garment perfectly, giving out the most delightful odor.

These tablets are the latest creation in perfumery. They are unrivalled for richness of odor, and their desirable form makes them specially attractive to people of refinement.

They can be used among the most delicate fabrics without danger of discoloring the article. The tablets are made in the following odors:

Jack Roses, Jockey Club, English Lilacs, Sweet Verbena, Carnation Pinks, Imperial Violets, Lily of the Valley, Peau D'Espagne, English Lavender, Orange Blossoms, White Hyacinths, Persian Heliotrope.

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Sole Agents for Canada Toronto

- - THE - -

Druggists' Corporation

of Canada, Limited

32 Colborne Street

TORONTO - - ONTARIO

OFFER SPECIALLY THIS MONTH:

Owbridge's Lung Tonic (three sizes)
" Atoms of Health
" Embrocation
" Pile Salve
" Hog Powder
Dr. Harte's Celery-Iron Pills
Winekler's Antigastralgique
" Liqueur Hor
Excelsior Mixer and Sifter

BOOKLETS . .

MY PARTICULAR SPECIALTY is illustrated booklets. By a booklet I mean anything from eight pages upward. A booklet properly treats of a business as a whole, or of any particular part, branch or specialty of a business. For instance, my little booklet "How" tells why I think I should be paid for advice on advertising problems, and about what I ought to be paid for it. I will send it freely to any business man whose name is in the R. G. Dun book. I am making a large number of booklets this fall. Booklets for all sorts of businesses in all sorts of places. Last month I wrote, illustrated and printed 10,000 booklets for a banker in Sidney, New South Wales. The booklets cost him $245.00, and the expressage to Sidney was $182.00. But my client got exactly what he wanted—and it will pay him. Last month also I have made a series of seven booklets for one of the leading jewelry concerns of the country. Last month also a large pamphlet for a proprietary medicine concern of national importance. Last month also—on October 13—I received an order by telegraph from one of the largest importers and roasters of coffee in America. Order came at 2.45 p.m., and was for a 16-page booklet, with cover in two colors, and seven illustrations for the inside pages. *At five-thirty the same evening* the finished drawings and the copy were mailed by special delivery. The day the matter was received by my client I got a wire saying: "Matter for booklet received and perfectly satisfactory." I believe there is no other place on earth where this could have been done. I don't like to work in a rush, but I can do it if I must. How do I do it? I have on file in my offices—properly classified and indexed—matter pertaining to almost every conceivable business subject. When this "coffee" order came I called for all the matter on file in relation to coffee, and in five minutes I had on my desk about all the known facts about this particular food product. I worked carefully, but quickly. My information was accurate. My work was satisfactory. Write or telegraph me about a booklet for *your* business.

Charles Austin Bates + + + +
Vanderbilt Building, New York

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

It is unfair to fix the rate of a newspaper solely by its circulation. There are a great many more important things to be considered than mere numbers. If a paper is the only one in its community, certainly one copy of it is worth more than it would be if it had half a dozen competitors. An advertisement in the only paper that a man reads is worth more than an ad. in one of half a dozen papers which he reads. Newspaper publishers generally find that their space is worth all they can get for it, and that this is about the only way to find out what it is worth. I should think that probably five cents an inch per issue would be about all that a paper of eight hundred circulation could get unless the advertisement was changed frequently, thereby making it necessary to charge more in order to get payment for composition. I should think that a local advertiser who changed his ad. every week ought to pay at least ten cents an inch. The rate of five cents an inch figures out half a cent per agate line per one thousand circulation. This is more than the large weeklies and dailies can get for their space, but it is probably about what the average small weekly gets. I should say that a small weekly paper ought to be worth more to the local advertiser than to the general advertiser—perhaps twice as much.

* * *

As to whether a paper would be worth more or less if it were all home print there is, I believe, no way of telling. Personally, I have never been able to see why home print was superior to ready print. In fact I incline to think that the best ready prints are superior to the majority of home print papers. I believe they are very much better for the publisher, when he considers the additional expense of the home print.

* * *

The nearer you can come to making people see the goods you are talking about, the better advertising you are doing. It is a good deal better to offer something special—even though it isn't fully described—than to advertise in a general way. But it is much better still to make an ad. perfectly plain and distinct, so that everybody may know exactly what you are talking about—and in their mind's eye almost see the article.

* * *

I believe in writing an advertisement first, and deciding upon the space to be used afterwards. I do not believe in hammering an ad. down to fit in a given space. The way to do the best advertising is to make an ad. and then buy the space to put it in. There is no use trying to put a ten-acre ad. in a two-acre space. If you have got six inches to say, you can't say it in two inches very effectively. You may have a big message one week and a small message the next week. There is no use taking more space than you need in one issue, and less space than you need in the next issue. That would be equivalent to eating the same amount at every meal whether you were hungry or not, or making up your mind that you were going to take just forty cents' worth of medicine every week whether you were sick or not—whether you needed it or not—whether you needed ten times that much or none at all. Advertising should be taken as it is needed, and a retailer can always tell when it is needed. When his trade lags it needs advertising. When it is booming it doesn't need it so much.

* * *

It isn't always necessary even that the grammar in an ad. should be twenty-four carats fine. The sense is what counts. I have seen many a good ad.—ads. that brought business and big profits—that wouldn't stand criticism from the point of view of the grammarian.

* * *

I don't know how it is with other people, but bad poetry gives me the horrors. It sets my teeth on edge just ilke filing a saw would. It is actually physically nauseating. That is, when it is just ordinarily bad. It is possible for it to be so bad that it is good, if it is bad enough to be funny it has that merit. You can laugh at it then, but if it is just plain bad there is no help for it. It is likely to be just "plain bad."

* * *

Poetry has no business in advertising, anyway. A poet is permitted to take all sorts of liberties with the English language, and to make his meaning just as obscure as he pleases. Perhaps the more obscure he makes it the greater poet he is considered by a whole lot of people—if you doubt it read Browning and Coleridge.

Now, obscurity has no place in advertising. The nearer you can get to bed-rock common-sense the better. The poet has to think as much of sound as he does of sense, and he frequently sacrifices sense for the sake of sound. He takes sixteen four-line verses to tell something that could be told in four words. He weaves wreaths and garlands all about his thoughts and disguises them so you have to look for them with a searchlight. That sort of language won't do in advertising. There is no possible way of making advertising too plain. The plainest kind of plain language doesn't seem to be strong enough or plain enough to penetrate the intelligence of a great many advertisement readers. A Chicago advertising manager said to me once: "When we advertise a certain clock, we put a picture of that clock right in the ad., then there can't be any mistake." One would suppose that was pretty near plain enough, but I have no doubt many people came to the store expecting to get something entirely different from the thing that was advertised.

Sponges.

Messrs. Saunders & Evans, 30 Wellington street east, Toronto, are, we believe, the only exclusive dealers in sponges and chamois skins in Canada. They are offering to the trade a very fine assortment in all kinds and grades of sponges, and being direct importers, are able to supply them at the lowest possible prices.

Their catalogue, which may be had for the asking, enumerates all kinds, both bleached and unbleached. They have their own bleaching establishment in this city, and are their own packers, so that these goods are always fresh in appearance, and consequently more taking. They are also agents for Hudnut's perfume tablets, a new line, which promise to be good sellers and are "the latest creation in perfumery."

The following opticians have added a DeZeng refractometer to their testing outfit: E. J. McIntyre, Chatham; W. Sanderson, Peterboro; G. A. Deadman, Brussels; N. B. Wilkins, Galt; A. Moffatt, Brantford; J. R. Orr, Collingwood; E. P. Battley, Sarnia; C. H. Ward, London; E. Davidson, Hamilton; T. Gillean, London. Dr. Palmer, of Toronto, and Dr. Bates, of Hamilton, also are using it with uniform success.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Messrs. Cohen Bros. say that the DeZeng refractometer, the wonderful little instrument for measuring errors of refraction, which has created somewhat of a furore in optical circles, seems to have opened up the old issue, "Atropine or no atropine," with the preponderance of opinion against atropine and in favor of the refractometer.

"Exquisite and Strong" after Twelve Years.

The following strong testimony as to the "keeping" qualities of Seely's perfumes has been received by that firm:

Seely Manufacturing Co., Windsor, Ont.:

GENTLEMEN,—I send herewith a bottle of your Seely's Marie Stuart perfume, which was given to me by your Mr. R. P. Thomas on Christmas, 1885. In some way the bottle was pushed back in one of the pigeon holes in my desk at home, and forgotten until last May, 1897, when in clearing out my desk, preparatory to changing it for a smaller one, this bottle became unearthed. I laid it aside until a few days ago; coming across it again I thought I would return it to you to test its strength. Kindly note the exquisite and strong odor which the perfume holds even after being "on earth" over twelve years. Surely this bottle of perfume speaks volumes on the purity and lasting qualities of your goods.

Wishing you greater success in the future than you have attained in the past.

P. E. LAUGHINGER.

Business Notes.

The Southwick Mfg. Co. of New York and Salem, Mass., sole controllers of the original Liebig's Extract of Beef, made in South America, shipped to Amsterdam for distribution in the European market, and shipped to them and put up by them at Salem, Mass. for the American and Canadian trade under the "Southwick Brand," are also introducing their "Bovox" Essence of Beef, which they claim and is proved by several doctors and analysts, to be of superior quality. The price is very much reasonable than other much advertised brands, the 5 ounce bottle retailing at 50 cents, the 11 ounce bottle retailing at $1.00, and the 16 ounce bottle retailing at $1.50. The Southwick Mfg. Co. have appointed the Canadian Specialty Co., Toronto, as their agents for the Province of Ontario, and druggists can get their supply from them for "Bovox" as well as Liebig's Extract of Beef in pots. Drop them a line for quotations.

Soda Water Apparatus.

We are just in receipt of a very handsome catalogue of soda water fountains and apparatus issued by W. J. McCahill & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. The catalogue is a beauty both in typographical appearance and in the handsome designs of fountains, etc., which are presented. This firm make a specialty of fine onyx fountains, and the high encomiums which are given them by those who have them in use, show their excellency and adaptability to the requirements of the drug trade. To those who intend putting in a new fountain or desire to exchange their old ones, we would suggest to send for a catalogue.

Lofoten.

"The Lofoten Islands and their principal product." This is the title of an elegant illustrated pamphlet, which has just come to hand. It gives a graphic description of that portion of Norway from which the best Cod Liver Oil is obtained, and also the methods adopted by the fishermen and producers. The illustrations serve to give an idea of the country and its inhabitants. It constitutes very interesting and instructive reading, and may be procured by any of our readers without charge by writing Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

HOW TO GET

	Per Dozen	One Gross
Dr. CODERRE'S RED PILLS, for Pale and Weak Women -	$4	$40
Dr. CODERRE'S PLASTERS -	$2	$20
Dr. CODERRE'S PURGATIVE TABLETS - - - -	$2	$20
Dr. CODERRE'S INJECTION POWDER - - -	$2	$20

To obtain the 5 per cent discount, the order must be for not less than 3 dozen of any one of our Remedies. Special price in large quantities.

Correspondence Solicited. F.O.B. Montreal

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.

CHARLES BONAVENTURE ST., MONTREAL

N.B.—We will not sell to Price Cutters.

Adipatum is an ointment vehicle, consisting of lanolin (anhyd.) 35 parts, petrolatum 53 parts, paraffin 7 parts, and water 100 parts.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. *Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED POSITION AS MANAGER, TRAVELling clerk. Graduate of O.C.P. Over fifteen years experience. Most of time in business for self. Unexceptional recommends. Address Druggist, Box 61, Wallaceburg, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT, GOOD dispenser, good salesman, 6 years experience. Testimonials if required. Small wages. Address Jno. H. Snedden, Almonte, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH matric., as drug apprentice, city preferred. Best references. Apply to W. H. E. Hartley, Lindsay, Ont.

FOR SALE.

CITY DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—CENTRAL locality, stock about $2,000. Telegraph office. Must sell at once on account of ill-health. Address Box 25, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WANTED.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house. Monthly $60 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. V., Chicago.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

The Seely Manufacturing Co.

Thank the Drug Trade for its liberal patronage
in the past, and wish all their friends a . . .

Happy and Prosperous New Year,

SEELY,--- The American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to January 11th, 1898.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb.	15	17
ALOIN, oz.	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	40	45
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	40	45
Copaiba, lb.	70	85
Peru, lb.	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb.	90	95
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canella, lb.	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.	11 00	16 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	20	25
powdered, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.	50	55
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	15	10
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
CLOVE, lb.	16	17
Powdered, lb.	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.	40	45
COLLODION, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb.	25	30
German, lb.	40	45
Elder, lb.	20	22
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 00	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	75	80
French, white, lb.	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.	28	30
GUARANA	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 75
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.	30	80
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Asafœtida, lb.	40	15
Arabic, 1st, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	80	85
Sifted sorts, lb.	45	50
Sorts, lb.	30	35
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.	6	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.	90	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	95
Kino, true, lb.	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb.	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb.	55	60
Opium, lb.	4 75	5 00
Powdered, lb.	6 00	6 25
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 00	13 00
Shellac, lb.	35	40
Bleached, lb.	40	45
Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	85	90
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb.	55	70
Thus, lb.	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.	27	35
Bitterwort, lb.	30	40
Burdock, lb.	10	18
Boneset, oz., lb.	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb.	17	20
Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb.	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb.	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb.	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb.	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb.	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb.	21	22
Rue, oz., lb.	30	35
Sage, oz., lb.	18	20
Spearmint, lb.	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb.	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb.	15	18
Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
HONEY, lb.	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb.	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.	38	40
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.	50	55
Short, lb.	25	27
Coca, lb.	35	40
Digitalis, lb.	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb.	70	70

[illegible]	$ 25	$ 30
[illegible]	15	25
[illegible]	20	25
[illegible]	15	18
[illegible]	1 00	1 10
Liquorice, Solazzi	45	50
[illegible]	35	40
[illegible]	30	35
V & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" [illegible]	75	75
" [illegible]	1 50	1 50
" [illegible]	2 00	2 00
" [illegible]	2 00	2 00
Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, [illegible]	2 00	2 00
Lavender, oz	30	35
Lemon, oz	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 00	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	15
Musk, Tonquin, oz	[illegible]	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Mercurial, lb. and oz	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	15	16
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Belmont, 1dd, yard	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poke Berries, per box	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Colosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Fumigating, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, bleh'd, lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Gaddai Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15
Indian, lb	18	20
Ipecac, lb	2	2
Powdered, lb	2 50	2 75
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kino, lb	40	50
Liquorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	15	18
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	35	45
Pleurisy, Powdered, lb	10	15
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Sanders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
doz	1 50	1 00
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	50	55
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	40	45
Aceta Sanda, oz	70	75
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1½	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	10
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antikamnia	1 30	1 35
Antipyrin, oz	1 10	1 20
Arbutol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	25	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	5 00	6 30
Codeia, ½ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	45	50
Euanine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	35	40
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	105	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Magazines.

The article on Arthur Henry Hallam, by Mr. Gladstone, in the New Year's number of *The Companion*, is one of the most fascinating literary papers ever written by the great English statesman. It carries one back to a past full of charm. The remainder of this number abounds in interest. There is the beginning of a new serial story by C. A. Stephens, a good story of a reporter's interview with the late Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, several other short stories of exceptional merit, and the usual rare selections of miscellany.

Leslie's Popular Monthly.

An important and interesting article on Mexico occupies the leading place in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for January. It is written by Frederick Stone Daniel, and treats in an entertaining manner of the country's history, and the character and occupations of the people. There are many excellent illustrations. Other illustrated papers are "Beet Sugar Culture in California," by Frederick M. Turner; "The Lance in the German Army," "New Year's Day Festivities," "A Probable Giorgione," and "San Carlos Indians." There is an interesting instalment of the serial, "The Catspaw," which appears to be drawing to a close; several short stories, contributed by J. Frederick Thorne, Eleanor C. Scott and others; a number of really good poems, and the always attractvie young folk's department.—Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York.

A Companion for All Ages.

A gentleman who used to read the *Youth's Companion* when a boy, and reads it with the same interest now that he is a middle-aged man, was asked the other day if he had not outgrown the *Companion*. "I don't believe," said he, "that I can ever outgrow it. I find in it not only the cheery, hopeful spirit of youth, but the wisdom and experience of age. I like it just as much as when I was a boy, though perhaps in a different way. But I know that it is the same *Youth's Companion* with which I grew up, for my boys and girls like it as well as ever I did. It is a good paper to grow up with."

The *Youth's Companion* will contain the best thought of the best thinkers of America and Europe during 1898. It will print serial and short stories of absorbing interest, and true tales of adventure. The various departments of the paper will be a current record of the best work that is being done in the world. Present readers of the *Companion* who renew their subscriptions, and all new subscribers, will receive free a beautiful illustrated calendar, printed in twelve colors, and embossed in gold. It is the richest and costliest calendar ever sent to *Companion* subscribers. New subscribers will receive the *Companion* every week from the time the subscription is received until January, 1898, and then for a full year to January, 1899.

An illustrated prospectus of the *Companion* for 1898 may be had by addressing Perry Mason and Company, 265 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.

The Ladies' Home Journal for 1898.

To make *The Ladies' Home Journal* for 1898 "the best of all the years; the most cheerful and helpful magazine that a woman can possibly have in her home," is the purpose of its editors, as disclosed by a prospectus outlining a few of the projected features for the coming year. While the *Journal* will be more useful and practical than ever before, it is made apparent that its literary features will be strengthened, and that pictorially it will be more attractive and artistic than ever.

A notable feature, "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife," a series of letters from the wife of a Cabinet member to her sister, will, it is said, reveal some startling and graphic pen-pictures of Washington social and official life. They are so realistic that the letters will be published anonymously and are likely to attract national attention. The biographies of President McKinley, Mrs. Cleveland, Mark Twain, Thomas A. Edison and Joseph Jefferson will be presented in a novel way by a series of anecdotes, giving the vital characteristics of each. Rev. John Watson, D D. ("Ian Maclaren"), will contribute a series of articles on matters close to the interest of every man and woman; Edward W. Bok will have a special page for young men, in addition to his usual editorial discussions; Lilian Bell will continue her bright, crisp letters from European capitals; Mrs. Burton Harrison will describe society at the beginning of the century; and ex-President Harrison is to write on "The Flag in the Home."

Two fiction issues, in all over thirty short stories, are promised during the year. The stories will be by Mark Twain, F. Marion Crawford, Hamlin Garland, Mary E. Wilkins, Julia Magruder, Clara Morris, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and other well-known authors.

The musical announcements for next year include Sousa's newest composition, "The Lady of the White House," dedicated by special permission to Mrs. McKinley; sacred songs and hymns by Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn-writer; Ira D. Sankey, and others quite as prominent in their respective fields.

"Inside of a Hundred Homes" will be continued and supplemented by other articles upon fitting, furnishing and beautifying the home; and in addition to the *Journal's* "Moderate Cost Houses," churches, schools, farm buildings, etc., will be given, with detailed plans and specifications.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer, it is announced, will continue to write exclusively for the *Journal*. In addition to her "Cooking Lessons" she will write of foods, their value and their healthfulness. Special articles for children—young and middle grown—on needlework, fashions, home entertainments, church work, etc., are all promised. This is but a passing glance at the 1898 *Ladies' Home Journal*, which is aimed to meet the literary and practical needs of every member of the household. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. Ten cents per copy; one dollar per year.

Iodovasol.

Iodovasol is introduced as a stable iodised ointment basis. It is prepared by treating an excess of oleic acid with iodine chloride, washing the resulting oily liquid first with water, then with dilute solution of sodium thiosulphate, finally drying with anhydrous sodium sulphate, and mixing with a prescribed quantity of vaseline. A little absolute alcohol is then added and the mixture treated with a stream of ammonia gas until the oleic acid is saturated. The resulting brown liquid contains seven per cent. of iodine. It is very hygroscopic, and should, therefore, be kept in well-closed vessels.—*Phar. Zeit.*, (*Ph. J.*)

Messrs. E. D. and J. S. Cohen, of Cohen Bros., manufacturing opticians, have just returned from a two weeks' trip among the optical houses of the east. They report optics as booming in the United States, and state their arrangements for '98 will ensure the same condition among the Canadian trade.

[illegible]	$ 35	$ 40
[illegible]	28	30
[illegible]	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Muriate, oz	1 75	1 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 [illegible]
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	15
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
[illegible]	55	60
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	39	42
Ozs., oz	42	45
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 [illegible]
SANGUINARIA	20	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE	30	35
[illegible]	35	[illegible]
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 [illegible]
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	3	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	$ 42	$ 45
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	90
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	40
[illegible]	18	20
[illegible]	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	13	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	45
Amer. crude, lb	40	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 80
Capsicum, oz	60	65
[illegible]	2 75	3 00
[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
[illegible]	2	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

[illegible]	$1 75	$1 [illegible]
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	85
Patchouli, oz	80	70
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 50
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 05
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 70
Rhodium, oz	80	80
[illegible]	7 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
Rosemary, lb	70	75
Rue, oz	25	35
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 50
Sassafras, lb	75	85
Savin, lb	1 60	1 75
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 00
Spruce, lb	65	70
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 50
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 90
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 05
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	80	1 00
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 50
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 30
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 15
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 40
[illegible]	[illegible]	60

Drug Reports.

Canada

The general report of business during the holiday season has been very satisfactory, and it is to be hoped the improvement during the latter part of the year will still continue, and there is every prospect that it will.

The principal change in values during the month has been on cocaine, which has much advanced, with a prospect of high prices continuing. Quinine is slightly easier, but higher prices may come into effect at any time. Ergot, cubeb berries, creosote, coumarin, guaiacol, Lithia salts, codeia, spices, and red ipecac are higher. Caffeine and camphor are easier.

The prices of glassware flint and green are in a somewhat demoralized condition at present. The Canadian manufacturers are fighting among themselves, and together are being opposed by the American manufacturers. In case lots green glass is being offered at 50 and 5 per cent., and flint at 45 and 5 per cent. discount, usual terms.

Welch grape juice has been reduced in price. The new Canadian price is: Quarts, case of one dozen, $5.75 case, cash; pints, case of two dozen, $6.25 case, cash; ½ pints, case of three dozen, $5.75 case, cash; 3 oz, case of eight dozen, $8 case, cash. In less quantities than a case they sell at $6.25, $3.40, $2.10, $1.10 per dozen, usual terms.

Paris green will likely be two or three cents a pound higher this season than last; it is claimed (and we think truly) last summer it was sold at a loss to manufac[illegible].

England.

London, Eng., Dec. 23, 1897.

There has been some improvement in the drug and chemical market during the month. Besides the advance in quinine, which is fairly well maintained, cocaine has advanced considerably. Iodophyllin is rising steadily owing to scarcity of root. Hydrastis has advanced for a similar reason. Opium is reported dearer at Smyrna, although unaffected here, but morphia makers have put up prices. Castor oil easier; cod liver unchanged; aniseed a trifle firmer; cassia tending lower; verbena and citronella advanced. Caffeine and its salts have been reduced.

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VOL. X. TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1898. No. 2

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

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"We know of no stronger or more favorably constituted Natural Aperient Water."

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Royal Councillor, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
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Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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Sentiment, or Profit.

Every little while we see the hackneyed query appearing in the pharmaceutical press, "Is it a profession or trade?" referring, as our readers are aware, to the avocation of the retail druggists.

If we look at it purely as a matter of sentiment we may say it is a profession and point with pride to the fact that no man can enter the ranks without a certificate of competence and a diploma granted under the sanction of an act of parliament, exactly as in the case of any other profession.

This we all claim and it is everywhere acknowledged entitles the holder to rank as a professional man. But what is a profession without a means of livelihood, or where does sentiment bring in the wherewithal to live on. There is no use in starving on the prestige of a name, neither is there any indignity in any kind of honest labor.

The more fully the retail druggist, pharmacist, chemist, or whatever he may choose to term himself realizes the fact that labor and professional ability must be combined, and that in a very marked degree, the sooner will he realize the full aim and ambition of the sphere in life which he has mapped out for himself.

As he has had to strain every nerve, as we might say, to gain his diploma, granting him the privileges which he has obtained, so he must keep on in business methods leaving nothing undone to ensure honest success in what he has undertaken.

These are difficulties in the way of doing business to-day which were not even thought of years ago, when it appeared to many to be only necessary to open a "chemist's shop," to ensure a good livelihood or perhaps a competency.

Now, however, the changed conditions of mercantile life, the keen competition existing in all lines of business and the

constant inroads on what at one time was considered the legitimate "preserves" of the druggist has not only made him feel how very little the "professional" part of his calling does towards warding off competition, but also convinces him that he must be on the aggressive and look to the furtherance of the practical, commonsense business part which leaves behind the sentiment and plunges into the reality of the situation. We claim, therefore, that as a professional man, the druggist should never forget his standing as such, nor allow the title which his license conferred on him to be sullied by any unprofessional conduct, nor do anything degrading or demeaning to that profession. Yet, he must, as a practiser of a profession put forward his best efforts not only to convince the general public of his ability but also to gain for himself the results of well-earned efforts.

To this end it is necessary to extend his branches of trade in directions which may appear to him to be best adapted to an increase in his money-earning power, to choose "outside lines," as they are frequently called which adapt themselves to his own knowledge and to the requirements of the public, to cater for trade in branches which promise a good return for investments, and to endeavor by every honest means to further the increase of his daily profits.

An Undesirable Trait.

It was never intended that man should be a selfish, narrow-minded being, thinking that the world was made for one individual, and for him alone. There are people, however, that, if they do not think this, appearances certainly belie them, and others judge them as they appear. How often do we find men in business so jealous of another in the same line as to earn for themselves the contempt or at least the pity of all who observe them.

We see so frequently the spirit of bitterness and envy displayed where nothing but harmonious feelings should exist, that it causes us to wonder how how anyone could expect that a whole town or locality was set apart for a single individual. The small-souled, envious person who cannot bear to see even any evidence of prosperity in his neighbor is to be pitied.

How much better is it for all, and now we specially refer to those engaged in one line of business, to work together harmoniously. Better results can be obtained, life made more worth living, animosities set aside by mutual repression of our worst natures and the development of what is manly and right.

We see this unfortunate spirit of envy rampant in all classes of individuals. We have them in the drug trade as in other occupations, they are not lacking in the press, and amongst politicians and public men they are everywhere to be seen. The business man who cultivates the spirits of meanness and envy is not only a nuisance o those whom he comes in contact with, but is a veritable curse to himself, bringing on his own head, as a rule, that which he would wish to see inflicted on others.

If we would make our business, ourselves, our commercial and our social life a success we must cultivate a feeling of live-and-let-live principles, and recognize the fact that each one of us constitutes but a very small portion of the population of this world.

Amendments to the Amended Act.

In our last issue we gave the full text of the "Act respecting the sale of patent and other medicines and of alcohol for the purposes of the arts and manufactures."

The various interests that, through their representatives, waited on the Government tended to complicate matters and the evident desire to please all parties, as well as to safeguard the public welfare, led to changes up to the very hour of the dissolution of the Legislature. The retail drug trade asked to be relieved of the very unfair and unwarrantable wording of the amendments of 1897, the manufacturing interests wished concessions in reference to the use of alcohol in manufacturing, the temperance organizations asked for radical changes, and the liquor dealers had suggestions and objections to make. After the third reading of the Act, it was found that without further alterations the sale of alcoholic medicines would be open to all general stores as well as to druggists, and in consequence, Premier Hardy introduced the following amendments:

The first was to amend clause 1 by adding the following words: "And the word 'manufacturer' shall mean a manufacturer for sale by wholesale."

Clause 3 is amended so as to read: Nor shall anything in the said Liquor License Act contained prevent the sale by a chemist or by the manufacturer of any tincture, fluid, extract, essence, or medicated spirit containing alcohol, prepared according to the formula of the British Pharmacopœia, or other recognized standard work on pharmacy, medicine, or other similar official compound or preparation, nor the sale by him for purely medicinal purposes of any mixture prepared as aforesaid containing alcohol or the sale of perfumes, drugs, or medicines; nor shall the said Liquor License Act prevent the sale thereof in the original packages, as put up by the chemist, by a merchant who deals in drugs or medicines; nor shall the Liquor License Act prevent the sale by a merchant who deals in drugs or medicines of such compounds, mixtures, and preparations as are in this section heretofore mentioned and as are so made or put up by a chemist or a manufacturer by reason only that the same contains alcohol; nor shall the said Act prevent the sale by a chemist of alcohol in quantities of not more than one gallon at any one time, or for use in the arts or for illuminating purposes.

Section 8 is struck out and the following clauses added:

9. Where a company or corporation is, notwithstanding the Pharmacy Act or any law, entitled to sell drugs, medicines, or poisons, or compounds, or preparations thereof, when such sale is duly conducted by a duly qualified and registered chemist, such sale shall not be an offence against the Liquor License Act when the drugs, medicines, poisons, compounds, or preparations thereof are mixed with alcohol if the provisions of the Act and the restrictions thereby imposed are observed and conformed to upon such sale. But this section shall neither enlarge nor diminish the rights of a corporation to sell the articles aforesaid, except as to the article of alcohol.

10. Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize any person to act as a chemist or to compound prescriptions or to sell drugs and medicines heretofore prohibited from so doing by the Pharmacy Act; nor shall anything in this Act contained prohibit any person from so doing who was not heretofore so prohibited by the Pharmacy Act or otherwise by law, but the said Pharmacy Act shall not be affected by this Act.

The Act, therefore, as given last month, is amended as above, and is now in force.

Prof. Hare says that styes may be frequently aborted by application of the yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

BOVOX

The Bovox Company Limited, N.H.

Gentlemen,—Having had occasion to use Bovox in private practice with marked success, more especially in the convalescence from pneumonia and peritonitis, where other Extracts of Beef failed to Demonstrate.

T. KITSON BRUCE, M.D.

5 oz. bottles (50 cts.) per doz., $4.50
11 oz. " ($1.00) " 8.50

COUGH LOZENGES

Moses', 24x 5cts. packages,	$1.35
Loring's Celery, 30x 5cts. packages,	.95
Heide's Licorice Pastilles,	1.15
Heide's Mint Jujubes (48x 5cts.),	1.05
Heide's Assorted Jujubes (48x 5cts.),	1.65

NEW GOODS

Ward's Plant Food Tablets.

Glycoleum.

Superior to either Oil of Almond or Olive Oil, as a base for fine Ointments and Cold Cream. It never becomes rancid, and is economical.

CE-ESS-CO'S Hypophosphite Tablets.

CE-ESS-CO'S Black Ink Tablets.

Just the thing for the Kodaker.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

38 Front Street East, - TORONTO, ONT.

Are You

Using our Prescription Bottles, made up in our special *Wallaceburg White Glass?*

IF NOT YOU ARE

Cheating Yourselves

HANDLED BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Of Wallaceburg (Limited).

SPONGES

We have a large assortment of good values in . . .

BLEACHED

ELEPHANTS, per piece, 3, 5, 7½, 10
GRASS, per piece, 2c, 3½c, 6c, 8c.
ABACO VELVET, 5cts., 7½, 10c., 25c., 35c.
SHEEP WOOL, 9c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 45c., 55c., 65c., 75c.
SURGEONS SPONGES, assortings, $1.50 per pound, $1.00.
MOLLER'S ANTI-FAT BATH, assortments $2.50.
MEDITERRANEAN TOILET, assorted 25c., $2.50
ELEPHANTS TAILS, SCHOOL SPONGES and others.

UNBLEACHED (Bale Goods)

SHEEP WOOL, ABACO VELVET, CUBA YELLOW, REEF, GRASS, FORMS and CUTS, etc., etc.
We specially recommend the ABACO VELVET.

ELLIOT'S

CITRATE of MAGNESIA

5 lb. Cans, 3 lb. and 1 lb. Bottles

You usually sell a little more in the spring than at other seasons. Try some of our line now if you have not already done so. Our customers express great satisfaction. Can you handle 25 lbs.? Ask for prices.

INSECT POWDER

"E. & CO." BRAND

Note particularly that we absolutely guarantee this Powder to contain nothing but the flowers of

Chrysanthemum Cinerariafolia reduced to a fine powder.

We import the flowers and do our own grinding. A little thought will decide you in favor of the home-manufactured, protected article. Your advance orders will oblige.

CAMPHOR	MOTH CAMPHOR
FINE TRIMMED CHAMOIS	HELLEBORE
BAKING POWDER, "E."	"SHELL" CASTILE SOAP BARS
CREAM TARTAR, 95%	"SHELL" CASTILE SOAP CAKES

ALUMINIUM COMBS
LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS
HAARLEM OIL (direct import)
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT

'E. & CO.' GENUINE WHITE LEAD

Absolutely Pure **Get Our Price**

LINSEED OIL

Our pale, boiled oil is justly celebrated.

TURPENTINE

ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. E. - Toronto

...1898...

WALL PAPERS

EXAMINE YOUR STOCK

If it needs sorting up, write us for Samples and they will be forwarded immediately by express. We have a large variety in all grades. Only good selling patterns kept in stock.

THEY WILL MEET COMPETITION

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944-950 YONGE ST., = TORONTO

Canadian Druggists' Exchange

Conducted by DR. W. E HAMILL
JANES BUILDING, TORONTO.

If you want to sell
If you want to buy **A Drug Store**
ANYWHERE

Send for our Plan

Full data of about a dozen Stores always on hand.

It Saves Time and Money

RADLAUER'S

ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

These Perles closely resemble the sublimates and carbolic acid in their antiseptic action. A preventive of diphtheric infection.

For the rational cleansing and disinfection of the mouth, teeth, pharynx, and especially of the tonsils, and for immediately removing disagreeable odors emanating from the mouth and nose.

A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of the throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina, and thrush.

A few of the "Perles" placed in the mouth dissolve into a strongly antiseptic fluid of agreeable taste, cleanse the mouth and mucous membrane of the pharynx, and immediately remove the fungi, germs, and putrid substance accumulating about the tonsils, thereby preventing any further injury to the teeth.

METHOD OF APPLICATION:

Take 2—4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. RADLAUER - Pharmaceutical Chemist

BERLIN W., GERMANY

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.

DRUGGISTS, 'TENTION!

Our facilities are the best for turning out the Finest

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LABELS

Write for quotations on CONTAINERS

Knowles & Co.

LONDON, ONT.

Profitable Helps.

Elsewhere in this issue we have pointed out the fact that in order for a druggist to be successful in the keen competition which exists to day, it is an *actual necessity* that he should in a large majority of instances, at least, look about for extra lines which will help in some measure to recoup him for the inroads made into his regular business. We have at various times spoken of lines which we believed could be handled with profit, and all of which are quite in keeping with his usual business. Due regard must, however, be had for circumstances. All suggestions which may be given are not practicable nor even expedient in many cases. The druggist must be the judge of his own capability to handle them and of his customers' wants and the possibilities of cultivating the trade which he desires. As our aim is to help the retail druggists in every way to "earn an honest penny" we will from time to time put before him ideas, not always necessarily our own, which will at least be worth enquiring into, and we will also be glad at times to have suggestions from our readers, approving or condemning the plans submitted, or giving suggestions of their own. A line which is receiving considerable attention now is that of

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

For some time we have felt that no line was more adapted to the serious consideration of druggists than that of photographic supplies, including cameras, chemicals and necessary accessories. Many druggists throughout Canada have, since the commencement of our page of "Photographic Notes," added this line to their stock, and we have yet to learn of any disappointing results. There is a pleasure in handling these goods, especially if the dealer is an amateur photographer himself, and the profits to be obtained in their sale is considerable.

In many cases the setting apart of a "dark room" for the use of amateurs has proved a drawing scheme, and the general knowledge of the average druggist is always sure to be sought when the fact is known that he is acquainted with the working of the camera as well as the nature of chemicals. The season is now nearly on and it is time for those who contemplate this departure to look into the matter and lay their plans accordingly. The only other line which we will mention this month is that of

TEA.

In Great Britain the sale of tea has always been considered a part of the regular business of the chemist, and although it perhaps does not prevail to so great an extent as formerly, yet it is considered a profitable and a consistent part of a druggist's stock-in-trade. Up to about the sixteenth century we are told that none but apothecaries could lawfully sell tea in France, and the same thing prevailed in other European countries. It is quite natural, therefore, that the custom should prevail as it still does in the older countries, and there are druggists in Canada who have found that the handling of package teas has more than made up for losses incurred through falling away of trade in other lines. We know of no "side line" which may be so easily handled and with as much satisfaction as a *good* tea in *packages*. We emphasize these two words because they are both necessary in order to make a success of the venture. Commence with *good* tea, keep on with *good* tea and never keep in stock, whether tea or anything else, any article that cannot be strictly called *good*.

A Splendid Showing.

It cannot but be with a feeling of pride that the pharmacists of Ontario will look upon the showing of the Finance Committee of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, as it appears in our columns in this issue. The fact that they have in this city a college which, together with the fittings, etc., valued at $40,000 and *free from debt*, is a showing which must be most gratifying, not only to the original promoters of the college and their successors in office, but to pharmacists at large. That this is due in a great part to the successful and careful efforts of the various councils must be admitted, and we must congratulate Mr. Watters and his colleagues at the council board on being in office at a time when they can show all liabilities paid off.

Another portion of the report which we believe will be generally approved of is the appointment of an additional committee to be known as a "Committee on Commerce"—thus adopting the suggestion made in our issue of May, 1897, where we said we believed "that an additional committee, whose duty it would be to look after the commercial interests of the trade would be a welcome and opportune addition to their number."

We have always maintained that it was "quite within the province of the council to look after the business interests as well as the educational affairs of the drug trade," and as the council is a responsible body, in the sense of being elected representatives of the pharmacists of the Province, business interests should be guarded by them instead of by any organization which might come into existence merely through the exigencies of the time.

There is plenty of scope for this committee, and we believe that the selection made for members of that committee is a good one, and that they will give a good account of themselves.

The council have also shown their good judgment in adopting our advice in the proposition to add the study of optics to the curriculum. It was felt that owing to the present crowded condition of the college the matter would have to stand over; but the report of the committee appointed which signified its approval of the suggestion, was adopted by the council.

As long ago as February, 1896, we expressed the opinion that "the council of the college would,at no distant date,adopt the establishment of a course of instruction" (in optics).

We presume that when it is finally placed in the curriculum it will be as an optional subject, for there would probably be some students who would have no use for it and to whom it might seem so much time lost, although as a study for its own sake it is not only instructive, but very interesting.

The council is now in a position to be liberal with the students in attendance, and anything which gives them a still better chance of adding to their knowledge a subject which, to many at least, will be a source of pecuniary gain, should be provided.

The position taken in reference to the recognition of the time passed by an apprentice in a drug store in another province, provided he is under a registered druggist, is the right one, and is the beginning of what we hope to see before long, a reciprocal agreement as to recognition of certificates by the various provinces of Canada.

The work done in this session of the council has been practical and business-like, and we repeat again, gives reason for congratulation.

The man who relies on luck is lucky if he keeps out of the poorhouse.

Drugs at the Klondike.

The large influx of population which is predicted for the Klondike this coming spring will, no doubt, embrace within its numbers many of the drug fraternity. While many of them will be purely gold-seekers, others are going in who can see gold in their legitimate business as well. From all reports received there will be a good demand for drugs, not only from the vast concourse of people who will expose themselves to an inordinate extent in their search for the precious metal, but from the trying nature of the climate. We are informed from official reports that not only typhoid fever, but pneumonia, bronchitis, scurvy and lung troubles are prevalent, and the exposure renders the residents susceptible to these as well as other diseases.

Already we hear of several druggists who are about to try their success in our far west. Dr. Clarke, formerly of Dresden, Ont., but for the past twelve years in the drug business in Kamloops, B.C. will make an early start. Dr. Richardson, of Victoria, B.C., and Chas. A. Kelly, of Seattle, are both awaiting the opening of the "passes" to bring in stocks of drugs, and Dr. Clendenning, we believe, intends following suit.

These all go to Dawson City, the "mining centre" of the territory, and which people venture to say will, within six months, have a population of many thousands, although at present only consisting of a few scattered houses and tents.

Preparation and Coating of Pills.

From a number of experiments made, Havasse (*Jour. de Ph. de Liege*) draws the following conclusions: (1) If the excipient contains wax, it must not be present in so great a quantity as to raise the melting point of the mixture above the temperature of the stomach. The maximum quantity of wax is 1 part to 10 parts of active substance. (2) Pills intended to be keratinized should not be made with ordinary excipients. (3) Coating and excipient should be such as to permit ready solution or disintegration of the pills in the gastric fluid. (4) In cases where the preceding conditions cannot be fulfilled, it is better to abandon the pill form and administer the remedy in capsules or wafers.—*Ph. Era.*

Luck longs for a dinner, while labor goes out and earns one.

Ontario College of Pharmacy

Semi-Annual Council Meeting.

The February semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened its session at the college building on Tuesday afternoon, February 1st, at half past two o'clock.

The chair was taken by the president, Mr. H. Watters, and the following members of the Council were present: J. H. Dickey, A. J. Davis, T. Curry, J. H. Mackenzie, Simon Snyder, W. A. Karn, J. F. Roberts and W. B. Graham.

The small attendance was accounted for by the fact that the heavy snow-storm of the night previous had delayed trains considerably.

The minutes of the August semi-annual meeting were read by Registrar Lewis, and on motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Snyder, were accepted as printed.

The next order of business was the reading and receiving of communications, the greater number of these were referred for consideration to various committees.

Messrs. J. H. Mackenzie and T. Curry were appointed delegates to the Industrial Fair Board and Messrs. John Calland of London and J. F. Roberts of Parkhill, representatives to the Western Fair Board. The report of the registrar-treasurer was then read by Mr. Lewis. It showed that since August 1st, 1897, the following medical practitioners had taken out registration:

F. W. Stockton, Otterville; F. L. Thompson, Hanover; Alex. Mackay, Cookstown; A. D. Naismith, Milverton; Jno. Golden, Highgate; Jno. W. Sifton, Comber; G. Buchanan, Zurich; J. H. Rivers, Crediton; D. W. Shier, Lindsay; A. A. Hunter, Orangeville; D. P. Mc Phail, Highgate.

The number of applications of apprentices for registration has been 122, a few of which applications are held in abeyance, to be dealt with by the Council.

The number of renewals issued since August, 1897, is as follows: 1891, 1; 1892, 1, and $1 and $3 on account; 1893, 3; 1894, 7, and $1 on account; 1895, 1; 1896, 11; 1897, 94; 1898, 7.

The financial statement shows receipts of $12,830.42; disbursements, $6,600.60, leaving a balance in cash $31.93; balance in Bank of Commerce, $1,953.14; balance in Savings Bank Department, $4,144.75, or a total cash balance of $6,129 82. This was considered by the members of the Council to be a most satisfactory statement.

One further item to show the splendid financial condition of the college is the fact that $1,000 has been paid during the past year on the synod mortgage, reducing the principle of this to $4,000. The announcement of this was received with applause by the members of the Council. The funds for the paying off of the remainder of this mortgage are in sight, and the remaining $4,000 liability will be crossed off the books in the course of a few weeks.

Wednesday, February 2nd.

At eleven o'clock in the morning the members of the Council assembled, but as no committees were ready to report an adjournment was made until 3.30 p.m.

In the afternoon the first report of the Educational Committee was read by the chairman of the committee, Mr. J. H. McKenzie.

The committee found considerable cause for satisfaction and congratulation, in the fact that the attendance has been the largest of any year so far, and that the general conduct of the students had been good.

Proceeding, the report says: "Your committee would recommend that the Council make an effort to raise the standard of the college, and that the increased standard be that recognized by the Educational Department of Ontario, as the primary standing with the Latin option."

Regarding the two year course the report states: "Respectively the recommendation to make the college courses of instruction one, covering two consecutive academic years, we would recommend that it is desirable if at all possible that the two courses, viz: senior and junior courses, run concurrently from October 1st, 1899 to April 1st, 1900, and that a draft containing details of a curriculum and its arrangement be presented to this Council on request of your committee."

A very important feature of the report was the statement regarding reciprocity with other Pharmaceutical Colleges in Canada. The committee hoped that at an early date an arrangement might be effected whereby the students of the O. C. P. would receive the proper recognition in all parts of Canada.

"FLY PADS."

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Direct the attention of the Drug Trade to the judgment of Hon Mr. Justice Rose, restraining The Lyman Brothers and Company (Limited) from imitating "Fly Pads," and give public

NOTICE

that all parties manufacturing or selling imitations of "Fly Pads" will be proceeded against in the Courts.

In the High Court of Justice.

BETWEEN **ARCHDALE WILSON & COMPANY,** Plaintiffs,

—AND—

LYMAN BROTHERS & COMPANY (Limited), Defendants.

The 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897.

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th days of January, A.D. 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper, both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. IT IS THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such matter as to mislead.

3. And this Court doth not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT, Deputy Clerk at Hamilton.

SPRUCE BARK BED CLOTHING

Is made of the tender inner bark of the Canadian Balsam Spruce Tree, stripped early in the Spring when the sap is rising in the tree. By a special process the bark is made into thin sheets as smooth, soft and pliable as cloth, and in which all the power, aromatic and balsamic qualities of the spruce are permanently retained.

SPRUCE BARK BED SHEETS AND COMFORTABLES

Size 64x72 inches, each one enclosed in a natural wood bag. **Retail Price, $1.00 each.**
To the Trade, $8.40 per dozen.

Over 10,000 sold in the United States and Canada since Nov. 1st, when Spruce Bark Bed Comfortables were first advertised in the leading American Magazines.

A Showy Package

Each Spruce Bark Bed Comfortable and Sheet is packed in a curious wooden bag highly polished, showing the natural grain of the wood, also silk lined and trimmed; the most unique and attractive package on the market.

Comfortables or Sheets

Spruce Bark Bed Comfortables weigh less than one pound each, and are used as a very light bed covering even for winter use, but to meet any demand that there might be for a still lighter article for the coming summer we are making a Spruce Bark Bed Sheet weighing less than three quarters of a pound.

Their Merits Tested

Physicians recommend Spruce Bark Bed Clothing in La Grippe, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Rheumatism and Nervous Complaints, and as a protection against colds, and influenza from sleeping on strange cots, in boats and on trains and boats.

As we do not open accounts with the retail trade, retail druggists favoring us with an order will kindly furnish us with name of Jobber through whom they wish the goods shipped, and we will see that their order is filled at above-mentioned price.

THE KING-JONES CO., Toronto, Canada
JONES & CO., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The Fletcher Mfg. Co.

TORONTO

Manufacturers of

SODA FOUNTAINS.

DEALERS IN

Glassware, Julep Straws,
and every requisite for the
Soda Water business.

in ONYX, MARBLE, or
SILVER PLATE.

GENERATORS, CYLINDERS,
FREEZERS, etc.

NEW CATALOGUE
MAILED ON
APPLICATION

OUR FRUIT JUICES
...ARE...
IMPERIAL MEASURE.

THE ABERDEEN A

Our Counter Apparatus, fitted with Pneumatic Syrup Jars,
is the handiest and most suitable for a Drug Store. . . .

QUALITY THE BEST. PRICES REASONABLE. EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

PURE FRUIT JUICES, FLAVOURING EXTRACTS, COLOURS, ETC.

FACTORY, - - - - - 440 and 442 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

The Council was asked to also consider the advisability of increasing the capacity of the college building at an early date. Even with the present attendance the building was overcrowded making it almost impossible for any more students to be received.

At the last examinations this lack of room was very much felt, as students were compelled to write on their examinations so close to one another as to make it very inconvenient, besides opening the possibility of connivance in action.

The committee therefore asked that the chairman of the Board of Examiners be empowered to find suitable additional accommodation for the May examinations, and that the Council take into their immediate consideration an increase in the size of the college building.

The committee recommended that the next session of the college should date as follows: Junior course, September 6th to December 15th, 1898; senior term of 17 weeks commencing January 3rd.

The recent appointment of Mr. W. B. Kendall as assistant was asked to be confirmed and at the same time the committee advised all senior students of the college to study with the possible prospect of teaching in view, as a staff of senior students at all times prepared to teach would very frequently prove of inestimable value to the professors of the college.

The report was received and adopted as read.

A motion was made by Mr. T. Curry and seconded by M. S. Snyder as follows:

That this Council instruct the Educational Committee to consider the advisability of adding the study of optics to the college curriculum.

A number of the members of the Council spoke in favour of this motion, after which the Council adjourned until 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

Thursday's Session.

The council met at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, with a full attendance of members, and President Watters in the chair.

At the opening of the meeting Mr. Hargreaves addressed the council *re* his notice of motion at the August meeting, which was as follows: That at the February meeting next we will move that By-Law No. 7 be amended and made to read, "That there shall be five Standing Committees instead of four, and that the fifth be a Committee on Commerce."

Mr. Hargreaves said that he scarcely needed to point out to the members of the council the great importance of this proposal. It was a subject on which he felt assured that the council was practically agreed, in as far as the advisability of forming such a committee was concerned.

Mr. J. H. McKenzie said that he quite agreed with Mr. Hargreaves, but had some doubt as to the power of the council in such a case, considering it necessary that the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should be first obtained. This Mr. Hargreaves, in reply, said he did not consider necessary.

The matter was finally referred to the committee on by-laws and legislation on motion of Messrs. Mackenzie and Karn.

The report of the committee on by-laws and legislation was then read by Mr. A. Turner, the chairman of this committee. It dealt mainly with the applications of various apprentices to have their date of starting their apprenticeship fixed so as to conform with the four-year apprenticeship rule of the college.

One of these applications had a rather important bearing on the present policy of the council, and was the subject of some considerable discussion. This apprentice stated that he had served two years of his time in Ontario, and then, through circumstances beyond his control, was forced to move to Manitoba. Here he shortly obtained a position under a duly qualified druggist, and asked that the remainder of his apprenticeship time as served in the Manitoba province be placed to his credit.

Messrs. Mackenzie, Karn, and others, spoke regarding this case, and it was finally referred back to the committee for further discussion. They brought the report down later with the amended recommendation that in this case and others of a similar nature, the time served by an apprentice in the store of any duly qualified druggist be placed to his credit, and that he be granted the same diploma competing privilege. This amended report was passed by the council.

In the afternoon a further report was presented by the same committee dealing entirely with the replacing of diplomas lost or stolen. This report passed the council without comment.

The report of the Finance Committee was then read by Mr. Snyder. It recommended the payment of the various accounts as outlined in the report of the Registrar-Treasurer, and concluded with a very congratulatory statement to the council *re* the present excellent financial condition of the college.

When this report had been read Mr. McKenzie asked the permission of the chairman to say a few words.

He said that he felt an especial thrill of satisfaction at the state of affairs in the business of the college as indicated by the report just read. He, in company with the president, were the only members of the council at the present time who were also members when the mortgage of $5,000 was placed against the college, and he felt extremely gratified that he had been permitted to retain the confidence of his fellow druggist, and remain a member of the council until it could be said that the college was practically free of debt. The progress made by the college had been remarkable, especially when the fact was considered that it was the only educational institution in Ontario that did not receive State aid. It was a great thing to say to the pharmacists of Canada, and a thing to be proud of. The report was adopted.

This was followed by the reading of the report of the Infringement Committee by Chairman W. A. Karn. The committee reported that they had no power to deal with the case of Mr. R. A. Hill, of Otterville.

Continuing, the report said:

"Your committee beg further to say that we have carefully gone over the report submitted to us by the inspector and find that during the half year, now completed, no less than 146 cases have been inquired into, the greater number of which were only trivial matters of imaginary infringements that were easily put right without the necessity of recourse to anything more than ordinary explanation and instructions on the part of the representative of the college. It is a source of considerable satisfaction to your committee to be able to report that where in years past there has been little interest taken on the part of members of the college in compliance with the Act, in displaying their diplomas in their places of business, that in the whole province our inspector has only found six drug stores in which no diploma was exhibited, all of which were promptly instructed to comply with the Act. This we take as an evidence of the earnest desire of the members of the college to fully appreciate and respect the provisions of the Act.

In only two instances have we found branch stores that were not in charge of graduates, in both of which cases the

proprietors promptly complied with the instructions given.

Your committee regret to report that there still seems to be a disposition to procrastinate in the payment of the annual fees. A considerable number of druggists seem to be negligent in this matter and while on the whole the conditions referred to have vastly improved, still there is room for a much greater improvement in this particular as evidenced by the fact that our inspector has been instrumental in collecting $242 in arrearage of fees, some of which have been for too long outstanding. In this connection your committee desire to forcibly express their determination of insisting on the prompt payment of the same, but in only two instances during the last six months has it been necessary to resort to the majesty of the law in order to accomplish that end, and the result of the West case in which a conviction and fine was recently imposed, will, your committee trust, be a precedent sufficiently strong and established, to convince any and everyone that the college has the power to recover fees and that the committee are in duty bound and determined to proceed accordingly.

During the last six months your committee have instituted proceedings in twelve cases, four of which were lost and in eight we secured convictions. Three of the cases were against unqualified men for keeping "open shop," four against general stores for selling poisons contrary to the Act, and two against druggists for refusing to pay the annual fees.

Following is a list of the convictions:

FIRMS.

W. C. Campbell, Comber, unqualified	[illegible]
L. Banghart, Palmyra, general store	20 00
P. J. Linderman, Eagle P. O., general store	20 00
J. B. McConnell, Port Burwell, unqualified	20 00
A. E. Brasher, Vienna, unqualified	[illegible]
J. H. Morton, Little Britain, general	[illegible]
E. B. Verex, Little Britain, general	[illegible]
E. G. West, Toronto, refusing to pay fees	20 00
[illegible]	[illegible]

Your committee desire also to call the attention of the trade to the fact that the following drugs have been recommended to be added to Part II. of Schedule A, in the poison list, viz.: Antipyrine, antifebrine, antikamnia, phenacetine, sulphonal, iodoform, creosote, acetate of lead, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, and all salts of mercury, excepting such as are already scheduled in Part I., and that cyanide of potassium, now in Part II., be placed in I. of the Schedule. And your committee recommend that application be made to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for assent."

In conclusion the report stated that it was certainly a cause for congratulation that the work of the Infringement Committee during the year had been so light, and urged the co-operation of all druggists to see that the various laws relating to pharmacists were properly enforced, and the dignity of the profession thus maintained.

The report was adopted.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that the registrar be requested to embody the various changes in the amended license law of the province, with the printed report of the council meeting.

The report of the Executive and Finance report recommended the payment of $944.85 in minor accounts. It further recommended the granting of $25 to Mr. J. H. Mackenzie for special services rendered in the work of obtaining legislation. Congratulatory reference was made to the excellent financial state of the college, and the registrar ordered to pay off the remainder of the mortgage with the funds on hand for the purpose.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

The council met at twelve o'clock on Friday to conclude the business of the session, and first received the second report of the Educational Committee. The recommendation was made that the Executive and Finance Committee place to the credit of each department of the college sufficient amounts for their proper maintenance. The committee signified its approval of the suggestion to add the study of the science of optics to the curriculum, but considered that, owing to the present crowded condition of the college, the matter should be laid over until the extended course be accomplished. On motion of the chairman of this committee, Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, the report was passed.

A supplementary report of the By-law and Regulation Committee was adopted recommending that Mr. J. J. McLaughlin be given a new diploma for the one destroyed by fire.

Report number two of the Executive and Finance Committee recommended the payment of certain minor accounts amounting to $126 78. A new blackboard was ordered for Prof. Scott's room, and an appropriation of $350 made to the Registrar-Treasurer for the purchase of various needed supplies.

With regard to the appointing of a Divisional Commerce Committee the report stated:

"*Re* motion of Messrs. Roberts and Hargreaves on Divisional Committee, we recommend that the committee consist of five members as follows: Messrs. Hargreaves (chairman), Roberts, Currie, Dickie, and McCullough, and that $100 be placed to the credit of the committee for the furtherance of their work."

The postal card notification of annual fees being due was commended and recommended for continuance.

Regarding the John Roberts Scholarship Fund the committee recommended that the chairman of the Finance Committee enquire into the matter and, if necessary in the interests of the college, rearrange to reinvest it.

The sum of $100 was placed to the credit of the Infringement Committee for incidental expenses.

A grant of $100 bonus was made to Registrar-Treasurer Lewis for his highly efficient services.

The council then adjourned until August next.

Incompatibility of Calomel with Chlorides, Acids and Albuminoids.

The alleged incompatibility of these substances has been disproved by Jovanne (Sem. med.), who found by test-tube experiments that calomel is not changed into corrosive sublimate either by chlorides, inorganic or organic acids. Further experiments on dogs showed no mercury poisoning. Calomel was also administered to sixty children, with lemonade containing hydrochloric, citric or tartaric acid, with broth containing salt, and with orange juice, milk, etc., without the slightest disturbance ever being noticed.—[illegible]

In 1686 ipecac was introduced as a proprietary remedy for the flux, in Paris. After some remarkable cures the king paid one thousand louis d'or for the secret and gave it to the world.

It pays

Every Druggist to put up his own Proprietary Medicines and push their sale as far as compatible with fairness to manufacturers of standard patents.

Lawson & Jones' Containers

are the handiest, most attractive, and cheapest to use.

We have the most complete facilities in Canada for

...Lithographing...
...Printing...
and
...Box-Making...

for the Drug Trade

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE US

Lawson & Jones,
LONDON, ONT.

BOVRIL

contains all the nutritious constituents of beef; it is therefore life-sustaining without the aid of any other nutritious food.
The coagulated Albumen and Fibrine, which form a great proportion of

BOVRIL

are reduced to such a state of minute subdivisions that they can be easily assimilated by the weakest stomach.
The medical profession are respectfully invited to visit and inspect our works.

BOVRIL, LIMITED
27 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

NOVELTY,

we are glad to state he is in his accustomed health again. He had a hard time of it down there.

Mr. J. R. Parkin, pharmacist, Bleury street, will be about again in a few days. Mr. Parkin has a host of friends who will be glad to see him at work again.

February 17th is fixed for the pharmacy

THE NEW PACKAGE FOR RETAILING

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

The Novelty in the handsome, enamelled metal box, with sliding cover, holding 12 pills, each in a separate compartment.

The Convenience is in its size—fits the vest pocket or lady's purse—giving a handy means for carrying quinine pills.

The Profit is 300 per cent., when the package is retailed for 15 cents. The superior quality of the pills and their unique quality of friability insure their ready sale.

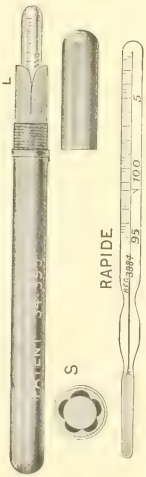
Put up in attractive counter display containers holding one gross of boxes.

Order a Gross or ¼ Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL

Sole agents for Upjohn's Pills

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT



The J. Stevens & Son, London

Crystal Rapide

Our quick registering Thermometer

This Thermometer is always reliable.
It registers in one minute.
It is made of crystal glass.
It is supplied in our Patent Safety Case as illustrated here.

Net Price to the trade In Patent Safety Cases **$15 doz.**

In Ordinary H.R. Cases $10 doz.

Terms: 5% Thirty Days, or Three Months Net

The J. Stevens & Son, London, Thermometers are strictly high class. Each one bearing the name of J. Stevens & Son, London, is guaranteed by us, and exchange or money refunded if not satisfactory.

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

145 Wellington St. W., Toronto

proprietors promptly complied with the instructions given.

Your committee regret to report that there still seems to be a disposition to procrastinate in the payment of the annual fees. A considerable number of druggists seem to be negligent in this matter and while on the whole the conditions

FRENCH COLLEGE
138 Avenue Road, Toronto.
Exclusively devoted to the FRENCH teaching, PRACTICAL teaching by NATIVE teachers, under the direction of MAURICE QUENEAU.
N.B.—Ask for the Programme.

"The only Pills which purge without pain
BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS
LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING
The Box of 40 Pills 2 free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS
Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.
PLAIN, LACQUERED BOXES AND DECORATED
MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN
• IN • THE • MARKET •
For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.
Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with
Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.
Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than a dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other retailer has boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or wrapped in any manner, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will sell. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

R. H. BUTT
Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.
26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.
PHONE 1654
TORONTO.

Diseases of the Stomach.
COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE.
The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.
DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.
WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL, M. DECARY.

STIMULATING and REFRESHING
LIQUEUR HOR.
KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.
A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.
Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility.
WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris.

Czarina Complexion Powder
Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.
IN FOUR SHADES
White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.
FRANZ JAHN, 73½ King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

PROVIDENCE FUR CO.
104 Westminster St.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.
Buyers of Raw Furs and Skins
Ginseng and Seneca Root
We will pay $3.00 to $5.00 per lb. for all Ginseng, cleaned and properly handled, shipped to our house during the months of November and December.
Price List of Furs forwarded on Application

LYMAN'S INSECT POWDER
We import the closed flowers, and do our own powdering, therefore we know it is PURE.

LYMAN'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
This preparation is made with the greatest care from the finest materials, and will be found very much superior to the ordinary brands both in flavor and medicinal value.

LYMAN'S AROMATIC CASCARA
(Rhainus curshina)
A fluid extract entirely free from bitterness, yet retaining the full medicinal qualities of the bark.

LYMAN'S CONCENTRATED FLUID MAGNESIA
Is used with great benefit as an aperient antacid in Dyspepsia Complaints, as a pleasant sedative and aperient in all cases of Irritation or Acidity of the Stomach.

LYMAN'S QUININE WINE
Is specially adapted for use in an enfeebled or debilitated state of the system, or as a preventive of Miasmatic disorders.

THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LIMITED
TORONTO.
Write for special prices on above goods.

Trade Notes

The Kaslo Drug Co., Kaslo, B.C., has made an assignment.

Proctor, druggist, Drayton, Ont., has made an assignment.

R. E. Beattie is opening a new drug store at Cranbrook, Man.

A. H. Ross, druggist, Hamilton, Ont., has made an assignment.

Dr. Brothers is opening a new drug store at Shoal Lake, Man.

R. B. Ostrom, druggist, Frankford, Ont., has made an assignment.

H. W. Cameron has purchased the drug business of D. L. Tremain, Halifax, N.S.

The drug store of S. B. Stevenson, 982 Bloor Street West, Toronto, was destroyed by fire February 3rd.

The drug store of A. W. Dewar, Oil Springs, Ont., was destroyed by fire February 3rd. Partially insured.

A. D. Mann, has opened a branch drug store on the corner of Coleraine and Hibernia Roads, Montreal, Que.

McGlashan & Harrison, representing Parke, Davis, & Co., and other eastern drug houses, had their premises in Winnipeg destroyed by fire recently. Loss about $15,000, insurance $10,000.

M. B. Annis, who was at one time with C. D. Daniel and Co., Toronto, but latterly in New York city, has purchased the drug business of J. M. McIntyre, corner Carlton and Bleeker streets, Toronto, Ont.

Montreal Notes.

The question of giving lectures during business hours at the College of Pharmacy is again agitated by an anonymous writer in the Montreal *Pharmaceutical Journal*. There are various reasons why these lectures should be given at night. The present hour is suitable for most drug businesses, and if it were changed, and clerks and apprentices had to attend lectures earlier in the day it is evident they would have to accept less wages, or devote themselves wholly to lectures and study, as medical students do. This, I fancy would be a hardship to most of our clerks and their parents.

The feeling is growing that all day Sunday work in drug stores is entirely unnecessary. Human nature seems to have an innate longing for Sunday as a day of rest and peace. Work seems to cease legitimately on that day, and the substitution of another day in place of Sunday does not satisfy a man. Let us all do our best to give ourselves and our employés as much Sunday rest as we possibly can One hour in the morning and another in the evening really is all that is necessary.

The retail grocers who went to Quebec to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the departmental stores did not get as much sympathy from the better educated members of the Legislature as they expected.

"Every man to his trade," is a good old motto, and when pharmacists are obliged by law to devote the better part of their lives to the study of drugs, both practically and theoretically, it is scarcely fair that corner grocery men should be allowed to practice the same profession without any qualification whatever.

Boisseau's departmental store, the papers state, has made an assignment, and that a meeting of creditors will shortly take place. $110,000 is mentioned as the amount.—*Sic transit gloria mundi.* This following so soon after the big St. Louis departmental store failure ought to open the eyes of the public, and especially the wholesale dealers and manufacturers who cater so earnestly for this sort of trade.

It is reported that another Montreal pharmacy is in difficulties. The name, however, is not yet public. This pharmacy has been in existence only a short while, and in a part of the city where it was not likely to succeed.

Rumor has it that still another pharmacy which has been kept afloat for some time by the assistance of a wholesale house, will finally bow to the inevitable.

Messrs. Evans & Sons, it is stated, have withdrawn from the Wholesale Druggists' Association. This ought to lead to a little more wholesome competition, and give commercial travellers a better opportunity of displaying their business qualities.

Mr. E. Muir, the worthy secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province, has not been very well since his return from Quebec, but we are glad to state he is in his accustomed health again. He had a hard time of it down there.

Mr. J. R. Parkin, pharmacist, Bleury street, will be about again in a few days. Mr. Parkin has a host of friends who will be glad to see him at work again.

February 17th is fixed for the pharmacy students' annual dinner at the Queen's Hotel.

Mr. Mann of St. Antoine street has opened a branch in Point St. Charles.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. George E. Hughes is a candidate for mayor in the civic contest of Charlottetown. Mr. D. O. M. Reddin contemplated contesting his ward as councillor but retired.

Mr. Arthur Johnson has returned from a trip to the Pacific.

Mr. Wm. Payne is slowly recovering from a very serious illness.

Dr. James Warburton, well known to the drug trade, is opposing Mr. Hughes for chief civic honors.

To Prevent Errors in Compounding.

Dr. E. F. McIntosh, referring to some recent mistakes by drug clerks, writes that he has known of fatal accidents due to the carelessness of the physician in writing an adult dose when the prescription was intended for a child or an infant, and the druggist not knowing the age of the patient, naturally compounded the prescription exactly as it was written. To obviate such a fatal error, Dr. McIntosh has printed on all his prescription blanks.

"This is designed for { an adult, a child, an infant."

He draws his pen through two of these lines, the remaining one indicating the age of the patient for whom the prescription is intended.—*Med. Record.*

We are informed that an unusually large attendance was present at the preliminary and advanced course of optics recently held at the Optical Institute of Canada—numbering somewhere between 25 and 30 students, all eager for knowledge. Dr. Hamill, the genial instructor, seems determined to have every graduate a credit to the institute and himself.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co's representative informs us that the sales of pills alone during 1897 exceeded that of 1896 by over 100,000,000.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

An Explanation.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—With your permission we will state briefly our reasons for resigning from the Wholesale Druggists' Association, and thus prevent any possibility of a misunderstanding between ourselves and our patrons, the retail chemists and druggists.

We previously joined the association under the impression that it would be a means of advancing the mutual interests of retail and wholesale houses; and we resigned because the association entirely failed to prove that it was in any way a benefit either to ourselves or our friends in the retail business.

1st. Let us view the matter from a retail standpoint. The prices of many articles were advanced, thus enabling a smaller profit to be made, and had the association been allowed to continue without protest it would undoubtedly have ultimately become a "combine" pure and simple, for not only would the prices of patents been advanced, but the prices of drugs also. Everyone interested in the matter is fully aware of the fact that it was the custom of the president of the Retail Druggists' Association to notify the president of the Wholesale Druggists' Association regarding cutters among the retail chemists, the object being to prevent wholesale houses from supplying any druggist who had the misfortune, justly or unjustly, to be placed on the "black list." An excellent idea doubtless for those who believe in such methods of doing business in a free country; but, unfortunately, we have clear proof (which proof was produced at the general meeting in Montreal on the 1st instant) that this fundamental law, binding alike upon both wholesale and retail houses, was entirely ignored by certain wholesale houses. Moreover, certain wholesale houses were also convicted of giving 6 per cent. cash, which was entirely contrary to all agreements. Such an act enabled a retail man with a few hundred dollars at the very outset to obtain a most unfair advantage over his competitors. It will therefore be readily perceived that the only advantages which accrued to the retailer were, having the prices of patent medicines advanced and the prospect of a general advance in numerous other articles. Under such conditions their future prospects would scarcely have been inviting.

2ndly.—As wholesalers we do state most emphatically that we obtained absolutely no benefit from the association, except, of course, the pleasure of meeting occasionally with our various competitors socially. This was very delightful and entertaining, but from a business standpoint the results, as far as we were concerned, were nil.

During the latter part of last year our Toronto house, following out our instructions, refused orders to the amount of $700 00 simply because we objected to break solemn promises we had made when we became members of the Wholesale Druggists' Association. Unfortunately, some of our competitors, not viewing the matter in the same light, openly broke the association rules, their excuse being that everybody did the same.

We simply desire to carry out the wise, old maxim, "let every tub stand on its own bottom."

Some of our friends were under the impression that we intended for the future to supply departmental stores. We beg to state that this is not, and never has been, our intention. Indeed, we have, during the past week, refused orders from some half dozen departmental stores amounting to several hundreds of dollars. It is a well known fact that our policy has always been to stick loyally by our friends the retail chemists and druggists, and we have consistently carried out this golden rule, not only in Canada and England, but also in all our business transactions in Europe, India, South Africa, Australia, and the whole vast continent of South America.

Apologizing for having taken up so much of your valuable space, we remain,

Yours very truly,
EVANS & SONS, Limited.
Per W. G. EVANS,
Director.

Pharmacy Students' Dinner.

One of the pleasantest events of the year to the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy took place on Friday evening, the 11th of February, when the students' annual class dinner was held at the Arlington Hotel.

The handsome private dining rooms of the hotel were gaily decorated, the red, yellow and black college colors predominating.

The toast-master was Mr. O. S. Mitchell, the president of the class, and among those present were, Dean Geikie, Dr. Scott, Dr. Fotheringham, Mr. P. L. Scott, Messrs. T. Scott, T. B. Ashton, Dr. Chambers, C. R. Sneath, Mayor Shaw, Lieut. Switzer, Mr. VanWinkle, Mr. Newton Brown, and Dr. Ellis.

After the customary patriotic toasts had been received, the chairman called on Dr. Ellis to respond to "Canada," which he did in a brief but pointed address. "Ontario College of Pharmacy," was answered by Mr. George A. Ross and Mr. Worthington; and Drs. Scott and Fotheringham replied to "Faculty." The "Board of Examiners" called forth able addresses from Messrs. C. R. Sneath and P. L. Scott.

The president then announced the "Medical Profession," coupling with it the names of Dean Geikie, Dr. Reeves, and Dr. Hammel. Messrs. J. B. Ashton and Mr. Newton Brown replied to "Graduates," and "Our Sister Institutions" was responded to by Mr. Cleland, Toron to University; Mr. McCollum, Trinity Medical College; Jos. Coglan, R.C.D.S.; Mr. Hunt, Osgoode Hall; A. G. Piper, S.P.C.; and Dr. Ellis, S.P.C.; Messrs. Mackenzie and Isaac Curry responded to "The Council."

An excellent musical programme was interspersed with the speech making, selections being given by Messrs. J. H. Cameron, the popular elocutionist, Ed. Barry and Jas. Allan.

The Executive Committee, which so ably carried out the details of the programme for this most successful function, were Messrs. Elliott, Bews, Oliver, Cunningham, McPherson, Galbraith and Tarrant.

Breathing in Rooms Filled with Noxious Gases.

This matter is of particular interest to the pharmacist, as the breaking of a bottle of nitric acid or other liquid giving off poisonous gases sometimes happens in badly ventilated cellars of drug stores. A contrivance called "Pneumatophon" has been devised, which enables a person to enter such rooms without danger. A bag containing oxygen gas is connected by a tube with the mouth, the supply of the gas being derived from a small cylinder of liquid oxygen. Breathing in this manner may be continued for hours without much inconvenience.—(*Südd. Ap. Ztg.*)

Kasagra.

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC

The Original & Only Genuine

We take it for granted by this time, that our present title "Kasagra" for Stearns' Cascara Aromatic is pretty well known to members of both professions of pharmacy and medicine. We hardly think it necessary to elaborate upon the subject here, further than to say that its sale during the year just past was larger than it has been in any year since it was first introduced by us in 1889. The medicinal value of the drug itself is too well known to need further comment. The great discovery we made in the devising of a method of preparing a palatable fluid extract of this drug is better expressed in the words of a competitor than we could ourselves. Prof. John Uri Lloyd, of the firm of Lloyd Bros., of Cincinnati, Ohio, wrote us as follows in 1889:

> "To Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., (1889) is due the credit of producing and bringing before the medical and pharmaceutical professions the first palatable fluid extract (Cascara Aromatic) of Cascara Sagrada. I consider this introduction so marked that out of credit to that house I refused to make a Cascara Aromatic, and when the house of Lloyd Bros. has orders for it, leaving the selection to us, the preparation of Frederick Stearns & Co. is invariably supplied; for to us the name of "Cascara Aromatic" means their preparation. When the history of the preparations of this drug is written I believe full credit must be given to Frederick Stearns & Co. for that conspicuous discovery."

It was to be regretted that some of our competitors saw fit to make use of our descriptive title Cascara Aromatic for competitive preparations of their own, thereby doing us an injury, without, we believe, aiding their own cause. We took a decided step over a year ago when we re-christened our product "Kasagra," by which title it has since been known and grown in popularity. We appreciate the efforts of our friends in the wholesale and retail trade in making known our title, so that to-day 95 per cent. of all our orders come to us specifying "Kasagra." The retail druggists, therefore, who prefer our product for the sake of their physicians as well as themselves have only to write "Kasagra," in which case no other Cascara Aromatic except Stearns' can be sent them.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists.

DETROIT, MICH.

BRANCHES AT

Windsor, Ont. **London, Eng.** **New York City.**

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C H MARK 6 5

Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

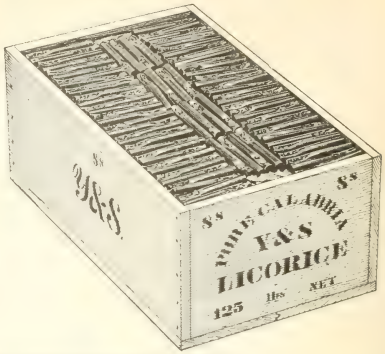
A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Retail Druggists



WE put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of Y & S LICORICE.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING

Acme Licorice Pellets . . . . . Y & S Licorice Lozenges . . . . .

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers . . and . . Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE

Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

How many dollars ?

would you lose if your books were destroyed by fire this night : : : We have no doubt the loss would buy more than one

Taylor Safe

FLUID CASCARA AROMATIC

(SCOTT & McMILLAN)

NOW

The....

HOLGATE FIELDING CO., LIMITED

The attention of the trade is called to the fact that the S. & M. pharmaceutical specialties are now carried in stock by all wholesalers.

Particular attention is called to the above, which is now being detailed.

Always carry it in stock

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

The Holgate, Fielding Co., Limited

25 Melinda St., TORONTO

Pharmacy in England.

A Patent for Tinctures—Bounty on Spirit—Perfumery in Bond—Izal as a Disinfectant—The Progress of Formaldehyde—Formalin and the Alformant.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is always refreshing to get new ideas as to improvements in the manufacture of such old-fashioned galenical preparations as tinctures. The homœopaths introduced a novelty in the methods by using chiefly fresh plants, and after estimating the amount of water in a small quantity, adding the requisite amount of strong spirit to make the alcoholic strength of the finished tincture about proof strength. The latest idea, which I understand is provisionally protected, goes a step further. The fresh plant is infused at about 100° F. for a time with added saccharine matter, yeast is then placed in the liquor and fermentation allowed to proceed until by the usual method the required alcoholic strength is reached. I learn that samples of tinctures made by this method have been examined by Dr. John Attfield and the results are reported to be satisfactory. But as it is obvious that the method requires all the supervision that surrounds the manufacture of spirit itself, no patent would be granted until the Excise authorities were satisfied that the proper duty could be collected. This is the difficulty that blocks the way at present, although even if this were satisfactorily overcome the inventor would still have to satisfy manufacturing pharmacists of the real improvements in the process. Everyone who handles duty-paid spirit for manufacturing purposes would gladly welcome any process that minimized the loss of such an expensive article in manufacturing tinctures. So far all attempts have been based upon hydraulic pressure of marcs and distillation of residues. It is by no means clear that the latest process would prove a remedy for this loss, whilst it is quite evident that it would be surrounded with revenue restrictions that would be irksome and well-nigh intolerable.

Foreign bounty systems, especially those relating to sugar, have recently come in for severe strictures since the West Indian crisis came to a head. But very few people are aware that the English Government grant a bounty of eight cents per proof gallon to all distillers in this country, or to put it more correctly charge foreign spirit coming into this country an additional duty of that amount. There is further a customs charge of one quarter of one per cent. upon the duty, but as this is supposed to be merely an equivalent to the distiller's license, no great objection can be made to this item. But the spirit bounty is felt by many to be decidedly objectionable, as the English distillers thrive by reason of their monopoly, which has developed into a banking system. The result would be just the same if the boot were on the other leg, as most of the distillers' customers are bound to take their spirit from them, as through the distiller's advance of money the publican has been able to purchase the licensed house. The English wholesale druggists, essence makers and perfumers get a little bounty all to themselves also, as the revenue authorities allow them a small percentage, to compensate for loss of spirit estimated to occur in the manufacture of these articles, but this is only granted on the exported goods. Logically one cannot see why the home consumers should not receive the same advantage, but practically there are serious difficulties in the way. The revenue authorities have often admitted that medicinal preparations should not be treated precisely as beverages, but no reasonable plan of ear-marking spirit used only for the former has yet been devised.

When spirits are exported abroad, however, the case is different, and as samples are taken by the Excise for analysis at the government laboratory, and the packages are all examined and sealed up, and drawback is not paid until proof is given that they have been duly shipped out of the country, the revenue is safeguarded. The steady increase in this export business is evidence that the regulations suit the export trade, and lately a further concession has been made which enables a gallon of perfumery to be enclosed with tinctures in bond. Previously the minimum quantity of perfumery permitted to be exported in bond was two gallons. Now the value of a gallon of perfumes, even in bond, is much greater than two gallons of tinctures, so the concession is a step in the right direction. It is to be hoped that before long arrangements will be made so that even smaller quantities than one gallon of spirituous preparations will be capable of being exported in bond. From Germany there is no difficulty placed in the way of sending an ounce of anything in bond, and manufacturers there have the inestimable advantage of working with duty-free spirit. Moreover, the Deutiche government take the manufacturer under their fostering care, whilst it is only of recent years that the English Government have taken any notice of its manufacturers, except for the purpose of taxation.

Few disinfectants have come so promptly to the front as Izal. This preparation, of coal-tar origin, was only discovered four or five years ago, but its owners are wealthy and enterprising colliery proprietors, and the preparation has received such high encomiums from eminent bacteriologists and medical men that it rapidly rose to the first rank. It is a milky fluid with a distinct but not objectionable odor. Dr. Klein showed that its bactericidal properties were far superior to carbolic acid, and even rivalled perchloride of mercury in its ability to kill spores. The name, too, although somewhat peculiar, is not readily forgotten, whilst the extensive advertising prevents any chance of this.

It will be interesting to see what progress formaldehyde makes as a disinfective agent. Only a few years ago this body was a chemical body exhibited at lecture experiments and its properties unrecognized. To-day it is being boomed for all it is worth under the fancy names of formalin, formol, etc. The commercial article is about 40 per cent. strong, and numerous experiments of late have shown it to possess considerable advantages over those disinfectants that stain. It can be sprayed into books or clothes without any harm, and its vapor is very penetrating and thoroughly germicidai. Care should be taken not to allow either vapor or strong solution to come into direct contact with the eyes, mucous membranes, etc., as it is very irritating. Its polymer is paraform and has very similar properties, advantage being taken of the solid form to prepare tablets for use in the sick-room as a disinfectant or air purifier. These tablets yield 2¼ times by weight formaldehyde vapor for sterilizing the air, gasified by means of a lamp. It is claimed that very effective sterilization is obtained by using ten tablets for each 1,000 cubic feet, whilst on the other hand experiment has shown that sixty-five tablets gasified in

the same space proved harmless to the respiratory organs of man. In England the leading company with this disinfectant is the Formalin Hygienic Co., of 9 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C., who have registered a special lamp under the name of "Alformant." The preservative properties of formalin are well known, and it is daily being employed in preserving milk, cream, jam, etc., as a very small quantity is required, and in the diluted form it is claimed to be absolutely harmless.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on Friday, January 14th. Twenty-nine candidates presented themselves in Montreal, and two in Quebec. Of these, the following named in order of merit passed, namely: C. L. A. Desauliers, Bernard Fox, R. W. Lymburner, Roland Devlin, J. D. Bachand, Hurcule Barré, Joseph Masson, A. Marceau, R. S. Robichaud, Paul Leduc, C. H. W. Parkin, and Felix Paquet. The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, namely: D. G. Scott, History; F. Serre, English; these gentlemen will require to present themselves at the April examination to be examined on these subjects only.

The subjects examined upon were: English, French, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, and History.

The examiners were the Rev. L.'Abbe Verreau, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Mr. Isaac Gammell of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dubé, as supervisor for the city and district of Quebec.

The next examination will take place on April 7th, 1898.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College have just completed their January course, the class being composed of bright young business men, among which we notice several names familiar to the drug trade.

An interesting feature connected with the closing ceremonies was the presentation of a handsome bronze clock and a portrait of the class to the popular instructor, Mr. Lionel G. Amsden. Mr. Cowan made the presentation in a neat and impromptu speech.

The following composed the class: W. E. Cowan, Deloraine; Frank Proctor, J. H. Poyntz, E. Shirley, Toronto; G. F. Maybee, Madoc; C. H. Wallace, Wingham; Herbert Beall, Lindsay; W. H. Gregory, Oshawa; N. F. Wilmot, London; Geo. Macdonald, Tweed; John Gabel, Listowel.

W. D. and P.M.D. Association.

The regular meeting of the Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association of Ontario and Quebec was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Tuesday last, Feb. 1st, President Hay, of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, in the chair.

In the midst of the proceedings Mr. A. B. Evans, of Evans & Sons, Limited, of Montreal, with a branch in Toronto, tendered a verbal resignation of his firm from the association, giving as the reason that some members of the association were not living up to their agreement, and that the association had not been the benefit to them they had expected it would have been when they joined. It was pointed out to them that their withdrawal from the association meant its being done away with entirely, which disbandonment was a serious thing to the retail druggists of the country, from the fact that the Wholesale Association had been of great assistance to them in trying to maintain a living profit on their sales. This had no effect on Mr. Evans' determination, consequently their resignation was accepted, and by a unanimous resolution the association dissolved, as far as having an executive head is concerned.—*Com.*

Changing Methods in the Drug Trade.

Chairman Jos. Jacobs, of the Section on Commercial Interests, has issued the following circular to the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

"It has often occurred to me that it might be interesting and profitable to us to look back over our experiences of the past one, two or three decades, in the drug trade, and see what changes in methods have occurred, and, by comparison of ideas, we may discover some abandoned practices that were good and profitable, which might again be used by ourselves and others in retail business. To the end of preparing a paper to be read at the Baltimore meeting, based on such data, I beg that you will aid me by writing out your experiences in this connection and sending to me at your earliest convenience.

"With a view to suggesting such matters as it might seem could be profitably considered in the preparation of such a paper, I append the following:

"(1) What changes in the method of conducting the drug business have occurred since you began business?

"(2) In each change noted, state the time made in your locality, the reason the same was made, and your criticism of the old and new method.

"(3) Give criticism of the comparative cost and trouble or expense of old and new methods and statement of the relative profit or loss in the same.

"(4) Give as minute a description as possible of the differences in the character of merchandise sold by druggists, say, ten, twenty, or thirty years ago, and during the intervening periods.

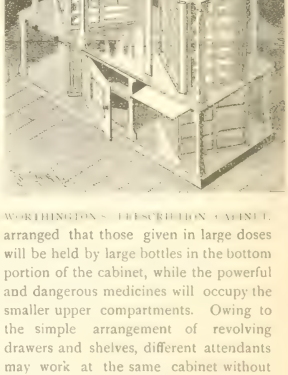
"(5) In stating the reasons for the changes in your locality, state any local conditions that may have been, at the time, the cause of the change.

"(6) State anything further in this connection that you may deem of interest.

Atlanta, Ga., January 4th, 1898.

Prescription Cabinet for Druggists, Etc.

The accompanying illustration represents an improved cabinet designed for use in drug stores, hospitals, dispensaries, chemical laboratories, etc., effecting economy in time, space, labor, and material. It has been patented by Dr. J. M. Worthington, of Annapolis, Md. It is designed that the medicines shall be so



WORTHINGTON'S PRESCRIPTION CABINET.

arranged that those given in large doses will be held by large bottles in the bottom portion of the cabinet, while the powerful and dangerous medicines will occupy the smaller upper compartments. Owing to the simple arrangement of revolving drawers and shelves, different attendants may work at the same cabinet without inconveniencing each other.—*Scientific American.*

THE OPTICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

60 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

A Diploma from this Institution means something
The knowledge gained at this Institution means something

THE ONLY RECOGNIZED OPTICAL INSTITUTE IN CANADA.

And at least equal to any in America.

No previous knowledge whatever of optics or fitting glasses is required, because the course embraces everything from first to last that is necessary for an optician to know in order to scientifically and properly fit glasses. Students prove their ability to do this by actual practical work on patients the last few days of the course.

Write for a Prospectus, and see the testimony of hundreds of previous students.

NEXT CLASS MARCH 14th, 1898.

Fee for Full Course, $25.

W. E. Hamill, M.D., Instructor — **Mr. J. S. Leo,** Principal.

DUTY FREE

LANSING'S GLASSCINE LABELS

(CELLULOID) Patented in the U.S. and Canada

For Druggists' Shelfware

Sample and sheet of designs free

Dr. R. R. LANSING

75 Beaubien St. — **Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A**

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY

H. Planten & Son

(ESTABLISHED 1820)

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SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT

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PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

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64-68 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Account Books —every description

Leather Goods Wallets, Portfolios, Card Cases, etc.

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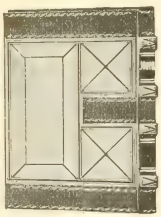

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Caligraph Typewriter, Edison Mimeograph, Wirt Fountain Pens, Esterbrook Steel Pens

We aim to have the most complete Stationery House in the Dominion.

THE

"Zeta" Atomizer

is an **OIL ATOMIZER**, and is fitted with our novel hard rubber cup for protecting the soft rubber parts and the hand of the user from contact with the oil being sprayed.

TRADE PRICE, $7.00 PER DOZ.

A sample sent, postage prepaid, to the trade, on application.

We have a full range of atomizers at prices to suit all classes of trade. Price list, revised to date, now ready.

ALPHA RUBBER CO., LIMITED

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MONTREAL

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.

Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS:

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

Nourishes. Strengthens. Stimulates. Fortifies and Refreshes the Entire System.

For invalids, *fatigued brain and nerves*, loss of appetite, stomach and lung troubles, and impoverished blood.

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

Prescribed by the medical profession for 30 years throughout Europe and America. The most popular tonic stimulant in hospitals, public, private and religious institutions.

As palatable as the choicest old wines.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Avoid substitutions.

ASK FOR VIN MARIANI.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO., MONTREAL

Sole Agents for Canada for

GOLD LACK SEC CHAMPAGNE, ◆ OLD EMPIRE RYE WHISKEY
BOUTELLEAU FILS, DOCTORS' SPECIAL BRANDY.

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.).....2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Compare any Lamp

WITH THE

"Pittsburgh"

And see the great difference. In every point you will see the vast superiority of the

"Pittsburgh"

The central draft in one is perfect, the other you will find fault with. See the wick-screw in the "Pittsburgh," see if the other has anything like it. Which is the simpler? The "Pittsburgh," of course. A child can take it apart without any trouble.

Write for Primer.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Toronto and Winnipeg.

Acetylene Gas.

By H. [illegible]

Acetylene was discovered by Edmund Davy in 1836, and in 1894 Moissan in France, and T. L. Wilson in South Carolina, as the result of independent research, discovered a ready and inexpensive method of obtaining calcium carbide by means of the electric furnace. This rendered the use of acetylene as an illuminant possible, for its preparation from calcium carbide, first noted by Wohler in 1862, was a very simple and easy operation, consisting merely in treating the carbide with water, when acetylene was evolved very rapidly and slaked lime remained. In the operation great heat was evolved, and care is necessary in the preservation of calcium carbide, for contact with water may not only generate the extremely inflammable acetylene, but may also, under certain circumstances, cause its ignition when mixed with air. Explosions may arise in two ways. The combustible material may be mixed with some substance rich in oxygen and ready to part with that oxygen. In such a case a rise of temperature of a certain portion of the mixture may determine the rapid firing of the whole mass, with the production of great heat and great expansion. To this class belong the explosions of a mixture of coal-gas and air.

Acetylene, like all combustible gases, is liable to explosion in this way, and the limits of the proportion of acetylene and air which will thus explode are very widely separated. Such a mixture may be fired at a lower temperature than is requisite in the case of a mixture of coal-gas and air. A chemical compound may tend to split up into other compounds that will explode without admixture with air or other substances. To this class belong gun-cotton, nitro-glycerin, etc., whose explosive detonation may be induced by a shock. It has been shown that acetylene, if compressed by more than two atmospheres pressure, is liable to such explosive decomposition. Hence the extra danger in using liquefied acetylene. Indeed, almost all the serious acetylene accidents have been caused by the use of compressed acetylene. The employment of liquefied or compressed acetylene is to be condemned, unless used in the state of solution in acetone, a method of using the gas which recent experiments seem to show is much less dangerous than when the acetylene is compressed alone. In association with acetone, acetylene may with safety be subjected to a pressure of ten atmospheres.

The allegation that acetylene is poisonous seems to have been clearly disproved. In large quantities, like every other gas but air, it is poisonous, but an admixture containing up to 9 per cent. may be breathed without serious effects. Acetylene must be supplied at a much greater pressure than coal gas, and for that reason there is a risk in supplying it to a house containing ordinary gas-fittings, as a weak spot, which would resist the pressure of coal-gas, might not be able to resist the higher pressure of the other. In no case should copper be used in fittings brought into contact with acetylene in any form. Owing to the cost of production, it will be long before acetylene becomes a serious rival to coal-gas in large installations, but in small installations, and in districts where the latter is not obtainable, acetylene has many claims for consideration. Its flame has fifteen times the illuminating power of a jet of coal-gas, its candle-power being from 200 to 240, and similar jets will burn 1 cubic foot of acetylene and 5 or 6 feet of coal-gas in the same time.—*Pharmaceutical Journal (Engl.)*

Gelante, A New Dressing for Skin Diseases.

That prolific originator of skin medications, Professor Unna, has devised a new dressing composed of gelatine and gum tragacanth, to which he has given the name "gelante." It is prepared as follows: Pieces of gum tragacanth are macerated for a month in twenty times their weight of water; then they are exposed for a day to the action of steam, with occasional stirring, and finally strained through muslin. The same weight of gelatine is softened in water and submitted to the action of steam under pressure; the two masses are next mixed, and the mixture exposed to the action of steam for two days; it is then again pressed through muslin, and receives the addition of 5 per cent. of glycerine, a little rose water, and 0.02 per cent. of thymol. The liquid thus prepared contains 2.5 per cent. each of gelatine and tragacanth. When spread upon the skin it dries rapidly, and forms a pliable varnish. Considerable quantities of medicament may be added to this basis; as much as 50 per cent. of ichthyol, 40 per cent. of salicylic acid, resorcin, or of pyrogallol, 5 per cent. of phenol, and 1 per cent. of mercuric chloride. Bodies which are incompatible in aqueous solutions, such as salicylic acid and zinc oxide, ichthyol and various salts are without action on each other when incorporated with this basis. The property of drying very rapidly distinguishes gelante from all other water-soluble dressings, and from the large amount of water it contains it exercises a marked cooling and refreshing action when applied to the skin; it is capable of combining with fatty bodies, and can be applied cold to the surface. It promises to be a valuable addition to dermatotherapeutics, particularly in the treatment of eczema and psoriasis.—*Bullet. Comm., Ther. Review.*

Geosote.

Geosote is the name given to a combination of valerianic acid with creosote which has been employed in practice by Dr. Rieck. It is an oily liquid, with a sweetish taste, but without the burning character of creosote, and when injected under the skin in doses of from 15 to 30 grains the smarting sensation produced soon passes off. For children from two to eight years of age four to ten drops may be given in mucilage or in a spirituous solution. Adults can take it in capsules containing 30 grains, one, two or three capsules being a dose. It appears to be a decided tonic in debility and chlorosis, and to be useful in intestinal catarrh and in infantile diarrhœa where calomel, castor oil, and tannin have failed. In the pulmonary catarrh of adults, as well as of children, it is particularly valuable, as of 76 cases of phthisis only 13 are reported as not having derived benefit from it. Indeed, Dr. Rieck has never seen any other remedy productive of so much good. Similarly, it has been satisfactorily employed by the hypodermic method in tuberculous glands, joints and bones.—*Lancet.*

Captol.

Captol is a condensation product of tannin and chloral, which has been recommended in seborrhœa capitis and in various affections of the scalp in which a loss of hair is entailed. It is applied once or twice daily in one to two per cent. alcoholic solution, and is also exhibited in the form of an ointment. It is also recommended as a cosmetic prophylactic wash in aqueous solution.

Captol occurs as a dark-brown hygroscopic powder, slightly soluble, but readily soluble in warm water and in alcohol. It is not affected by acids, but is decomposed by alkalies with the development of a brown color. When heated with aniline and soda solution it gives intense iso-nitrit reaction. Captol solutions are colored on the addition of iron salts, but the color is discharged on the addition of acids, such as hydrochloric and oxalic.

Pharmaceutical Education in France—The "Ecole Superieure de Pharmacie" at Paris.

There are, in all, twenty-two schools of pharmacy in France, which are divided, according to their greater or less independence (as regards diplomas, privileges, rights, etc.), into *écoles supérieures* (superior (schools), *facultes mixtes* (mixed faculties), *écoles de plain exercisc* (schools of common practice), and finally, *écoles de préparatoires* (preparatory schools).

Of *écoles supérieures* there are but three: One at Nancy, with some 50 students, another at Montpelier, with an average of 100 students, and the third at Paris, whose students have averaged some 1,200 for several years past.

Of *facultès mixtes*, or schools in which pharmacy is taught in common with medicine, but as a separate course, there are four, namely the pharmaceutical high schools of Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, and Toulouse. In common with the three *écoles supérieurs*, these four schools have the right (confined to the seven institutions) to grant "diplomas of the first class," their graduates being styled *pharmaciens de la premiére classe*.

Of *écoles de plain exercise* there are three, situate respectively at Marseilles, Nantes, and Rennes. There is also one school of this class in the colony of Algiers. These institutions, like the *écoles préparatoires*, of which there are twelve, have the right to issue diplomas of the second class (*pharmaciens de la seconde classe*) only. These diplomas are good only in the department (division of the Republic) in which they are issued, while those of the first class allow their possessors to follow their profession in any portion of the country.

In order to obtain a diploma of the first-class, one must obtain one of the two baccalaureates—either of science, or belles lettres, which is about equivalent to the (Norwegian) *Examen artium* (*Abiturientenexamen*). To attain either, one must take three years' of apprenticeship, three years of collegiate study, and pass the *examen de validation* of the school of pharmacy. The three school years may be shortened under certain conditions.

The *examen de validation*, for which a fee of 25 francs is required, consists of four parts, of which three may be called practical. These are, first, the preparation of various articles, the formulæ for which are given in the Codex; second, prescription work; third, the identification of thirty plants and ten preparations; and finally, an oral examination on theoretical pharmacy. To the first three sections, four hours altogether are allowed. For the last, a half-hour is the rule.—*National Druggist, from the Tidskrift for Apothekervaesen.*

Handling Photographic Supplies.*

By W. I. S ARDIS,
Editor "Photographic Bulletin."

In these days of close competition, low prices and constant struggle to bring the balance on the right side of the ledger, every wide-awake druggist is looking for such new lines of goods as will appeal to the buying public, and furnish him with a reasonable profit on their handling and sale.

A field which is being worked by some of the more progressive men, and which may be put to profitable use by a much larger number of druggists, particularly in the smaller cities and towns, is that which embraces the handling of photographic supplies, the development and printing of negatives, and the thousand and one details of the art which is now being practised by so many, and the growth of which is steadily increasing.

Many pharmacists have already discovered this opening and are putting in a stock of cameras and the chemicals necessary for the use of the amateur photographer and the beginner in the development of his plates and the printing, toning, and mounting of his pictures. In every case of this kind that has come to our notice, the experiment has been found to be wholly successful; and why should it not be? The amount invested in carrying a stock of these goods is not large; cameras doing good work being on the market at selling prices ranging from $4 upward.

That the field for their sale is large may be demonstrated by any wide-awake proprietor who is in touch with his trade by noting among his customers the large number who are interested in photography, and where there is one already using a camera, there are many who only await the opportunity to take it up for themselves.

DISPLAY OF GOODS.

Part of a window or a show-case in the store, if filled with photographic goods, will make a very showy display, and will tend to attract trade of itself, and such a side line will be found to come naturally within the scope of the business of the druggist, no matter where he may be located or to what particular class of trade he may cater. Nor must it be supposed that any great amount of special training is necessary to an intelligent exposition of these goods, for with all the smaller outfits that are put up, the manufacturers supply full and explicit directions for use, so that all the druggist would require would be a general acquaintance with the special features of the different kinds of apparatus, and the special advantages to be found in each. In this connection, too, it is more than likely that one or more of the clerks or assistants about the store will be found to possess a considerable practical knowledge of photography which could be put to immediate use.

PHOTOGRAPHY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE DRUG BUSINESS.

That photography comes naturally within the scope of the druggist's business will readily be seen when it is remembered that the first cost of the camera is inconsiderable when compared with the amount that is involved in the purchase of chemicals and supplies for developing negatives, toning, fixing and mounting the prints and the subsequent operations which are part of every amateur's equipment.

Those who have followed the fascinating art know how enthusiastic its devotees become, and with what eager interest they watch for new goods, improved methods of working, novelties in the way of printing papers, mounts or albums, or appliances for this or that part of their work. In many cases, being far removed from the regular photographic stock houses, it is not easy for them to keep in touch with the progress of the times, and the presence in their neighborhood of an establishment where they could be afforded an opportunity of see-

LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.--Continued.

Wilbur F. Rawlins, New York City.
Albert Esch, New York City.
Julius Lahey, New York City.
The Owl Drug Co., Oakland, Cal.
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J. H. Blass, Baltimore, Md.
John Wimmer, New York City.
Thos. A. Dobyns, Washington, D. C.
G. H. Bissett, New Brunswick, N. J.
John A. Brentjens, 295 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.
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Ignatz Bieter, New York City.
Ulrich W. Becker, Stapleton, N. Y.
Miller Bros., New York City.
Wm. Huether, New York City.
W. C. Koehler, New York City.
S. A. D. Sheppard & Co., Boston, Mass.
A. C. Behrins & Co., New York City.
H. Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.
C. A. Storer, Chicago Ill.
John F. Wurthmann, New York City.
Geo. C. Potts, Harrisburg, Pa.
Chas. Leyser, Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. F. Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y.
D. H. Starr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chas. Lange, Chicago, Ill
Otto Frohwein, New York City.
August Zoeller, Jersey City, N. J.
Henry Wimmer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thos. Thornbury, New York City.
Rudolph Martini, New York City.
L. S. Ricketts, Orange, N. J.
John Duryea, Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. Eschmann, New York City.
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John W. King, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
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L. B. Butler, Charlestown, Mass.
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Thomas Stevenson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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John M. Wiesel, Baltimore, Md.
A. J. Shafrirt, Washington, D. C.
R. T. Bradley, Port Jervis, N. Y.
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H. A. Elliott & Bro., Baltimore, Md.
Edward Harrison, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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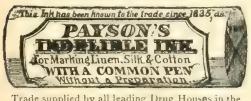
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For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street

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"The World's Greatest Bicycle."

Use Care IN YOUR Selection

When deciding on your Bicycle for 1898. It is important that you should know all about the Wheel you intend to ride.

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BICYCLES are famed all over for their Reliability, Strength and Easy-Running Qualities.

CLEVELAND MODEL 35-36, **$55.00**

"IT is not alone the Quality of the Material that makes a Bicycle High Grade, it is the brains that have conceived its construction."

Mechanical Skill and Knowledge have made the Cleveland Bicycle the best in the World.

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Several of our best agents are Druggists

Are you open for an Agency?

If so, you'll look a long time before finding a line so complete and thoroughly reliable as

Speed=King, $40

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King of Scorchers

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A Cycle built specially for High=Class Trade

ALL FULLY GUARANTEED, and our cheap cycle warranted to give good service.

E. C. HILL & CO.,
101 Yonge Street
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SAMPLE PAGE.

A Business Bringer..

A HANDSOME CIRCULAR OF SIXTEEN PAGES

With your name and address on first page, the last page to be printed with whatever wording you may desire.

THIS illustrated pamphlet is well gotten up and filled with useful and interesting matter for the household. They will be supplied to Druggists in lots of 1,000 and upwards, and at a price lower than ordinary circulars.

Sample will be mailed on application, and quotations given for any desired quantities, but not less than 1,000.

STOP THAT COUGH.
It is easily done. Our cough remedy seldom fails to give immediate and permanent relief. use one bottle and you will give up the hack business. A cough, if not stopped in its first stages, often leads to consumption.
We also keep a complete stock of all advertised remedies for coughs, colds, etc.

SAMPLE PAGE.

Canadian Druggist

Toronto, Canada.

ing what was in the market, would not only induce many purchasers, but would do much to put the dispenser of these goods in closer touch with a class of buyers who would be of material assistance in building up his sales in other lines of stock as well.

The Bleaching of Sponges.

Two methods distinct in principle are in vogue for effecting this purpose, the gaining of which has the double advantage of making the sponge more attractive to the public eye, and thereby facilitating its sale, and of making it wear out faster. Both processes are of a chemical nature, but the first proceeds by reduction—*i.e.*, the coloring matter is destroyed by subtracting oxygen from it—while the second acts in precisely the contrary way, and by foisting upon the natural pigment more oxygen than is good for it, brings about its decease in as effectual a way as the first process does, and considerably more rapidly. The first method consists in subjecting the sponge, previously freed from all soluble matter by being soaked for five or six days in cold water, to the action of a 5 five per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid. The acid is then washed out with water, and the sponge is put through one or more baths of solution of sulphurous acid 4° B. When the sponge is bleached enough it is washed in running water for twenty-four hours, and finally dried. The second way is the same as the first, so far as the first two dyes are concerned, but instead of the sulphurous acid a solution containing from ½ to 1 per cent. of permanganate of potash is employed. As the natural color is replaced by a dark brown of sesquioxide of manganese, that is to be removed, and sulphurous acid comes in again to attack that, either in the form of a solution of the gas in water or, what is pretty much the same thing, an acidulated solution of sodium bisulphite. The sponges are finally washed and dried. Sponges accidentally made too white for the current public taste may be tinged a napthol yellow, phosphine, or anramine.—*Oils, Colours and Drysalteries.*

The proprietor of a drug store in Mexico that leaves his store without a prescription clerk in charge at any hour, night or day, makes himself guilty of a misdemeanor.

Some Scarce Resins.

Crude Chicle Gum.—This very rare resin is derived from *Achras sapota*, a tree of the family *Sapotaceæ*, growing in Central America, and is employed in a purified condition as a chewing gum in admixture with sugar, kola, peppermint, etc., as well as a substitute for gutta percha, plaster, and cement, in the crude state. In the latter condition it contains: Resin, 75 per cent.; gum, 10 per cent.; oxalate of lime, 9 per cent.; sugar and inorganic salts, 5 per cent. The pure resin, which is most conveniently extractible by carbon bi-sulphide, is plastic, can be vulcanized, and generally resembles gutta percha in its chief properties.

Guaiacum in lachrymis is a variety of *guaiacum* now seldom encountered in commerce, and the same applies to Socotra Dragon's Blood, which is produced in the island of Socotra. Examination shows that the purified resin obtained from the crude article is not a single compound, as was supposed, but a mixture of two substances. The chief point of difference between Socotra and Palm Dragon's Blood is that in the first-named the draco-alban characteristic of the second is lacking.

Xanthorrhœa Resin.— From personal examination of authentic samples of this (Red Acaroid) resin, the author is convinced that the bulk of the commercial varieties are derived from *Xanth. quadrangularis*, and not from *Xanth. australis.* An increased production of this article may be anticipated, as large areas are covered by the tree in question in South Australia, and the importance of the resin is becoming appreciated. Its chief technical uses are for coating metallic objects, dressing paper, and replacing colophony as a filling for soaps.—*Chem. Revue.*

Preparing Inorganic Salts by Electricity.

It has hitherto been impossible to prepare insoluble or hardly soluble inorganic salts entirely by electricity. The current has only been made to serve to get the metal into solutions, from which the insoluble salt has subsequently to be precipitated by ordinary chemical methods. Lukow has now, however, apparently solved the problem by using an electrolyte containing two salts, one of which dissolves the metal of the anode, forming a solution which is then acted upon by the other salt. The electrolyte has to be very weak, *i.e.*, must not contain more than 1½ per cent. or 2 per cent. at the most, of solid matter. The proportions which have to exist between the two salts vary greatly, and depend mainly on whether insoluble salts or oxides are required to be made. In the former case the salt destined to dissolve the anode will be four times as great in weight as the other, but if an oxide is wanted the disparity must be greater, even to the extent of the first salt being 99 5 per cent., and the second only 0.5 per cent. of the combined weights of the two. It is, of course, desirable to make both anode and cathode of the same metal, and it is very advantageous to wrap the cathode in filter cloth to prevent any contamination passing from them into the electrolyte. Care must be taken that the electrolyte has a suitable reaction to litmus, that the current density is not too great, and that the constitution of the electrolyte is maintained intact as the process goes on, by adding fresh salts in proper quantities. The passing of a small current of air through the liquid is also to be recommended. A company has already been formed in Cologne to work Lukow's patents, and a large factory is in course of construction there for the electrical production of white lead.—*Exchange.*

Ossalin.

Ossalin (*Adeps ossium*) is a fat prepared from fresh bone marrow, and is recommended as a constituent of salves. Its chief property is its power of absorbing up to 200 per cent. of water, and it should consequently be readily taken up by the skin—on which, moreover, it exerts no irritating action. It is perfectly neutral in reaction, greyish white in color, and has the smell of tallow.—*Wiener Drog. Ztg.*

Autone as a Resin Solvent.

It appears that autone has important advantages as a solvent over alcohol or ether in many analytical and pharmaceutical operations. It is cheaper than either of them, is more easily recovered after use, and is not so inflammable as ether. Oleo-resins such as podophyllin, scammony, and jalap answer well with autone, and often give larger yields of resins to it than they do to alcohol.

Patents and Trade Marks Relating to Pharmacy.

PATENTS.

Henry Altshul, New York, N.Y., Indicator for medicine bottles, 596646.

James A. Bassett, Albany, Texas, Back and shoulder brace, 596839.

Theodore E. Ihrig, Pittsburg, Pa., Machine for holding capsules, 596813.

Frank K. Irving, Passaic, N.J., Producing ozone, 596936.

Oliver H. Marston, Stoneham, Mass., Machine for measuring medicinal powders, 596756.

Martin F. Quinn, Straight, Pa., Kiln for acetate of lime, 596827.

Samuel P. Steves, Jordan, N.Y., Inhaler mask, 596919.

Clarence W. Fox, Saugus, J. G. Blount, Everett, and B. J. Noyes, Boston, Mass., Machine for making tablets, pills, etc., 597110.

Anthony E. Magoris, Binghamton, N.Y., Vaginal syringe, 597323.

Walter B. & A. Bishop, London, England, Making piperazin salts, 597454.

Sarah Swain, Los Angeles, Cal., Safety accouchement chair, 597473.

Albert Verley, Paris, France, Apparatus for producing ozone or ozonized air, 597517.

Juana G. Yznaga, Brownsville, Texas, Invalid's chair, 597598.

Daniel N. Calkins, Rochester, N.Y., Disinfectant holder, 597811.

Florence Carman, Philadelphia, Pa., Disinfecting apparatus, 597894.

Emil Kroning and E. Bensel, Magdeburg, Germany, Gynecological instrument, 597988.

Edward D. Lewis, St. Louis, Mo., Disinfecting apparatus, 598053.

Charlie E. Perry, El Reno, Okla. Ty., Artery clamp, 597913.

Paul Ring, New York, N.Y., Apparatus for administering gas, 597781.

Dugald Scott, Manchester, England, Surgical bandage, 598016.

Jacques Wertheimer. Paris, France, Apparatus for making observations by means of Roentgen or X-rays, 597753.

TRADE-MARKS.

Commonwealth Manufacturing Co., Boston, Chemical solvents for gums and oils, 31150.

Daisy, Limited, Leeds, England, Medicinal powder for the cure of headache, 31[illegible].

Bernard E. McGale, Montreal, Canada, Medicinal preparations, 31151.

Emma J. Rayl, Los Angelos, Cal., Uterine and other capsules, oils, etc., and other remedies for catarrh, 31152.

Guy and W. Hollingsworth, Sullivan, Ill., Remedies for the cure of veneral diseases, 31166.

F. Ad. Richter & Co., New York, N.Y., Medical compositions, bitters, etc., 31167.

Standard Emulsion Co., New York, N. Y., Emulsions for malnutrition, 31168.

Eugene C. Baeck, Yonkers, N. Y., Remedy for catarrh and poor eyesight, 31086.

Marshal Beaty, Cincinnati, Ohio, Medicinal preparation for inhalation and cerate for cure of catarrh, etc., 31088.

Patrick W. Fay, Brooklyn, N. Y., Kidney remedies, 31084.

Charles B. Ham, Toledo, Ohio, Stomach, kidney, bowel remedies, etc., 31083.

Kahn-Miller Drug Company, Baltimore, Md., Preparation for the skin, 31076.

The Measurement of Prisms by the Metric System.

The question has several times arisen as to the proper method of measuring prisms in the metric system. C. F. Prentice, the originator of the Prism-Diopter system for measuring prisms, recently wrote a letter to the American Optical Co., giving his decision in the matter. He says: "I must say that you are quite correct in your decision that metric prisms can only be accurately measured by a scale of adequate length, and that the method of neutralization can only be relied upon in case the neutralizing prism, used as a standard, has been previously measured by the Prismometric Scale. When prisms of higher power than 10 prism-diopters are to be measured the Prismometric Scale must be increased in length by joining several scales together, and which may be easily done by cutting off the index line of the attached scale, so as to allow it to exactly meet the figure 10 of the scale preceding. Again, with prisms of high power, the distance of exactly 6 metres must be maintained, as in all cases, with the prism's face exactly parallel with the plane of the scale. Metric prisms will not bear of addition by superposing them, in an effort to measure their strength through neutralization, or by the scale, when the total power exceeds 6 prism-diopters. Thus far I have never found your metric prisms to vary in their estimated power to any detrimental extent. Those who claim to have done so have not recognized the difference between prism-diopters and the old degree system, and are also, in all probability, lacking in knowledge respecting the optical principles involved in the metric system."

Incompatibility Between Fluid Extracts.

M. Julliard calls attention to the incompatibility existing between the fluid extract of Hamamelis virginica and that of Hydrastis canadensis. When the two substances are mixed and set aside, but a short time passes before the mixture begins to separate into a thick and abundant solid or semi-solid material and a liquid, so that it soon becomes impossible to withdraw the least particle of the latter with a medicine dropper. The cause is probably the action of tannin in the Hamamelis on a resinous substance and a volatile oil in the extract of Hydrastis. As physicians frequently prescribe a mixture of the two extracts, says the author, it is well to remember the fact, and in those cases where the combined effect of the two remedies is desired, to suggest their alternate administration.—*National Druggist.*

Pyridin Guaiacolate.

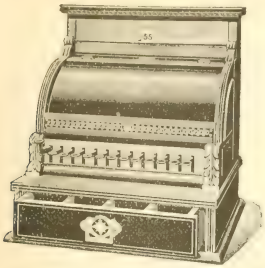
A new remedy for phthisis, obtained by the action of piperidin on guaiacol. It forms prismatic needles, melting at 79.8° C., soluble to the extent of 3.5 per cent. in water, decomposed by acids or alkalies. In the duodenum this compound is split up into its components, pyridin and guaiacol. The dose varies from 0.3 to 2 gm. three times daily.

Disinfectant Perfume.

Crawalowski proposes to dissolve pure sulphurous acid gas at a low temperature in alcohol to which thymol and perfume have been added. The disinfectant is then sprayed by ordinary means, or, if supercharged with sulphurous acid, can be sprayed out of syphons by its own internal pressure.—*Pharm. Post.*

An English druggist has been fined for selling tincture of rhubarb, which contained 9 per cent. of glucose that had been added to give it a body. There are cheap tinctures sold in Canada to-day: would they stand a test as to conformity with the B.P.?

Do not pay more than $100 for the best Key Total-Adder....



No. 17.—Price, $10.00.

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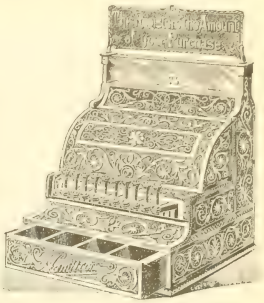

No. 301.—Price, $45.00. (Same as National 301½.)

The Hamilton Cash Register

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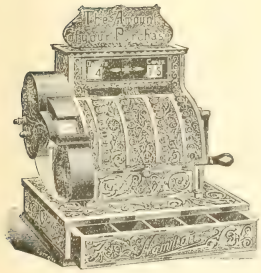
We guarantee to save you from $5.00 to $100.00 if you buy a HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Detail-Adders and Total-Adders of all kinds



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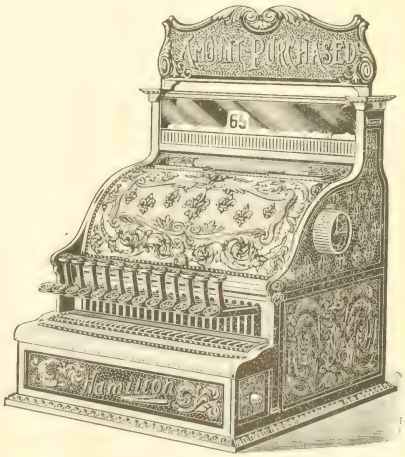

No. 2.—Price, $150.00.

259 to 265 James St. N., = = Hamilton, Ont.

Having all the advantages afforded by the largest Onyx Works in the world, we give our customers the very highest grade of Soda Fountains at lower prices than it is possible for other manufacturers to make. We will save you 20 to 50 per cent. on any style of apparatus you desire.

ONYX

Fountains

MARBLE

Trust Agents will tell you that our Fountains are no good. But we will give you the names of Druggists throughout the country who say our apparatus is the best they ever used. Which will you believe—the interested Trust Agent, or the disinterested Druggist? Why spend a dollar with the Soda Fountain Trust? It was organized to crush competition that it might bleed the Druggists of the country. There are a number of thoroughly responsible houses outside of the Trust, all making fine goods. Patronize any one of them in preference to the Trust. The talk of Trust Agents about the "quality" of Trust goods is bosh—rot—nothing more. They need some kind of an excuse for trying to get big prices—consequently they talk "quality." The Lantz Co., the largest Onyx firm in the world, is located in Buffalo. They build all of our apparatus. Ask Trust Agents if they ever heard of the Lantz Co.—whether the Lantz Co. does most of the fine work for the Trust houses.

Prices and Terms will always be made to suit. Apparatus sent on approval to responsible parties. Second-hand Fountains, all makes, very cheap. New Catalogue free by express to intending purchasers. Get our prices before placing your order with anyone. We will save you money—20 to 50 per cent.

W. J. McCAHILL & CO.

895 Main Street, = BUFFALO, N.Y.

Liquid Benzoin for Benzoinating Lard.

By Richard M. Shoemaker.

It is an open secret that the gum benzoin of commerce is largely adulterated, the percentage of impurities ranging, in my experience, in what is called very good commercial gum, from five to twenty per cent. Apart, then, from the practicability of the present official method of benzoinating lard, which is open to question, it is plain that benzoinating lard with the benzoin of commerce must give rise to variable products.

To overcome this variability I have been using, for some time, a prepared liquid for the purpose of benzoinating lard. The formula for its preparation is as follows:

Benzoin ..... 20 grammes.
Ether ..... 40 cubic centimetres.
Castor oil, a sufficient quantity to make..15 grammes.

Macerate the benzoin in the ether for twelve hours; filter with proper precautions to avoid loss of solvent; dissolve the castor oil in the filtrate, and distil off the ether carefully.

The oleaginous product is of deep amber color, and contains the benzoic acid and volatile principles of the gum. The residue left after the ether treatment is destitute of odor or taste. The benzoinated liquid can be made and sold commercially for 75 cents a pound. In case of special demand for the liquid, and the making of large quantities, its cost would doubtless be reduced.

To make benzoinated lard, I use the following formula:

	Grammes.
Liquid benzoin	15
White wax	20
Dehydrated lard	965

Melt the lard and the wax by heating with steam heat to eliminate water; add the liquid benzoin, and stir until cold. During warm weather it will doubtless be advisable to replace a part (5 per cent.) of the lard with white wax, as directed by the U.S. Pharmacopœia in its process for making "Adeps Benzoinatus."

Benzoinated lard thus made can be prepared in a very short time—far less than the time required in making the official product. It is a yellowish white solid, possessing in full the characteristic odor of the volatile proximate principles of benzoin. It can be made and sold for 18 cents a pound, and less for larger quantities. —*Amer. Jour. Pharm.*

PARAFORM.—Another name for ritformol or paraformaldehyde.

Obituary.

On January 23rd John D. Kellock, M.D., druggist, of Perth, Ont., died very suddenly. He was returning from a professional visit and expired before reaching home, the result of a weak heart. The doctor was one of Perth's most highly esteemed citizens, being universally loved. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church and took a keen interest in educational matters. Dr. Kellock was born in Perth in 1835, being the son of Robert Kellock, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland. He studied medicine in Queen's College, Kingston, from which he obtained his degree of M.D. in 1862 and practised his profession in his native town up to the time of his death.

Mr. Edwin W. Lyman, nephew of the late Henry Lyman of Montreal, died at his residence, Avenue Road, Toronto, February 4th. Mr. Lyman was at one time connected with the wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, but a number of years ago retired from active business life. Deceased was 55 years old and leaves a widow and one child.

Iodoform Substitutes.

Iodoform contains about twenty-nine parts of pure iodine in thirty. Its antiseptic and deodorizing effect is therefore due to this element; the carbon and hydrogen with which it is associated render the iodine non-irritant, either when taken by the mouth or applied topically. A great disadvantage attending the use of iodoform is its disagreeable odor. It is impossible to entirely mask this odor, although it may be covered to a great extent by mixing it with various aromatic substances such as balsam of Peru, Tonquin bean, coumarin, menthol, thymol, oil of sassafras, attar of roses, oil of peppermint, oil of anise, oil of eucalyptus, carbolic acid, etc. A number of iodoform substitutes have been introduced, some containing iodine, and hence supposed to act like iodoform, and others with no iodine in their composition, but which have a similar action to iodoform. Many of these substitutes are proprietary articles of German origin. The results of inquiries made at hospitals, of pharmacists, and wholesale chemists and druggists, show that these iodoform substitutes have in no way diminished the use of iodoform, and that, in fact, they are in very small demand.

Iodol (tetra-iodo pyrrol) stands at the head of the list of iodoform substitutes as regards the amount of iodine present. It contains about twenty-seven parts in thirty. Iodol is obtained by precipitating pyrrol with iodo-iodate of potassium. It is a micro-crystalline, brownish-white powder, having a faint thyme-like smell, and is soluble in six parts of absolute alcohol, but nearly insoluble in water. It is said to produce no toxic action like iodoform when wounds are dressed with it, and its application is painless. Iodol has been used with good results in granular and chronic conjunctivitis, hard and soft chancres, and various ulcers much improve under its use. It possesses some anesthetic action, and acts as an astringent when discharge is copious.

Losophan (meta-tri-iodo-cresol) contains twenty-four parts of pure iodine in thirty. It is a grayish crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, oils, and fats. It has been found useful in parasite skin affections, but not of general value, and it is apt to cause irritation.

Iodo-salicylic acid and di-iodo-salicylic acid are iodine compounds of salicylic acid, in which one or two atoms of hydrogen respectively are replaced by iodine. Di-iodo-salicylic acid contains twenty parts of iodine in thirty, iodo-salicylic acid fifteen in thirty. These compounds are powerful antiseptics. They possess the combined action of iodine and salicylic acid, and have been successful in the treatment of acute polyarticular rheumatism where salicylates have failed. These acids are in the form of white micro-crystalline powders, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, fixed oils, and like salicylic acid, also in collodion.

Sozoiodol (di-iodo-para-phenolsulphonic acid) is composed of fifty-four per cent. iodine, seven per cent. sulphur, and twenty per cent. phenol. It has been combined with sodium, potassium, ammonium, lead, mercury, and zinc, which have been suggested as odorless substitutes for iodoform. The sodium salt which has been used is in colorless shining acicular crystals, soluble in water. The salt is well tolerated as an external application. It has been given internally in doses of twenty grains three times a day. Sozoiodol has been found useful in the treatment of whooping-cough—three grains blown into each nostril once daily. A solution of sozoiodol-mercury with iodide of sodium has been recommended for intramuscular injection in syphilis.

Aristol (di-thymol-iodide) is a reddish-brown powder containing 45.8 per cent. of iodine. It is insoluble in water, glycerin, or alcohol, but soluble in ether or oils. It has been used successfully in various skin affections, psoriasis, eczema, rhinitis, ozena, and lupus, but has proved unsatisfactory in lichen rubra, soft chancre, and gonorrhea. Aristol has a certain effect on venereal ulcers, but acts very slowly; the only advantage it possesses over iodoform is absence of smell—its activity is inferior. It has been found of service in the first and second stages of pulmonary tuberculosis when no cavities exist. It also lessens cough and night sweats. Burns and scalds have been successfully treated with aristol, and the application in a powder to the cornea in keratitis, and in an ointment in corneal ulcers, has given good results. It is of great value in nasal affections; it lessens the discharge, relieves pain, and stops bleeding when used as an insufflation in cancer of cervix uteri.

Europhen (iso-butyl-ortho-cresyl-iodide) occurs as a pale orange, non-crystalline powder, containing twenty-eight per cent. of iodine. It possesses powerful antiseptic properties, and being resinous to the touch it adheres well to mucous membrane and wound surface, and does not easily cake. A given weight as compared with iodoform, will cover a surface five times the area of the latter. It is non-poisonous, and acts only when brought into contact with secreting surfaces, which decompose it and liberate iodine. Its lightness and freedom from odor make it especially useful in dentistry. The general opinion of europhen is that it may be used with advantage in all cases where iodoform has been used. Improvement has followed its use by inunction and subcutaneous injection in tubercular leprosy, and it has been found serviceable in eye diseases, otitis, and ozena. Europhen has failed in eczema, psoriasis, and gonorrhea, but has given satisfactory results in simple and venereal ulcers, and in oily solution injected daily for syphilis.

Loretin (meta-iodo ortho oxy-chinolin-ana-sulphonic acid) is a bright yellow crystalline powder, odorless, and similar in appearance to iodoform. It is very slightly soluble in water or alcohol, and insoluble in ether, but forms soluble salts with alkalies, except with lime. It is non-poisonous and unirritating, and has been used with marked curative effect on burns, ulcers, and other wounds.

Airol, a gallate of bismuth and iodine, is a light grayish-green powder, stable in dry air, but when left in contact with moisture iodine is gradually liberated. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Airol is astringent and desiccative, as well as being antiseptic.

Di-iodoform (ethylene periodide) occurs in yellow crystals, almost inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble in chloroform, and slightly in alcohol and ether. It is partly decomposed by light. It has been recommended as an antiseptic in place of iodoform.

Antiseptol (iodosulphate of cinchonine) is an odorous brown powder, which has been recommended as a substitute for iodoform. It contains half its weight of iodine, and is soluble in alcohol or chloroform, but is insoluble in water.

The chief non-iodine compounds which have been introduced to compete with iodoform as an antiseptic are dermatol, thioform, and thiorescorin.

Dermatol as a basic gallate of bismuth is recommended as a powerful non-irritant antiseptic and dessicant. Applied to wounds it induces rapid cicatrization, does not irritate nor give rise to toxic effects. It is not well suited to septic wounds, and insufficiently stimulating in chronic indolent ulcers. It is a quicker microbicide than iodoform. Its use in the treatment of venereal ulcers has been successful, and also in pustural and diphtherial conjunctivitis, corneal ulcers and pannus, but of little use in blepharitis. Dermatol is a yellow powder, odorless, and insoluble in water.

Thioform, a basic bismuth salt of di-thiosalicylic acid is a yellowish-brown powder, odorless, and insoluble in water. Its claim to supplant iodoform is based upon its freedom both from odor and from toxic properties, its greater antiseptic strength, and its desiccative action. It freely absorbs secretions from wounds without forming a crust. As a dessicant antiseptic, especially for eye cases, it has been recommended.

Thiorescorin is a combination of sulphur with reorcin. It is a yellowish-white, inodorous and non-toxic powder, insoluble in water, slightly so in alcohol and ether. As a dusting powder it has been used instead of iodoform, and a ten to twenty per cent. ointment for eczema, psoriasis, and other skin diseases.—*British Medical Journal.*

MILDIOL.—A disinfecting liquid with a creasote base and mineral oil admixture.

Useful Insect Products.

The commercial value of the insects from which cochineal, lac and Japanese white wax are obtained was briefly referred to by Dr. L. O. Howard in the course of a short paper on a useful American scale insect, read at the last meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists. It was pointed out that for many years the cochineal, or cactus scale insect, now called *Coccus cacti*, was used as the basis of an important red dye, until practically superseded by the introduction of aniline dyes. In the same way the European *Porphyrophora* was used in the production of a purple dye. Aside from the dye insects, we have the lac insects, of which a single species, *Tachardia lacca*, produces practically all of the shellac, stick lac, and button lac of commerce. Another substance of commercial importance derived from scale insects is a pure white wax, which is secreted by the Chinese and Japanese *Ericerus pe la* and by the Indian *Ceroplastes ceriferus*. On account of its expense, and on account of more or less available substitutes, this wax has not become of great commercial importance in Europe, but is much used in the Eastern countries, both in the making of wax candles and in medicine. The Chinese wax is said to have ten times the illuminating power of other waxes. It is a beautiful wax, resembling beeswax in its chemical composition more nearly than the vegetable waxes, and is clear white in color.

Dr. Howard calls attention to the fact that in the far southwest of the United States there is a wax insect (*Cerococcus quercus*) which apparently needs careful investigation from the commercial point of view. The doctor recently received specimens of the insect from Mesa Grande, California. They were not sent in position on the twigs, but had been removed therefrom and compressed together by hand into a more or less pliable lump, somewhat resembling a lump of india-rubber, but not possessing the same elasticity. The substance, it is remarked, makes an admirable chewing gum, as it takes and retains flavors better than other gums. Part of it has been proved by chemical analysis to be a true wax, and part resembles rubber in its physical properties. The product is not only interesting from a chemical standpoint, but it may prove to be also of economic value, as the supply is well-nigh inexhaustible. By directing attention to these products of potential importance, Dr. Howard demonstrates the commercial uses of entomology.—*Nature.* (*Bull. Ph.*)

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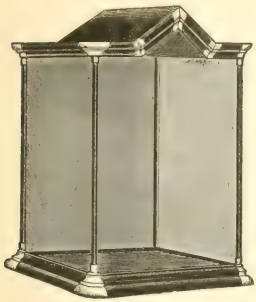

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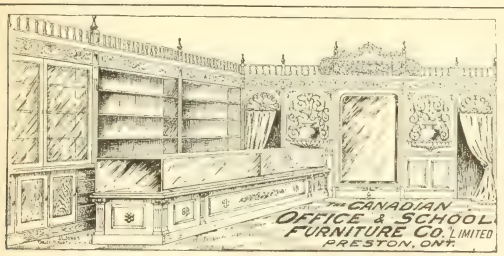

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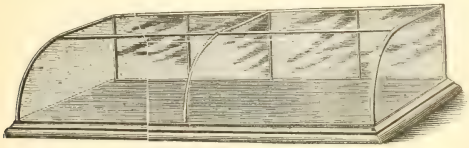

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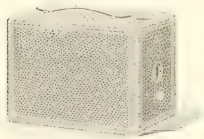

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Photographic Notes

ORTOL, A NEW DEVELOPER.—A new developer, the systematic name of which is orthoamidophenol, has been placed on the market in Germany. Following is a formula which has been found satisfactory by Dr. Eder:

SOLUTION A.

Metabisulphite potassium	2 drs.
Ortol	4 drs.
Water, cold	2½ pts.

SOLUTION B.

Crystallized sulphite of soda	45 drs.
Crystallized soda	30 drs.
Bromide of potassium	¼ to ½dr.
Water	2½ pts.

In winter time the bromide of potassium may be left out. For the gallery, mix 20 cubic centimeters of A, 20 cubic centimeters of B. For landscapes mix 20 cubic centimeters A, 20 cubic centimeters B, and 20 cubic centimeters of water.—*American Druggist.*

COLORLESS DEVELOPER.—For some purposes it may be of importance to have a developer which will keep absolutely colorless. This is particularly of advantage with chloro bromide of silver plates, which accept color very easily from the developer. The following formula is therefore recommended in the *Photographic Bulletin*:

I. Hydrochinone	5 gms.
Metabisulphite of potassium	5 gms.
Bromide of potassium	0.3gms.
Water	600 cc.
II. Caustic soda	13 gms.
Water	600 cc.

Mix 60 cubic centimeters I with 30 cubic centimeters II. This developer will remain colorless for days.

La Nature gives the following method for writing on negatives. Two solutions are made, consisting of

1.—Sugar	15 parts.
Glycerine	5 "
Water	60 "
2.—Bichloride of mercury	5 "
Nitrate of mercury	10 "
Alcohol	60 "

Equal parts are taken and mixed, and the necessary inscription is written with a quill pen on ordinary writing paper. This is transferred to the negative by pressing the paper on the gelatine with the fingers. When the paper is withdrawn the writing will appear reversed on the negative, thus printing out correctly in the positive.

TONING LANTERN SLIDES BLUE.—Lantern slides of snow scenes look splendid on the screen if they are given a slight blue tone, as the blue gives a better rendering of the snow than the bare glass of the slide would do.

Here are a few methods of accomplishing this:

Firstly, by placing a piece of blue glass in the slit made for that purpose in the lantern objective.

Secondly, by combining with the slide a blue glass to act as cover glass.

Thirdly, by toning or staining the film of the slide.

The toning can be accomplished by an ordinary sulphocyanide and gold toning bath.

To stain the film, I think the following is the best method. It is based upon the chemical properties of potass. ferrideyanide or red prussiate of potash and ferrous sulphate.

Soak the slide in a uranium intensifier, which, of course, contains the potass. ferr., until the color has changed to red; then wash until all greasiness has left the film; afterwards place in a bath of ferrous sulphate 5 per cent. solution, which will change the color from red to a clear transparent blue, suitable for snow scenes and moonlight pictures.—*Photo-American.*

By Carl Wolff.

**"In the depths of drear December,
When the white doth hide the green."**

A New Developer.—Photographers who have studied their chemistry will know that of the three di-oxy-phenols, namely, pyrocatechin, hydroquinone and resorcin, the last-named body is the only one not possessing the power of developing the photographic image. The reason is that in resorcin the hydroxyls occupy the "meta" position, *i.e.*, the first and third places in the benzene ring, instead of the first and second as in pyrocatechin, and the first and fourth as in hydroquinone. The authors argue that if an amido compound were formed so that the second and fourth places in the ring were filled up, as well as the first and third, the new substance would be an energetic developer. On making the experiment they found that their predictions were verified, and that, like amidol (ortho para diamido-phenoll), the new compound—diamido-resorcin—would act without an alkali.

After a number of experiments they find that the following is the most satisfactory developer :

Water	100 parts
Sulphite of soda (anhydrous)	3 parts
Diamido-resorcin (chlorhydrate)	1 part

The negatives obtained are soft, the half-tones showing good gradation, with intense blacks. In this developer the chlorhydrate or compound of diamido-resorcin with hydrochloric acid is employed instead of the free base.

As regards the effect of varying the constituents of the developer, the alterations produce almost the same effect as if amidol were present instead of diamido-resorcin. The addition of bromide, however, produces much greater effect than in the case of amidol. On the whole, the authors claim that diamido-resorcin is superior to diamido-phenal (amidol) as a developer.—*Abstracted from a paper in the "Bull. de la Soc. Francaise." (Photogram.)*

How to Make Pen and Ink Sketches From Spoilt Prints.

Prints spoilt by objectionable figures moving into range during exposure, by technical faults, and in other ways, can be converted into passable pen and ink sketches by the following process : Dip a fine steel pen in Indian ink, and carefully go over all the lines in the picture which you wish reproduced, remembering to mark only the essential parts. When the ink is thoroughly dry wash the print in a solution of

Mercuric chloride	1 oz.
Alcohol	10 oz.
Water	10 oz.

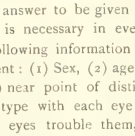
In three minutes everything on the paper will disappear, except the inked-in parts. After removal from the mercury solution the picture is thoroughly washed, without handling, in plain water. When the print is again dry, it may be strengthened by more ink lines. The process needs some little skill—soon gained by practice—and it is best to commence on architecture, then landscapes, and, finally, portraits.—*Photo-American.*

Print Washing.

A correspondent in the *Photogram* says: The cheapest and most efficient print washer is, I think, the following : Cut two pieces of wood about a foot long and half an inch broad, and nail them together in the centre, to form a kind of cross. On this pin the prints by the corners and allow them to float upon a large bowl of water. By this means the hypo will leave the print and sink to the bottom, and after about four changes, allowing fifteen minutes in each water, the prints will be thoroughly washed.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Toronto.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient : (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male ; age, 18 ; bookkeeper ; can read small type to within five inches of each eye ; complains of much headache through the day and evening ; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{6}{9}$ with -1.50 $\frac{6}{6}$.
L.E.V. $\frac{6}{9}$ with -1.50 $\frac{6}{6}$.

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

S.A.C.—I have a customer aged 48, blind in right eye from cataract, and L.V. only $\frac{6}{60}$, requiring -4.50 D. Spt. $= -2.50$ Cyl. ax 30 for best vision. What is the cause of this, and what glasses would you prescribe? His eyesight, he says, was always good up to about thirty years of age.

Ans.—Cataract is often the cause of myopia in its early stage, and the probability is that the myopia of the left eye is due to incipient cataract, which in time will become total, causing blindness in both eyes—when, of course, a removal of the cataract surgically will be the only means of restoring the eyesight. In the meantime I would give him the glasses you found for distant vision, and about -2.50 Spt. with -2.50 Cyl. for reading, etc., putting them in frames with the X nose-piece and straight temples. In the one eye put the distant vision glasses, and in the other put the near vision glasses. By the use of the above kind of spectacle frame he can use either glass as required, simply by reversing the frame, *i.e.*, turning them over.

T.A.B.—Case of internal squint in young girl. R.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ L.V. $\frac{20}{100}$ and the R. eye shows no manifest hyperopia although internal squint is said to be nearly always due to hyperopia. Can you explain this?

Ans.—The probability is that this case is also due to hyperopia, but in addition thereto there is spasm of accommodation, so that no manifest hyperopia is possible to be shown without the use of a mydriatic, *e.g.*, atropine, etc.

These squint cases anyway, as often pointed out in these columns before—especially in the cases of the young—should be placed in care of an oculist. This is the only hope in the great majority of cases of saving the sight of the squinting eye. Let me add here that I do not believe any instrument is able to bring out the latent hyperopia, notwithstanding the flowery claims made by the manufacturers. Mydriatics in numerous cases will always be required.

T.A.D.—What is tobacco amblyopia, and how do you detect it, and what can be done for it?

Ans.—This question was fully answered in these columns many months ago under the head "Toxic Amblyopia." The editor could tell you the exact number.

A Chinese paper estimates that the victims of the plague in Foochow this year will not fall far short of forty thousand.

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Myopia.

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M 0.25 D the PR is at 160 ins.
" 0.50 " " " 80 "
" 1.00 " " " 40 "
" 2.00 " " " 20 "
" 3.00 " " " 13 "
" 4.00 " " " 10 "
" 5.00 " " " 8 "
" 6.00 " " " 6½ "
" 7.00 " " " 5½ "
" 8.00 " " " 5 "
" 9.00 " " " 4½ "
" 10.00 " " " 4 "
" 13.00 " " " 3 "
" 20.00 " " " 2 "

An approximate method of estimating M is to measure the distance between the eyes and the farthest point at which fine print can be read, that is the PR. Thus, if it can be read at 12 inches a 12 in. Cc. lens is required, if at 16 in. a 16 in. lens is required. Such a method is experimental only, not a test. It is, however, useful to prove any other test, or to find quickly the approximate correction. In theory the PR should correspond to the focal length of the corrective lenses. Thus, if a myope has been fitted with—8D he should be able to read No. 1 without glasses as far away as 5 inches and no farther. The exceptions, however, are so numerous as to destroy the utility of this fact, because if there be any changes at the fundus, the visual acuteness is lowered, and No. 1 may be legible only at some nearer point than the PR or even not at all. On the other hand, if there have been no changes at the fundus, or at least at the macula, No. 1 will be legible farther away, owing to the largeness of the retinal image in the myopic eye.

In myopia Con. is employed in excess of Ac. As this can be effected to a certain extent by everyone at the PP, it follows that in low degrees of M it is done easily, and without any attendant asthenopia.

When the connection between Ac. and Con. is severed this can be done in higher conditions of M sometimes to a remarkable extent without asthenopia. This is the general thing in M of medium degree; it would seem that starting out, when the defect is first acquired, with the power of converging slightly in excess of Ac., as the defect grows, so the two functions are trained to be used in this manner.

In other cases of medium and even low degrees of M the connection is kept up, and there is asthenopia which should be cured by the use of the proper Cc. lenses for close work.

In still other cases the tie is retained, but as the reading point is so close it is found impossible to stand the strain, and in order to relieve it the book or paper is moved to one side, one eye only is used for reading and the other is allowed to roll outwards, so that neither Ac. nor Con. is exerted.

The habit is the more freely indulged in because the internal recti being in a weakened condition from over-action, Con. in itself is painful.

Even if the eyes do not really deviate in high degrees of M the internal recti are generally weak and insufficient (exophoria), and that is one of the reasons why the reading point has to be removed to a distance at which so much Con. is not required.

The fact that the convergence muscles are at fault in uncorrected M is frequently very plainly shown by the complaints of the client, that he has pains between the eyes over the nose.

When the insufficiency becomes an occasional strabismus, there are complaints of seeing double when the eyes are tired. The internal recti being unable any longer to stand the strain, relax; the two visual axis are no longer directed to the same spot and the images of the object do not occupy corresponding parts of the two retinæ; hence two objects are seen instead of one. To escape from the disagreeable sensation of diplopia, the other eye is rolled outwards still more, and the reading continued by the one eye only.

Presently as the M increases and the internal recti become weaker, the habit of squinting is always indulged in for close work, the eyes being straight when looking at distant objects. Later on, the external recti become stronger than the internal, and the squint is permanent, and in time the deviating eye also becomes amblyopic from non-use (exanopsia).

When the strabismus is fixed, there is no asthenopia, as reading is done by the one eye alone without the exertion of either Ac. or Con. Before the squint becomes constant the correction consists, as before directed, of those Cc. lenses that cause more Ac. to be exerted, bringing about a certain degree of harmony between the two functions, and at the same time by removing the reading point to a greater distance, causing the employment of less Con. For instance, if it was difficult to converge to, say 4 in., which would be the reading point of a myope of 10D and at which 10MA of Con. are exerted, it may be comparatively easy to converge to, say 13 in., at which point only 3MA are necessary. At the same time, if there be thrown suddenly on the myope, by giving too full a correction, the necessity for more Ac. than his weak ciliary can well achieve, accommodative asthenopia might be brought about in place of the previous muscular asthenopia, or a convergent squint, in place of the tendency to divergent squint, by inducing too much Ac. and so also too much Con.

As convergent strabismus is associated with and caused by H, so divergent strabismus is always associated with and caused by M. If the defect be attended to early in life, before the deviating eye has lost its power to receive and transmit retinal impressions and before the squint has become permanently fixed, it can be cured by properly correcting the M.

Being fitted with the necessary glasses, the two eyes can be directed to a point, say 16 in. away, where the two images can be fused, whereas previously they could not be converged to so close a point as, say 6 or 8 in.

Practice versus Theory.*

By Lionel G. Amsden

In this, the noon-tide of optical progress, when so much is written and spoken on the subject of refraction, hyperopia, myopia, astigmatism, ophthalmology, and the various other "ologies" and "isms," another and highly import-

* Extracts from address delivered before the graduating class of the Canadian Ophthalmic College, [illegible] 1899.

ant qualification in the equipment of the successful optician is either overlooked or ignored, viz., "the spectacle frame."

How important a part the spectacle is destined to play in the fields of your future operations will be readily apparent to you when I remind you that it is the means whereby you apply all that fund of optical lore which, emanating from the fountain of optical research, the immortal Dowders, and through the medium of but little less eminent scholars and teachers, Heimholtz, Volk, Hartridge, Tiffany, Savage, etc., finally reaches the pupil of your intelligence, and, obeying the fundamental law of optics, is focussed upon the retina of your understanding, and "the expert optician" is the picture.

You will note in this connection that in order to carry out the law of optics it is necessary for you who are the receiving media to be of greater density than the conveying media, so those of you who are lagging and prone to discouragement, take heart, and bear in mind that as light in passing from one medium to another of different density is refracted, reflected or absorbed, so it is with knowledge.

These wonderful rays of profound research come streaming in all directions, and as many of them as come in contact with your intellectual media are either refracted, reflected or absorbed.

He who by reason of his superabundant natural abilities absorbs everything is filled with magnificent theories. He who rafracts everything is dazzled by the multitude of scintillating rays, and he who reflects everything contains nothing. So, then, he who absorbs the theories, reflects the artificialities and correctly refracts the actualities, is the one who is bound to make his mark in the field of practical optics.

I repeat, the spectacle is the means whereby you apply this fund of optical research to practical utility. Can we then say that it is of less importance than the knowledge itself?

The beautiful theories you have absorbed during your sojourn here are mere theories still until practically applied.

The wonderful law governing the refraction of light by means of curved surfaces, the mystic and subtle co-partnership existing between convergence and accommodation and various other beautifully dove tailed sections of this wondrous fabric, are mere theories as far as you are concerned until you have reduced them to actual practice. The fact of it being an established and accepted fact that convex surfaces refract towards the centre, and that cylinders refract in one direction only, will not cure hyperopia or relieve astigmation, but the intelligent application of these now well-known truths will bring joy to the sufferer and affluence to the succesful operator.

The theoretical problems you have successfully struggled with in this class will enable you to arrive at a fairly accurate diagnosis of the various ordinary cases of ametropia to be met with, may probably suggest the proper correction, but here it must of necessity pause. We have before us instances of opticians who, having undergone a thorough training in the fundamental laws of refraction, approach each case with a thorough understanding of the different anomalies of refraction, and by careful examination the particular kind of ametropia is discerned, the amount recorded, and the correction ordered. But here their vocation ceases upon the very threshold for perfect results.

The theory of optics can carry them no further.

Like the mechanical precision of the Russian squadrons in the war of the Crimea, crammed full of the theory of military evolution by generations of barrack-yard drill, they would manœuvre with all the exactness of a Royal parade in the face of showers of grape and musketry, deploy and counter-march, break into column and echelon, in the most approved method laid down by military authorities, but when the object of this manœuvring was accomplished, viz, the bringing of the squadrons to close quarters with their insignificant foe, the theory of war could carry them no further; 'twas practicability they required, and they were annihilated.

It is not my intention to go into detail in the matter of frame fitting, but would merely say, in passing, a few words upon the gold frame spectacle or eye-glass.

My advice, founded upon many years of practical fitting, is "supply when possible a gold frame." It is true that the original cost is somewhat in excess of the steel, but this is compensated by its longevity, and further, the results of your fitting are considerably improved by the enhanced appearance of a neat fitting gold frame. But here let me warn you against the low-grade, light-weight rubbish which has, of late been doing duty for a gold frame. Avoid this species as you would the pestilence.

I care not how thorough your examinations, or how brilliant your deductions, you will certainly mar your good work should you for a few cents in the cost mount your correction in any of this flimsy rubbish. If you do your work thoroughly and well, the matter of charges is a secondary consideration to your customer, as the relief consequent upon a perfect correction is worth whatever you feel inclined to charge. But if your correction is not a correction, or is inaccurately applied, your charges are an extortion, even if you work for nothing, and in no way can you more easily bring about this state of things than by the use of these unsuitable goods. You are apt to have the axis of your cylinder thrown in front of a meridian of entirely different refraction. You introduce a prism at random by decentring. You invite asthenopia, recklessly rectify the inequalities of the recti muscles; possibly dabble in concomitant convergent strabismus, when your intention was to merely correct a mild case of hyperopia. And to cap the climax, next day your customer calls upon your competitor across the street to enquire if possibly by some means his spectacles cannot be made to fit his nose instead of straddling the back of his neck.

It is simply a matter of impossibility to have them retain their correct alignment upon the face for twenty-four hours. They have nothing to recommend them to the legitimate optician but their price, and in the long run, believe me, they are dear at any price.

So then, having devoted some of the very best hours of your life to the study of this sublime science, which, while enriching yourselves, at the same time enables you to relieve the sufferings of your fellow-man, do not debase your noble calling to the level of the "peddling element" by introducing "cheap John quackeries." As it has taken your very best mental efforts to thoroughly comprehend its mysteries, and as it will undoubtedly draw forth your best reasoning faculties in the application, so the practice of your profession in the amelioration of some of the ills to which flesh is heir will, or should, bring to the surface the best you have in you morally. I say, as the development of your professional instinct engages only the best you are capable of intellectually, physically, morally, in the name of common sense and common humanity, use the very best material obtainable for your correction.

WE KNOW

the needs of the optical trade, being practical opticians, and our stock on hand, and our facilities for executing special order work are unsurpassed.

YOU

are interested in having your optical prescriptions and repair work accurately and promptly done; consequently it will pay you to investigate our claims to your patronage, and

YOU WILL KNOW

that the very latest improvements in optical appurtenances are to be obtained only from

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The most economical and the most accurate way of mixing it?

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The Excelsior Mixer and Sifter..

Saves Time, Mixes Thoroughly, and Makes the Powder of Even Consistency.

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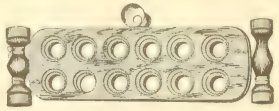

EXCELSIOR WAFER MACHINE

ONLY $1.50

For the Coating of Headache Wafers, and all Powders not pleasant to take.

This Machine makes three sizes of Wafers. It will cost only 10 cents a dozen to make your own Headache Cure. Does it pay?

DIRECTIONS. Place one dozen wafers in the machine, fill the Wafer with the powder through the powder filler; take the capper and wet one end, pick up the Wafer with the front finger and thumb; take the Wafer off and place it on top of the Wafer in the machine, press it together with the dry end of the capper.

FOR SALE BY

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada,

TORONTO

BOOKLETS . .

MY PARTICULAR SPECIALTY is illustrated booklets. By a booklet I mean anything from eight pages upward. A booklet properly treats of a business as a whole, or of any particular part, branch or specialty of a business. For instance, my little booklet "How" tells why I think I should be paid for advice on advertising problems, and about what I ought to be paid for it. I will send it freely to any business man whose name is in the R. G. Dun book. I am making a large number of booklets this fall. Booklets for all sorts of businesses in all sorts of places. Last month I wrote, illustrated and printed 10,000 booklets for a banker in Sidney, New South Wales. The booklets cost him $245.00, and the expressage to Sidney was $182.00. But my client got exactly what he wanted—and it will pay him. Last month also I have made a series of seven booklets for one of the leading jewelry concerns of the country. Last month also a large pamphlet for a proprietary medicine concern of national importance. Last month also—on October 13—I received an order by telegraph from one of the largest importers and roasters of coffee in America. Order came at 2.45 p.m., and was for a 16-page booklet, with cover in two colors, and seven illustrations for the inside pages. *At five-thirty the same evening* the finished drawings and the copy were mailed by special delivery. The day the matter was received by my client I got a wire saying: "Matter for booklet received and perfectly satisfactory." I believe there is no other place on earth where this could have been done. I don't like to work in a rush, but I can do it if I must. How do I do it? I have on file in my offices—properly classified and indexed—matter pertaining to almost every conceivable business subject. When this "coffee" order came I called for all the matter on file in relation to coffee, and in five minutes I had on my desk about all the known facts about this particular food product. I worked carefully, but quickly. My information was accurate. My work was satisfactory. Write or telegraph me about a booklet for *your* business.

Charles Austin Bates + + + +
Vanderbilt Building, New York

Formulary

EAU DE COLOGNE.

The following recipes according to *Der Seifenfabrikant* are "reliable."

Superfine Eau de Cologne.

1. Rosemary oil	8	grams.
Lavender oil	10	"
Balm oil	1	"
Portugal (orange) oil	24	"
Neroli oil	30	"
Clove oil	1	"
Petitgrain oil	30	"
Citron oil	34	"
Lemon rind oil	34	"
Spirit	6,500	"
2. Pineapple oil	60	grams.
Orange oil	25	"
Lemon oil	10	"
Cinnamon oil	10	"
Citronella oil	10	"
Rosemary oil	25	"
Lavender oil	20	"
Bergamot oil	10	"
Petitgrain oil	10	"
Peppermint oil	15	drops.
Distilled water	3,000	grams.
Spirit	10,000	"
3. Bergamot oil	7	grams.
Lemon oil	17	"
Petitgrain oil	10	"
Neroli oil	3.3	"
Rosemary oil	7	"
Musk tincture	10	"
Spirit	3,000	"

Superior Eau de Cologne.

Rosemary oil (French)	10	grams.
Lavender oil	4	"
Balm oil (German)	2	"
Petitgrain oil	34	"
Citron oil	60	"
Lemon oil	38	"
Bergamot oil	100	"
Neroli oil	20	"
Limetta oil	16	"
Portugal (sweet orange) oil	40	"
Spirit	7,000	"

Fine Eau de Cologne.

Neroli oil	15	grams.
Bergamot oil	85	"
Petitgrain oil	30	"
Rosemary oil	15	"
Lavender oil	44	"
Peppermint oil	3	drops.
Distilled water	5,000	grams.
Spirit	7,500	"

Ordinary Eau de Cologne.

Bergamot oil	42	grams.
Lemon oil	38	"
Portugal oil	25	"
Lavender oil	16	"
Rosemary oil	68	"
Thyme oil	8	"
Petitgrain oil	8	"
Spirit	4,000	"
Distilled water	2,800	"

LAXATIVE SALT.

Cream of tartar	5	av. ozs.
Rochelle salt	2	"
Bicarbonate of sodium	3	"
Tartaric acid	1	av. oz.
Sugar	½	"
Oil of lemon	20	drops.
Oil of orange	10	"

Mix and reduce to fine powder. May be dispensed when fruit salt, grape salt, aperient, or laxative salt are called for. Dose: From one-half to a tablespoonful in a glass of water. —*Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

CAPSICO OPODELDOC.

Most efficacious in relieving and curing pains in the ligaments, tendons, and muscles.

Alcohol	20 ozs.
Tr. of capsicum	5 "
White castile soap	3 "
Camphor	2 "
Liq. ammon	1 oz.
Menthol	½ "
Oil of wintergreen	½ "

Dissolve by heat, strain, and fill in collapsible tubes.—*Phar. Review.*

TEA EYE POULTICE.

Hot tea leaves	2 ozs.
Opium (powd.)	1 dr.

Apply to eyelids.—*Fam. Doc.*

SACHET PERFUMES.

Violets.

Orris powder	500 parts.
Rice flour	250 "
Essence of bouquet extract	10 "
Spring-flowers extract	10 "
Violet extract	20 "
Oil of bergamot	4 "
Rose oil	2 "
Musk tincture	50 "

Dreamland.

Caraway	125 parts.
Mint	125 "
Thyme	125 "
Lavender	125 "
Rose petals	500 "
Cloves	70 "
Musk tincture	50 "

Rose.

Rose petals	1000 parts.
Sandalwood powder	600 "
Rose oil	15 "

Portugal.

Sandalwood powder	1000 parts.
Orris powder	500 "
Rose petals	500 "
Cinnamon	250 "
Cloves	250 "
Tonquin musk	10 "

Vanilla.

Styrax	675 parts.
Siam bezoe	675 "
Rosewood	675 "
Cloves	100 "
Vanilla	160 "
Tonquin musk	10 "

—"*D. Drog. Ztg.*"

COLD AND LIQUID CREAMS.

Cold Cream.

Spermaceti	2 av. ozs.
White wax	2 av. ozs.
Cotton seed oil, bleached	6 av. ozs.
Castor oil	4 av. ozs.
Borax, powdered	2 drs.
Rose water	4 fl. ozs.
Oil of rose	10 drops.

Melt the spermaceti and wax, add the oils, then gradually add the rose water, in which the borax has been dissolved, stirring continuously until cold and a uniformly soft creamy mixture is obtained, then add the oil of rose.

Petrolatum Cold Cream.

White wax	2 av. ozs.
Spermaceti	2 av. ozs.
Cotton seed oil, bleached	6 av. ozs.
Petrolatum oil, white	4 av. ozs.
Borax, powdered	2 drs.
Rose water	4 fl. ozs.
Oil of rose	10 drops.

Prepare like the preceding.

Toilet Cream.

Tragacanth, powder	2 drs.
Borax, powder	2 drs.
Ammonium chloride, powder	4 drs.
Glycerin	4 fl. ozs.
Water	Sufficient to make 32 fl. ozs.

Triturate the tragacanth with the glycerin to a smooth paste, dissolve the borax and ammonium chloride in the water and filter, and add to the triturate such perfume, coloring substance, extract, tincture or water as may be required for the appending of a name or title to the preparation, as that of witch-hazel, cucumber, lettuce, almond, orange, rose, arnica, calendula, etc.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

CHILBLAIN CURES.

The *Journal de Médecine de Paris* gives the following formula, attributed to Cheron:

Solution lead subacetate	5 parts.
Tincture opium	5 parts.
Tincture iodine	5 parts.
Starch	10 Gm.
Glycerin	140 Gm.

M.

An Ointment for Chilblains.

Camphor	20 grains.
Balsam of Peru	7 grains.
Oil of almonds	2 drachms.
Lanolin	6 drachms.
Rose water	6 drachms.

—*Journal des Practiciens.*

Selling Bogus Pills.

H. E. Migner was sentenced recently at Montreal on two charges of selling medicine and obtaining money under false pretences. He was arrested at St. John, N. B., by Detective Haynes, of the Canadian Secret Service, on complaint of the Dr. Williams Medicine Company and brought back to Montreal. Before Judge Lafontaine he pleaded guilty, and was fined ten dollars or ten days in gaol, for falsely representing pills which he sold to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had done the same thing with pills which he had called Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and for the latter offence he was sent to gaol for two days.

All Wide-Awake Druggists

HANDLE

Dr. Jim 5c.
Cecil Rhodes 10c.
AND
Little Governor 5c.
As Leaders.
CIGARS

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

By far the Best Advertised Brands at present before the public.

The Canadian Cigar Co.
Manufacturers
TORONTO, ONT.

The Farbenfabriken vorm.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on cover of the pharmaceutical products of the Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany. These consist of Phenacetine-Bayer, antipyretic, analgesic and sedative; Salophen, antirheumatic; Hemicranine, antineuralgic; Salicylic Acid-Bayer; Sulfonal-Bayer, hypnotic, neurotic; Trional, hypnotic and sedative; Piperazine-Bayer, uric acid solvent; Lycetal Bayer, anti-arthritic; Aristol, antiseptic, cicatrisant; Europhen, complete iodoform substitute; Losophan, antimycotic, antipruritic; Somatose, scientific food; Tannigen, intestinal astringent; Iodothyrine, active principle of thyroid gland. Descriptive pamplets will be mailed on application to Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., Toronto, who are the sole agents in Canada.

A New Article.

Spruce bark bed-clothing, advertised on page 28A, is made of the tender inner bark of the Canadian balsam spruce tree, stripped early in the spring when the sap is rising in the tree. By a special process the bark is made into thin sheets, as smooth, soft and pliable as cloth, and in which all the powerful aromatic and balsamic qualities of the spruce are permanently retained. Very gratifying results have been obtained from the large expenditure of money in advertising in the leading American magazines during the last three months, and it is the intention of the manufacturers to begin at once the expenditure of a like liberal amount in Canadian daily papers.

HOW TO GET

	Per Doz	One Gross
Dr. CODERRE'S RED PILLS, for Pale and Weak Women - In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	- $4	$40
Dr. CODERRE'S PLASTERS - In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	- $2	$20
Dr. CODERRE'S PURGATIVE TABLETS - - - - In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	- $2	$20
Dr. CODERRE'S INJECTION POWDER - - - - In 3 doz. lots, 5 per cent. discount.	- $2	$20

To obtain the 5 per cent discount, the order must be for not less than 3 dozen of any one of our Remedies. Special price in large quantities.

Correspondence Solicited. F.O.B. Montreal

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.
ST. CHARLES BORROMEE ST. MONTREAL.
Bell Tel. [illegible]

N.B.—We will not sell to Price Cutters.

Soda Water Fountains.

The Fletcher Mnfg. Co., Toronto, make their announcement in this issue. A catalogue of fountains and accessories, syrups and flavors and other goods in their lines will be mailed to any address on application by mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once **free of charge.** *Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—SHOULD YOU REQUIRE the temporary services of a qualified assistant with satisfactory references, address Chemist, 207 James St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUGGISTS' ASSISTant, six years' experience, good salesman, accurate dispenser, moderate salary. Address John H. Snedden, Almonte, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUGGIST ASSISTANT. Two years' experience. Best of references. Strictly temperate. City practice preferred. Address Box 22, Hanover, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED DRUGSTORE in Montreal, cheap for cash. Splendid locality. Fine family trade. Great bargain for energetic man. Address Mr. M'ffatt, c/o Evans' Sons, Montreal, Que

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN.—ABOUT ONE GROSS of spectacles, assorted (styles and grades, including extension frames, bifocals, rock-crystals, etc. Also one or two dozen eye-glasses, (skeleton frame), and a small quantity of spectacle cases; the whole in perfect condition. Lists and price on application. Address Box 99, Paris, Ont.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
342 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S

CELEBRATED

Not a Common Mixture, but made from a formulæ of great merit.....

Put up in 25c. and 50c. sizes

PARISIAN BALM

"REGISTERED"

For Toilet Use.

Whitens the hands and beautifies the skin.

SEELY — The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. ESTABLISHED 1862 **Windsor, Ont.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to February 11th, 1898.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	40	45
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	90	95
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	23	30
Cascarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	16 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb	50	55
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	15	10
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVES, lb	10	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 25	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 00	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	17	20
GUARANA	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 75
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	16	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 75	5 00
Powdered, lb	6 00	6 25
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb	38	40
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Shamoonam, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	12	13
Powdered, lb	15	16
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	13	15
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	2 40	2 50
Powdered, lb	2 50	2 75
Jalap, lb	55	60
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Lapacho, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Manaca, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	13	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Coleman, lb	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	13	14
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	13	15
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	70	75
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, crys., lb	11	5
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 00
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antikamnia	1 30	1 35
Antipyrin, oz	1 10	1 20
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Croton, oz	75	80
Chlorofoform, lb	60	1 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
Codeia, ⅛ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulphate, lb	1½	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol	35	40
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon. White Precip.	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	105	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

Some presumably smart man in St. Louis is sending out cards which contain no name, address or intimation of the business. It happens that I have received two cards numbered two and three; I haven't seen number one or number four. How many of the people to whom the cards were addressed have fared likewise? There is no way of telling.

* *

So far as the advertising value of this scheme is concerned, it amounts to absolutely nothing in my case. It is the height of absurdity to do this kind of advertising. There is absolutely no sense in it. The theory is that it arouses curiosity, and that when the final card comes and elucidates the mystery the effect will be very strong indeed.

* * *

This may be true in a few isolated cases, or it may be true in a good many. It doesn't make much difference either way. The point is that each one of these cards might have conveyed a definite message about the business which it was desired to advertise. I don't believe that a series of mysterious cards ending with one card telling what they were all about will create a much deeper impression than a single card sent out with a plain, straight, emphatic story on it. Certainly this mysterious series will not produce one-tenth the effect of a persistent series of sensible cards. The mere continuous receipt of a series of characteristic cards is sure to produce some effect on the recipient's mind. Let the cards be as novel as you please in shape, color, wording or design, but let them all be sensible.

* * *

Advertisements are designed to sell goods. That is the ultimate and only legitimate object of them. Advertisements are printed salesmen, and they should be modelled a great deal on the rule of good salesmanship. A business man wouldn't think much of a drummer who came in and said: "The man who saws the wood may lame his back, but will have time to rest when those who are now whittling begin sawing." If a salesman went into a store and said that, and went out without saying anything more, he would probably leave an impression on the store-keeper's mind. There is little doubt about that—neither is there any question about the character of the impression. The merchant would think the salesman was a fool and he would be right. One of the cards I have been speaking of contains the quoted sentence and nothing more.

* * *

When a salesman goes into a store, he generally passes out his card and says: "I represent the Smith, Jones, Robinson Company, of New York. We have something particularly attractive in bed-room sets, or parlor tables" or something or other. He may not make a sale that time, but the next time he goes to the store he talks business, just the same as he did before, and the third time and the fourth and the fifth. Finally, if he is a good salesman, he offers the merchant something that he wants, and so an entering wedge of trade is made. The salesman who went out and talked nonsense for four trips before he told what his business was wouldn't sell enough goods to pay his laundry bills.

* * *

Once in a great while something cute and funny—something extra smart—pays in advertising, but where one of these smart ideas succeeds, a thousand will fail.

There may be a few people who like to make a joke of business, and who have time to straighten out mysteries. Probably the people to whom this cute advertising appeals are the ones who read and study the puzzle departments of various papers. I don't know who they are, because in the whole course of my existence I have never known anybody who paid any attention to puzzle departments.

* * *

Advertising should be just as far removed from a puzzle as it is possible to remove it. The man who makes his advertising indirect and difficult to understand is discounting his chances for success. The advertiser has a message to deliver. He wants people to know what he has for sale. He wants them to know why they should prefer his article or his store to any other in its line. He generally has a reason for thinking that people ought to buy what he has to sell. This is what he ought to tell people. He ought to tell it just as plainly as possible.

Most of the alleged poetry in advertising is painful to a greater or less degree. The man who tackles rhyme ought to have his foot rule handy. Most advertising rhymists seem to believe that if you just get the ends of the lines to jingle it doesn't make any difference whether the lines are the same meter or not.

* * *

Cuts for newspapers ought to be either outline illustrations, or strong, clean black and white illustrations. There should be no fine lines for the ink to get into and for the soft paper to fill up.

* * *

It is a good thing to use cuts, but they ought to have some bearing on the advertisement, or to emphasize some point that is made in the advertisement. There is no use of dragging them in when there is no good reason for it.

* * *

The dash is a very effective punctuation mark when it is properly used and when it isn't abused. I believe in short sentences, but I don't believe in jerky sentences. I don't believe in the use of superfluous dashes.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Buntin, Gillies & Co. are again drawing attention to their "rational" plan of selling blank books. Their one-half sheet foolscap blank book is a first-class book, containing good paper and bound in strong and attractive style. The rational plan consists of selling the books at so much for each. The 1000-page book being much cheaper per 100 sheets than the 500, hence the name "Rational."

Messrs. Lyman Brothers & Co., Toronto, have received a large consignment of the Dalu-Kola Tea Co.'s fine Ceylon Tea in one pound sovereign tins, which they are offering to the trade. The package is a very handsome one and the name of the exporters is a guarantee of quality.

An article has been going the rounds of the press in reference to danger from microbes on playing cards. Here is a chance for the enterprising dealer. If you can only scare your customers into burning all those old greasy cards you can no doubt sell him some nice, new, clean ones to replace them. If your stock needs replenishing as a result enquire what Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, can do for you.

Iodide, oz.	$ 35	$ 40
Bin... oz.	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb.	1 15	1 20
Phosphate Mass, lb.	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINA, Acetate	1 75	1 80
Muriate	1 75	1 80
Sulph	1 80	1 85
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
PHENACETINE	35	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	15
PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Phosphate	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	28
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	75
Cyanide, lb.	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12
Iodide, lb.	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.	35	40
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	39	42
Ozs., oz.	42	45
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
SALICIN, lb.	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	80	85
Fused, oz.	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz.	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb.	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb.	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	8	10
SOMNAL, oz.	85	90
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	58	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	80	85
SULFONAL, oz.	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.	55	60
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75
Carbonate lb.	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	60
Sulphate, lb.	9	11
Valerianate, oz.	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect., lb	60	65
Anise, lb.	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb.	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz.	60	65
Caraway, lb.	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb.	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb.	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz.	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb.	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	60
Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 00
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	50
Patchouli, oz.	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb.	2 50	2 05
Peppermint, lb.	2 25	2 07
Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz.	80	75
Rose, oz.	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	75	00
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb.	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb.	65	00
Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb.	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb.	4 25	4 58

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb.	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal.	80	1 00
Norwegian, gal	1 30	1 50
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal.	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal.	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal.	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal.	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb.	12	13
SPERM, gal.	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal.	50	60

Dr. W. E. Hamill has removed to larger and more commodious offices at 88 Yonge street, upstairs, and has opened an optical department in connection with his regular medical practice as an eye specialist, and intends associating with him a well-known druggist and optician to take charge of the optical part of his business.

Julia Arthur, the young Canadian who has achieved such fame on the stage, has been made the recipient of compliments by manufacturers of millinery, coats, shoes, etc., who have named their wares after her. The latest is a handsome line of tablets which are under preparation in Miss Arthur's native city, Hamilton.

The goods are promised to surpass in style and value anything yet offered by Buntin, Gillies & Co., and that is saying a great deal.

They will be ready about March the 1st, when a sample will be sent any dealer who requests it.

Chairs for the illustration and teaching of hypnotism have been established in a number of European and American medical schools.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Trade has been fairly quiet through January, but the recent snowfalls will probably boom matters a little.

Spices, particularly allspice, cloves, cacia, and black peppers, have very much advanced in price. There are all kinds of rumors regarding the price of Paris green, but nothing is definitely known; the probabilities are the price will be higher than last year. Hellebore is very scarce, and no doubt will be dearer during the coming season. Quinine is unchanged. Morphia is dearer, sympathizing with opium. Pot. cyanide reported higher. Camphor easier. Spirits turpentine has been steadily advancing for some time. Volta meteorite electric powder has been advanced by the manufacturers; the selling price now is $6 a dozen.

Books.

If you want books relating to pharmacy, chemistry, etc., Standard text books or others of value to the practical druggist, read over our list on another page.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco. Price, only $4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. X. TORONTO, MARCH, 1898. NO. 3

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER,

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
COLBORNE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England: 142 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 11 Rue de la Grange Batelière.

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MEDICINE AND PHARMACY IN FRANCE.—The law which at present governs the practice of medicine in France forbids the simultaneous practice of medicine and pharmacy, even by a person who may be in possession of diplomas in both subjects.—*Mag. Phar.*

"Infra Dig."

The frequency with which physicians use this phrase is well known to druggists. They claim it is "infra dig" to advertise themselves professionally. It is "infra dig" to give a testimonial to some proprietary preparation or patent nostrum. It is also "infra dig" to prescribe a special article of some well-known maker who has by his literature or through his representative expatiated on the value of the article.

While not disputing any of these points and leaving it to the profession to settle these things between themselves, we must point to a practice that is in our opinion, and we believe we voice that of every druggist in this matter, very much "infra dig." We refer to the practice which some physicians, of Toronto at least, have of permitting their prescriptions to be sent to departmental stores of this city to be dispensed there. While allowing that the dispensers may be as capable as any others, and they should be, being graduates of the O.C.P., and also the ingredients may be the best; yet the object which is sought by directing trade there is to "cheapen" the medicine for the patient. This we claim is not only lowering to the dignity of the prescriber but is also wrong in principle. Does the physician who thus countenances the patronizing of the department store on the ground of supposed lower prices make any reduction in his own fee? Does he say, when a patient complains of paying from one to five dollars for advice and medicine extra, that he will "cheapen" his fee, cut it in half, or make even a 25 per cent. discount? We think not. Too often the reply is, "Yes, the druggist charges too much, you may take it elsewhere, or you may take it to the department store."

Does the physician doing so reflect that the druggist keeps open early and late, and in many cases is *open all night*

or is aroused by the "night bell" to serve his patients. He cannot, like the "stores," close at six o'clock and let the public suffer for want of the required medicine. He must be open and attend to all requirements, no matter how trifling, and he must in a number of cases give credit to those from whom in all probability he will never receive a cent.

These things should be borne in mind by the physician as well as the general public and due allowance should be made where in some cases the charge for medicine appears higher than if procured from those whose "drug department" is merely an advertisement for their general business.

While speaking thus of physicians we do not wish to be understood as speaking of all, nor even of a majority of those in the city, for we believe the practice is confined to the very few, but even to those few and to the public at large we would appeal for a more considerate appreciation of the attention and care given by druggists, and a recognition of the fact that druggists are not general dealers in any sense of the word, but are as much specialists as the physicians themselves.

How Will You Reply?

The circular issued as a referendum by the Council of the College is one which will naturally demand the individual consideration of every druggist in Ontario. The circular must not be construed as a general one which gives information without seeking a return. On the page headed "This is for You to Say," three questions are asked which each druggist is interested in answering in one form or another. On the other page, headed "Proposed Platform," sufficient data is given to enable the readers to understand the preliminary thought of the Committee. The Committee have wisely called it a proposed platform because it is one which they will be only too pleased to amend, providing the amendment would serve better the design they have in view—the advancement of the interests of every druggist who looks to the College for protection, and who contributes a fee to secure it. In a period of twelve years these fees have erected, equipped, and established one of the best colleges of pharmacy on the continent. For the time being this part of Council's work is complete, and with timely and thoughtful energy the Council has mapped out a line of action solely in the interests of the retailer, to sustain which they ask for the sanction of each druggist as to the necessary expenditure. The circular does not state to whom replies are to be sent, but letters addressed to the chairman, J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley, will doubtless receive the consideration they deserve. Our advice to each druggist is to answer the questions asked, and, if so disposed, to enlarge on the suggestions already made. Do not leave it to your fellow druggist to do all the replying. Act with the rest, and secure any advantages which can be obtained by united effort along these or any other lines. The Committee has expressed its willingness to do the work. Send on your thanks and moral support. If the work will be well done, both will be fully deserved.

Business Helps.

It has been said, and the statement is borne out by the experience of many retailers, that it is a very unwise policy to multiply the number of "side lines" which are brought before the notice of the trade, until the stock is so varied that the real "side line" is the drug stock itself. No business man who has any idea of what a drug business should be, will so forget the mainstay of the business as to make a mere accessory of the sale of drugs proper and the dispensing of medicines. While, however, the main object and ambition of the retail druggist should be the faithful and diligent pursuit of his special line, there is no reason why he should not with every justification add to his stock such other lines of goods as will prove useful adjuncts to his main business, and at the same time be decided helps in a financial way.

The difficulty of course lies principally in the selection of lines. Many a business can with propriety, and every chance of making money, add some special line of goods which in another store or in a different locality would not only appear ridiculous, but would also entail a loss. The druggist must exercise judgment, tact and foresight in making selections, considering the class of customers at present patronizing them, those also whom he would wish to attract, and studying out the tastes and requirements of those people in the locality from which he is likely to secure his trade. Many a man has found out to his regret that his tastes and those of his customers do not always agree, and very frequently it is a hopeless and a losing task to endeavor to educate them to his ideas.

The side lines mentioned in our last issue are amongst those which would commend themselves to almost any community, although there are localities in which either one or the other or perhaps neither of them would be found to be desirable business helps. It should therefore be borne in mind that in recommending our readers to try the lines suggested in these columns we do it with the hope that some of them, and perhaps several, will be found profitable and helpful in a business way, so that everyone may profit from some of the suggestions given.

OPTICAL GOODS.

We believe that no other line has grown so rapidly into favor with retail druggists as that of optical goods, including as it does the varied assortment of spectacles, eyeglasses, opera glasses, microscopes, and the other articles carried by the wholesale dealers in these goods such as thermometers, barometers, telescopes, etc. From the time we first commenced in these columns the special department of "optics," the interest taken in this line has surprised us, and quite naturally pleased those who cater to this trade. The one necessary condition towards making this branch of the business a success is a thorough knowledge of the science of optics. The old-fashioned way of fitting spectacles and "testing" the eyesight, which was all the merest guesswork, is now obsolete, and a man to make a success of a venture in these goods must have a thorough knowledge of it, obtained at some optical school or institute where special instruction is given. Without this knowledge we would certainly not advise anyone to touch them—but with this knowledge gained the chance of making money out of this branch is excellent, provided of course that judgment is used in making purchases and as in every other line due regard had for the class of customers.

Pharmacy in South Africa.

Just as we are going to press, we are in receipt of the first instalment of a series of letters promised us by a special correspondent in Cape Colony, in reference to pharmacy and trade matters in South Africa. We will have to defer publication until next issue.

KALAMAZOO

CELERY NERVE AND BLOOD... ...TONIC

Is one of the Oldest, if not the original, and best known

..TONICS..

on the American Market.

We can furnish you this preparation, nicely put up, in 17 oz. bottles, at

$7.25 per dozen	Our
6 dozen at 7.00 " "	Usual
12 dozen at 6.75 " "	Terms

SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 Front Street E., - TORONTO, Ont.

DOMINION AGENTS.

Announcement

We beg to announce that we have established a factory in Toronto for the manufacture of **"SURE CATCH" Sticky and Poison Fly Paper,** and **"TRUE FRUIT" Syrups and Crushed Fruit.**

These goods are guaranteed to be STRICTLY FINE IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and are worthy of your confidence.

The Syrups are in every way superior, retaining the natural flavor and aroma of fresh ripe fruit.

The Sticky Fly Paper has NO SUPERIOR in quality, and we make a SPECIAL OFFER for 1898 of one sheet of heavy Felt Poison Paper FREE in every carton. The retail value of each sheet is 6⅔c., thus netting the dealer 66⅔c. per case more profit than on any other Sticky Fly Paper.

Your orders are respectfully solicited, and we guarantee entire and perfect satisfaction.....

J. Hungerford Smith Co.

21 ALICE STREET, TORONTO

Our "Gold Medal" Liquid Glue is

A Sticker

in the *glue-tenacious* acceptation of the term. Quite the reverse is the fact, however, with regard to its selling properties. A trial will prove it. Costs you 75c. per dozen, and sells at your own price, preferably **10c.** Note it in your want book *now*.

Gold Medal Liquid Glue—2 oz.

BRUSH READY FOR USE

Elliot's

Syrup of Figs

Each fluid ounce contains the active principles of 125 grains of Alexandria Senna, combined most agreeably with aromatics. Its efficiency has been established by experience. Price, $3.75 per dozen. Our goods are bright inside and outside. For prices in bulk, see our list.

A handsome **Lithographed Card** supplied on application.

Granular Effervescent

Hydrobromate of Caffeine

and Potassium Bromide

The value of this convenient remedy for nausea, nervous headache, exhaustion, etc., is well known. 10c. size contains 2 doses, price 75c. per dozen ; 25c. size contains 12 doses, price $1.90 per dozen ; 1-lb. bottle at 60c.

Lithographed Card on application.

Other Seasonable Specialties

Quinine Wine, E Beef, Iron and Wine, E Insect Powder, "E" Brand—Syrup White Pine and Tar—North Sea Salt—Genuine White Lead—Brunswick Black—Fluid Magnesia Citrate of Magnesia—Diamond Powdered Lye—Carbolic Sheep Dip.

"E. & CO." CHLORIDE OF LIME, in solid, air-tight packages. Sold only in cases of 24 lbs.: ½'s, 1's or assorted.

New Goods

Ozone Specific, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 sizes—Colchi-Sal Laxative Bromo Quinine—Liquorice in 12-lb. blocks Chamois—Brushes.

ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. E. - Toronto

...1898...

WALL PAPERS

EXAMINE YOUR STOCK

If it needs sorting up, write us for Samples and they will be forwarded immediately by express. We have a large variety in all grades. Only good selling patterns kept in stock.

THEY WILL MEET COMPETITION

M. STAUNTON & CO.
944-950 YONGE ST., - TORONTO

Are You

Using our Prescription Bottles, made up in our special *Wallaceburg White Glass?*

IF NOT YOU ARE

Cheating Yourselves

HANDLED BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg Limited.

GOOD AS A GOLD MINE, SELLING DAVIS' FLY FELTS.

1898 SPECIAL OFFER.

2 Boxes Davis' Fly Felts retail for	$10 00
1 Cardboard Box Davis' Fly Felts, 20 packages, retail for	1 00
	11 00
Price to retailer	4 50
Profit	6 50

Really making 2 boxes Fly Felts retailing at $10 cost but $3.50

Special Offer Good to 1st of April. Felts shipped 1st May. Send order direct to us, naming wholesaler that goods are to be shipped through. Handle and push Davis' Fly Felts, the popular Fly Poison. Affords largest profit of any fly poison in the market. Every package guaranteed effective.

Manufactured by POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham Ont.

SMOKE

Lord Nelson
Golden Nugget
National Five

Manufactured by

THE NATIONAL CIGAR CO.
.....TORONTO

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association

The annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held at the Clarendon Hotel, in the city of Winnipeg, Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1898. It was opened at 8 p.m. by the president, Mr. Charles Flexon. A goodly number of association members were in attendance. Among those present were Chas. Flexon, John F. Howard, E. D. Martin, J. C. Gordon, E. T. Howard, W. Pulford, A. R. Leonard, H. E. Butcher, D. W. O. B. Hutton, Alex. Campbell, Austin Francis, H. A. Wise, T. G. Poyntz, W. D. Macdougall.

The President opened the meeting with the following interesting and appropriate address :

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen,—It would be unpardonable of me were I not to take the earliest opportunity of paying respect to the memory of a very highly esteemed member of our association. I refer to the late Dr. Fleming, of Brandon, whose sudden death was one of the severest shocks this country has ever sustained. No country can afford to lose men of such incomparable qualities as were possessed by the doctor—a citizen with those parts that mark a man as indispensable for fostering and fortifying all that is good and noble in society. I regret I never had the pleasure of meeting him ; but judging by what has been told me, by those whose personal acquaintance entitle them to speak, no doubt exists in my mind that his death was a loss, as great to the church and the Sunday-school as it was to his closest friends. A loss, perhaps, greater to the noble profession to which he was a credit and an ornament. A loss, the greatest,to his wife and family, to whom the widest sympathy of the Dominion has been extended. It is not often that we are called upon to record a death in our ranks, and when in an instant the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association is deprived of one of its best and brightest members, the shock forces upon us the serious contemplation of the brevity and duties of life. The only consolation left us is that he was unremitting in the religious service of others, to the last moment.

To those in whose service he has labored, and to whom he is accountable for his stewardship, no more pleasing task can befall the president of any corporation than that of being able to submit a clear and satisfactory budget. At our annual meeting, held in the month of July last, reference was made by me to the then present financial and other conditions of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association, and in contrasting them with the affairs of older pharmaceutical bodies to the east of us, I ventured the opinion that we had nothing to be ashamed of. Thanks to the integrity and the business qualities of our registrar, the financial statement now presented indicates true vigor, and will, I believe, receive the approval of the association.

In the assets you will notice an item of $250 against the Ontario Mining Company, and another item of $377 against members and clerks for fees in arrears. I am not prepared to say what the ultimate disposal of the first item may be, but of the second there can be but one opinion, by gentlemen present—that prosecution must be the penalty for all who do not pay their fees. It is a shame and a disgrace that men should be so regardless of their duty to honest and honorable motives. A Pharmacy Act—and a first-class one it is—has been given us for our guidance, and unless we obey its provisions we must suffer. I would advise the members on this occasion to move unanimously that the registrar send a copy of section 22 of the Act to each delinquent of two years' standing, with the authority to prosecute within thirty days. Some such strict measure must be adopted to make men cognizant of the law and of decency. The item of $236.89 for apparatus and supplies at the college is made up as below. It is gratifying to know that we have at last started a library ! That it should be fifty times as large goes without saying. A gratuitous supply of books from generous and wealthy publishers would, at this stage of our history, be very acceptable and receive our warmest acknowledgments. Perhaps a gentle and ingenious request along this line would not be entirely fruitless. The equipment of the laboratory is constantly brought up to the requirements for sound teaching and for the accommodation of the students. In this respect the steady improvement of the finances has enabled the council to turn a large share of its attention to the essentials for proper training in the pharmaceutical laboratory at the medical college. Thorough methods for imparting knowledge by a professor in chemistry, botany, materia medica, or any other science, are dependent mainly upon the love for his work, and undoubtedly upon the facilities placed at his disposal. The defects of the past have been largely remedied by the council in their wisdom by the appropriation of sufficient money in assisting Dr. Hutton in doing better and more practical work than hitherto. The importance of practical laboratory work cannot be too strongly urged. It must be with feelings of relief and pleasure to any of our interested members on visiting the college to have shown them some rare chemically pure samples of potassium acetate, potassium manganate, potassium permanganate, potassium iodide, potassium iodate, the magnesium carbonates—light and heavy—and their oxides light and heavy ; the three vitriols, zinc sulphate, iron sulphate and copper sulphate ; besides calomel, corrosive sublimate and other chemical compounds, which are turned out by the young men now taking their major course of lectures. The visitor would, on inquiring, find a more contented and a more hopeful class of students than one expected to find not so far back in our history.

In dealing with the annual statement I find myself placed in a somewhat delicate position. You will remember when our finances were brought to a critical condition by the rascality of a former Registrar, that I took occasion to urge a reduction of the examiner's fee from $20.00 to $10.00. It was not because I considered $10.00 enough, but that $20.00 was too much in view of necessary retrenchment. Now that we are getting strong and lusty, it will not, perhaps, be asking too much of you to strike the happy medium, and for some time to come, at all events, fix the fee at $15.00. In arriving at a decision on this question, it must not be forgotten that at the Ontario College, as I pointed out at our last annual meeting, there is an examiner for each of the six subjects who receives a fee of $20.00, thus causing an outlay of $120.00 for every regular examination. Should you make our fee $15.00 as suggested by me, our outlay will be $45.00. My position is rendered all the more delicate, as I am one of the examiners, but I assure you the task of conducting an examination in two subjects, as is the custom here, is well worth the sum mentioned.

We have now 79 druggists doing business within the Province as compared with 67 of last year, and our total membership is exactly 100. It is to be sincerely hoped that this increase is warranted by an increase in our population, and that prosperity is an abiding companion of my brothers of the craft. The desire of emigrating to the Klondike is perhaps not so general with the druggists of Manitoba as with those of other provinces ; but, after all, that is no index to the condition of our trade.

We very likely do not give vent to our feelings as much as others. We are a silent and long-suffering people in this prairie country. Especially when it comes to rushing through the Legislature, without our knowledge and consent, odious amendments to the liquor law, odious to us because of their absurdity and of the gross injustice perpetrated on an innocent public. It is now impossible, in cases of emergency, for a person who would not dream of going into a liquor-store or a bar-room, to purchase the smallest quantity of brandy or port wine or such like without first procuring an order or a prescription from a doctor.

Just imagine a distracted mother running to the doctor's office, most likely to find it for the time vacant ; the doctor is visiting his patients. She must go to another medical man, a stranger, and if she should be fortunate enough to find him in, how monstrous and ridiculous is the motive of her visit. It is for us to

consider this feature of the liquor law and take action if advisable.

At our last election, a young member of the association was fortunate enough to secure a seat in the Council, and though fully qualified to serve in that capacity, it should be borne in mind that he was then an employee. In my opinion, no member unless actively engaged in business for himself, should be selected as a councillor of the association. The Ontario Act has, in my estimation, a very wise provision in this regard, and I would suggest accordingly that we petition our Legislative Assembly to amend section 12 of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Act as follows: After the words "to be elected in accordance with the provisions of this Act," "the said seven members shall be selected from among those members of the association who are actively engaged in business, on their own account and as proprietors in the occupation of Pharmaceutical Chemists, whether carrying on business as retail, wholesale or manufacturing chemists, and who reside within the Province of Manitoba." It is with a view of justice to the association, and with a keen perception of the important necessity of placing men in the Council who shall have, not only individual interests at stake but who shall have in consequence within their grasp and control the welfare of the association and of their profession, that I seek your support and endorsation of this amendment. Men who have grown up daily, and by the year to the sinister side of their livelihood, and have vainly tried to solve the problem of existence, are the only ones who can efficiently realize the requirements of their vocation, and, indeed, the only ones who will diligently strive to remedy the many abuses that constantly invade and cripple the drug trade. No aspersion on the character of any employee is intended, or could be supposed by this amendment. There are employees, not only in Winnipeg, but throughout the province, who have more intelligence, more executive and business ability than many employers. Nevertheless, there is the risk, without some such provision, of filling the Council with indifferent and therefore undesirable men. Another amendment to our Pharmacy Act may be required, and which deserves our careful consideration and perhaps immediate adoption. The division of the province into districts as outlined by our worthy friend, Mr. F. E. Arkell, of Carberry, would perhaps prove a wise provision against the centralization and the ingenious wire pulling of a batch of young men, such as occurred in this city at the last election. The result of that election was a surprise and a severe disappointment to those who had for so many years directed the affairs of the association, and this opportunity must be taken to place on record the emphatic denial that any of the old Council members living in Winnipeg helped in manipulating that election, or were even cognizant of what was going on. Certain it is, no one wishes a repetition of those irritating and threatening conditions. It has always been, and I sincerely hope will continue to be, an accepted rule that of the seven Council members, no less than three should represent the country. It is plain enough to see that four should reside in the city or very near it, to enable the Council to secure a quorum easily or readily and without expense. To facilitate the discussion of this important question the registrar has prepared a map, showing the names of gentlemen living in each of the six divisions or districts. In the study of this proposed change, six divisions seem to me an awkward number. Why not have seven, so that one nominee from each could be chosen as a candidate for election? With this number there should be four divisions to Winnipeg, embracing, of course, the country immediately tributary to it, and the three divisions to the rest of the province. The dual object of Mr. Arkell in turning the districts into local organizations for the arranging of tariff, and to use his own words, "looking after local abuses," is an excellent idea, the realization of which, however, would, it must not be forgotten, involve the selection of suitable meeting places in each district. This is a feature of the question which must be carefully and thoroughly canvassed. Considering distances within each district, can the druggist from time to time, conveniently meet in assembly for the discussion of trade matters?

While applying for legislation we should also ask to have the schedule of poisons revised, and I would suggest that our registrar be instructed to communicate with the registrar of the Ontario College to learn what alterations have recently been, or are about to be made, in the Ontario schedule. The poison lists of the provinces should certainly be in conformity with each other.

At our first convention, held on July the 23rd of last year, you were good enough to appoint me a delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting, which was held in the month of August at Lake Minnetonka. Such generous and unexpected action on your part deserved no less than resolute action on mine to justify the motives of the gentlemen who on that occasion represented the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association. Grant Allen has ventured the opinion that to be properly educated one must travel. No doubt the mind of an eager or willing observer is broadened by going abroad. He is able to see things as he never saw them before. His observations of men and manners become altered or considerably modified by close contact. Men of eminence in pharmacy and the allied sciences whose views I had long been familiar with, by the frequent reading of their contributions to the drug journals, became very different men on personal acquaintance. Plain and unobtrusive mortals beyond question; but possessing the requisite energy and determination to foster and to strengthen the claims and the interests of their profession and of the drug trade in general. Men in control of those qualities which at once beget the envy and the pride of so many of their confreres, brothers of the craft, who could, if they but tried, elevate themselves to a similar proud position. To follow the precepts and to practise the principles of such leaders, must surely be to the advancement of pharmacy and to general scientific knowledge. At that forty-fifth annual meeting down by

> "Where the falls of Minnehaha
> Flash and gleam among the oak trees
> Laugh and leap into the Valley,"

remarkable enough, I read a paper at the science section on some of the medicines used by the Swampee Cree Indians of the North, and introduced a sample of the toilet powder used by the squaws. The powder, which is the rotten interior of the hemlock spruce made very fine, and is of the softest texture, was not recognized by any gentleman then present, and it therefore somewhat excited general curiosity. The reading of that paper has since led Mr. H. H. Rusby, of the New York College of Pharmacy, to write asking me to supply specimens of the cree medicinal plants as referred to by me, and in support of his letter I received another from J. E. Morrison, which I have here and which I will read to you. My reply to Mr. Morrison, who is the editor of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, and was last year the president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was to the effect that I had neither the time nor the requisite knowledge to be of any use to the committee, but I referred him to the Rev. Mr. Burman, of this city, who is one of the most enthusiastic botanists of this country and who spends a large amount of time in collecting botanical specimens. The two gentlemen are now in communication with each other. Mr. Caspari has also been good enough to inform me that President Whitney has appointed me to represent the Province of Manitoba on the Special Auxiliary Committee on Membership, of which Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, Mo., is chairman. If I have done nothing else, I have succeeded in placing myself in touch with some pretty good men.

I cannot say that I learned anything at the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting. But some of the opinions on important questions, which I had long held in common with druggists of old as well as new countries, were much strengthened and received new light and authorization by the free and intelligent discussion of a few educated and deeply interested pharmacists. Unfortunately, through indifference, selfishness, lack of means, and other causes, one does not expect to meet, on such an occasion, more than a mere fraction of the 60,000 or 65,000 druggists doing business on this continent. Nevertheless the fifty druggists from the State of Minnesota, and another fifty from different parts of the

"FLY PADS."

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Direct the attention of the Drug Trade to the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, restraining The Lyman Brothers and Company (Limited) from imitating "Fly Pads," and give public

NOTICE

that all parties manufacturing or selling imitations of "Fly Pads" will be proceeded against in the Courts.

In the High Court of Justice.

BETWEEN **ARCHDALE WILSON & COMPANY,** Plaintiffs,

—AND—

LYMAN BROTHERS & COMPANY (Limited), Defendants.

The 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897.

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th days of January, A.D. 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper, both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. IT IS THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such matter as to mislead.

3. And this Court doth not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT, Deputy Clerk at Hamilton

NEW GOODS

Amberine for the Hair
Swift's Specific
Mulford's Lithia Tablets
Jaynes' Expectorant
Manley's Good Samaritan Oil

Electric Cream (Pickering's)
Dr. Austin Albro's Heart Tablets
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, 50 and 100
Do. Digestive Tablets

Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion, 1/- and 2 9
Pepper's Sulpholine Toilet Powder, 6d. and 1 -
Pepper's Sulpholine Soap
" Sulphur Pearls

TEA
TEA

TEA
TEA

...SIDE LINE FOR DRUGGISTS...

WE have a tea specially blended by the Dalukola Tea Co., of London, England, from their Ceylon Plantations in 1, ½, and ¼ lead packets, at 30c., 31c., 32c. lb. Assorted 10 lb. lot, 30c., usual terms. Also Dalukola Tea in Sovereign Tins holding 1 lb. Tea, 40c. per tin; in cases of 100 tins, 35c. tin NETT.

THE LYMAN, BROS. & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

THE LYMAN, BROS. & CO., LIMITED

TORONTO

NOTWITHSTANDING all reports to the contrary,

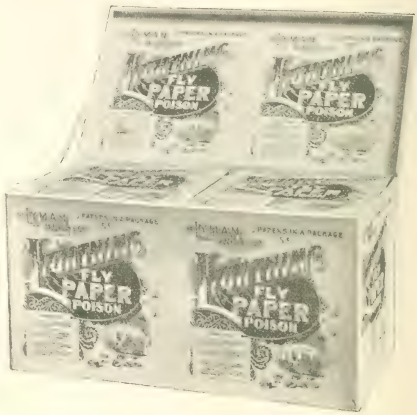
Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper

Put up in five and ten cent packages,

Is in the Market To Stay!

Our competitors, instead of relying on ordinary commercial methods, apparently think to FRIGHTEN retailers into handling their goods instead of ours.

In the suit between Archdale Wilson & Co. and ourselves, the Court decided in our favor the main issue, holding that Wilson & Co. were not entitled to the exclusive use of the word "pad," as claimed.



WILSON vs. LYMAN

JUDGMENT

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th day of January, A.D., 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D., 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes, and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. It is this day adjudged that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such paper so as to mislead.

3. And this Court does not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Do not be misled. All we ask is that dealers shall sell our goods as ours. We will do the rest.

We are substituting this season for the old wooden boxes new and attractive cardboard ones which will prove an ornament to any shop.

3 Dozen 10c. Packages in a box. 6 Dozen 5c. Packages in a box.

Special price on application which will enable you to make larger profits on fly paper than ever before.

Union and from Canada, with the various professors, journalists, and trade representatives, possibly sufficiently represented the varied conditions of the drug trade throughout the length and breadth of the western hemisphere.

The American Pharmaceutical Association is supposed to keep itself aloof as much as possible from the ordinary affairs of the drug trade. The desire is to look upon itself as a scientific body for the advancement of pharmacy and the cognate sciences; but for all that they have a mercantile section, and it has been the object of the association at each meeting to elect as chairman on that section the most pronounced opponent obtainable to the departmental store and cutting evils.

You will see at once how futile all efforts on the part of the association have been in fighting the enemy, when I tell you that not only by way of experiment, but because of the man's eminent intellectual qualities, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, of Atlanta, Georgia, and a cutter of cutters, was elected for 1898 to that position. Everybody now is wondering, as a matter of course, what remedies that gentleman will be ready to recommend at the next meeting.

The higher education of the pharmacist was, of course, a prominent topic, and at one of the sessions I took the liberty of pointing out some of the good features of our pharmacy laws and of the pharmaceutical training in Manitoba.

As Professor Halberg, who was chairman of the session, very properly remarked: "In Canada you are much in advance of the mother country in pharmaceutical legislation," and I felt like rejoining, "and very much in advance of yourselves." A compulsory curriculum is an exception to the rule over there. In fact, a college training is an unknown quantity in many of the states, and Professor Sayre, in a paper which he read at the meeting, urged what he called the ideal method, viz.: "The candidates for recognition as registered pharmacist by the State Board of Pharmacy must first have a systematic course of training in a reputable school of a certain standard, and must possess a diploma certifying to this fact, and then be examined," plainly showing that it is customary and always possible for young men, by cramming, to pass state board examinations even without having the slightest drug store experience.

But what about ourselves? Have we reached the acme of perfection in pharmaceutical training and education? Very far from it. Are our methods of business as professional pharmacists conducive to the strengthening of the bonds connecting us with our medical friends? The cordial relations between the physicians and pharmacists of the province, as referred to by Mr. Howard in his paper at our convention last July, must in some way or other be made secure. This can be accomplished only by a little more self-respect in lifting ourselves up a few notches in the scale of education, and thus placing pharmacy where it ought to be, on a level with medicine. Equally educated with the physician, not only will there be mutual professional regard, but the pharmacist will be looked up to and be listened to more than ever before by the public. This first step would alike be the first towards the gradual banishment of patent medicines from our shelves. It is time for the druggist to quit being the medium for this branch of industry. He has too long been the willing servant of the public and has been too thoughtless of his medical friends. Only by fostering and building up the professional side of his calling, can the pharmacist expect to be successful in his business. We are not the only people alive to this fact. On the other side of the line, they consider as we do, that legislation should be obtained to compel patent medicine manufacturers to publish the formulæ on the labels. Of course we cannot lose sight of the question of supply and demand of the carrying on of any branch of trade. The rule holds just as much with the drug business as with any other. Yet we can, to a great extent, stem the tide in our own favor by making the drug trade more of a profession. If, in short, we become skilled in the art and science of pharmacy we shall receive better attention from the public and the people will after awhile learn to do away with self-medication. In the meantime it is the paramount duty of the pharmacist to educate the public out of the patent medicine vice. I have talked with medical men, who have endorsed my opinion which I have long held and shall continue to hold, that it is perfectly right and judicious for the druggists in certain instances to prescribe. A customer asks if a certain patent medicine is good for a particular ailment. How can the dispenser behind the counter give a conscientious answer? Would it not be better, and more professional of him, to confess that he did not know, but to say that he could dispense some medicine that would, to the best of his belief, prove beneficial. This would be justifiable dispensing and much more satisfactory to the medical fraternity than tacitly recommending a patent medicine, of the composition of which nothing can be known. The doctor will readily see by this means the possibility of dealing a death blow to his worst enemy—the patent medicine. The provision, however, must be made, that the pharmacist shall be competent enough to discover the true ailment of his customer, and to fit himself for this position his training should be in accordance with this view. I do not say he should diagnose, but in simple cases, where the customers could not be expected to consult their physicians, the pharmacist should certainly have the privilege of dispensing. But touching higher ground there is still more money for the pharmacist if he become the true helpmate of the physician. It is possible for the former to do much of the work of the latter. The busy doctor has no time for urinalysis, and microscopical, and other work and would gladly turn such labor over to the scientific pharmacist. The scientific pharmacist, bear in mind, must be scientific in the strictest sense of the term. He will then inspire confidence in the physician on the one side and in the public on the other. Whilst speaking of the relationship of the physician and the pharmacist allow me to point out that there are very few druggists who are awake to the importance of bringing to the notice of the medical men, the "National Formulary of Unofficial Preparations" published by the American Pharmaceutical Association. It is a book that should be as familiar to the physician as any standard work on physiology. It should be, in fact, the physician's companion. Our medical friends would not, for instance, continue to prescribe elixir of lactopeptine and be ignorant of what they were doing, but would turn to number 59 of the National Formulary and see for themselves the composition of compound digestive elixir. One could spend an hour descanting on the merits of the book; but this address must come to a close and in conclusion I would strongly urge immediate action in securing the reforms herein outlined. The first step is to do away with the third class certificate requirement. A young man before entering his apprenticeship should be as well educated as he who enters as a medical student. This fact is apparent if they are subsequently to be placed on the same level. Either the faculty of arts preliminary examination or the medical entrance examination would be infinitely better than our wretched makeshift of a so-called preliminary. The time has arrived that we should begin to move for affiliation with the university, and with this in view it is imperative for us to raise the entrance standard. Dr. Hutton gave some very sound advice on this subject at last year's convention. In the course of a year, or two or three years, our finances will probably enable us to build a college for ourselves either on the medical college grounds side by side as it were, and which we would devoutly wish, or standing proudly by itself elsewhere. This is the expiration of my term of office. I have tried to do my best, and I sincerely hope my successor will bring these much needed reforms to an issue.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Moved by Mr. W. Pulford, seconded by Mr. J. F. Howard,

"That this association in annual meeting assembled this day views with deepest regret the removal by death of one of its most esteemed members, Dr. A. Fleming, of Brandon. We feel that the province loses one of its best citizens; the medical profession one of its most active and brilliant members, and the Pharmaceutical Association a firm friend. We fully endorse the following remarks made by our president, Mr. Flexon, on his annual address before the association 'No country can afford to lose men of such incomparable qualities as were

possessed by the doctor. A citizen with those parts that mark a man as indispensable for fostering and fortifying all that is good and noble in society. His loss was as great to the church and Sunday-school as it was to his closest friends. His was an unselfish life, largely spent in doing good, lasting good to those to whom he ministered and came in contact with. We extend to the widow and other bereaved ones with whom the loss is most keenly felt our deepest sympathy.

"That the council be requested to look into the matter of dividing the province into districts for the purpose of having councillors representative of such districts, and if thought advisable formulate some scheme to this end."

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

Whereas, at the last session of the Provincial Legislature an amendment to the Liquor Act was passed which provides that a druggist in the province cannot supply a customer with any liquor without a prescription from a qualified physician of the province.

Doing away with the clause which allowed a druggist to supply six oz., or less, upon registering said sale in a book kept for that purpose. The effect of this amendment is obvious, particularly in cases of emergency—it forces the patient to go or send to the saloon.

In many instances children or females are the messengers, and at present we have only the two courses, ask them to get a doctor's prescription, which costs one dollar, or recommend them to go to the saloon. By giving this matter a little thought you will see the injustice we labor under, as we are being called upon by temperance people, who object to going to saloons and require a little liquor for medicinal purposes.

Medical men will often send for it without thinking of giving a prescription.

We also consider it a reflection upon the moral standing of our profession, as we are all satisfied that, with one or two exceptions, no druggist in the province encourages the sale of liquor.

A great many instances of hardship to the public can be related since we have endeavored to carry out this new amendment to the act. We herewith submit the endorsation of the medical men of the city of Winnipeg, showing that they quite appreciate that the new act cannot be carried out.

The association realizes that as it was at your instance that the amendment was passed, you are the proper body to have it repealed, and in the event of no action being taken by you this association instructs the Council to take the necessary steps.—Carried.

The registrar was instructed to address the Government, sending a copy of the above resolution.

Moved by Dr. W. A. B. Hutton, seconded by Mr. E. T. Howard, that in lieu of the preliminary examination required at the present time by the association,

The preliminary arts or medical entrance examination of the university be adopted, beginning with the spring examination of 1900. The last examination under the present system, to be held not later than September, 1899.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. W. Pulford, seconded by Mr. J. F. Howard, that the Council be requested to look thoroughly into the matter of dividing the province into districts, for the purpose of having councillors representative of such districts, and if thought advisable formulate some scheme to this end.—Carried.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

The following members were elected as a Council for the two years next ensuing:

John F. Howard, E. D. Martin, Chas. Flexon, Walter Pulford, Alex. Campbell W. R. Bartlett, A. R. Leonard.

The following is a summary of the registrar's report:

MEMBERSHIP.

Members 100, increase of 18 during the year.

Clerks 25, increase of 11 during the year.

Apprentices 53, increase of 16 during the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

March 1897.

Balance cash on hand		$ 586 10
Receipts during the year		2246 00
		$2832 10
Disbursements	$ 1749 62	
Cash on hand	1082 48	
	$2832 10	

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets.

Cash on hand	$ 1082 48
Real estate	1860 00
Ontario Mining Co.	250 00
Accounts receivable	393 00
Chemical apparatus	236 89
	$ 3821 87

Liabilities.

Accounts payable	$ 709 30
Present worth	$ 3112 57

E. E. LIGHTCAP, } Auditors.
H. E. MITCHELL, }

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held Tuesday March 1st, at the Clarendon Hotel. Present—Chas. Flexon, E. D. Martin, J. F. Howard, W. Pulford, A. R. Leonard, Alex. Campbell, W. R. Bartlett.

The principal business transacted was the election of officers which resulted as follows: President, Charles Flexon; Vice-President, W. R. Bartlett; Treasurer, E. D. Martin; Registrar, W. D. Macdougall.

The following members were elected as an examining board: Walter Pulford, W. R. Bartlett, Alex. Campbell, A. R. Leonard, and the president, *ex officio*.

To Merchants Only.

Mr. Frank Lawson of Lawson & Jones, has returned from Europe, where he has not only secured more advantageous connections in the pill and powder boxes in such lines as the firm do not make; but has also secured the sole agency for Canada of both English and German Calendar manufacturers. Hitherto there has been considerable dissatisfaction that it has been impossible for a merchant to secure to himself a design in this line. Other firms that control sole agencies, we understand, have adopted the policy of selling through as many sub-agents as they can procure, and though they themselves sell one design to one man only in a town, their neighbors are liable to get the same design from a sub-agent. Lawson & Jones intend to sell direct to merchants only, and enjoying as they do, the confidence and the custom of the entire drug trade of the Dominion, their enterprise in these advertising lines will be appreciated. Note their suggestion in their advertisement in this issue.

Never Miss an Opportunity to Learn.

Every day as it passes presents to you a chance to find out some things you have not previously known—do not miss the opportunity.

You can learn a great many things in your business from your employés, and, if possible, let them be an open book before you from which you can glean facts that they have accumulated in the day's business.

Learn from your customers; remember it is what they think of you that will cause your success or failure in business. If they think well of you, of your goods, of your methods, you will succeed as far as they are concerned, but if they think the contrary, there can be no hope of success.

Find out from the customers what they think, and apply the knowledge to making your store what it should be. Learn from anyone whom you may meet; do not let good advice or good knowledge be neglected, no matter from how humble a source it may be received.

Learn from your own experiences and apply every success or failure in the past as a lesson from which to pattern success in the future.—*Retail Druggist.*

Send a Post Card to

LAWSON & JONES

LONDON, CANADA

if you want to secure one of the best and cheapest designs for a Calendar for next season. They have the sole agency for Canada of one each of the best English and German calendar manufacturers, and are not selling these goods through a number of sub-agents, but will sell them direct to Canadian merchants. European goods in these lines are known to be much better value than American, with an extra 25 per cent. reduction in tariff on English goods this year.

To secure them you must order early.

The firm's travellers will only have time to cover the whole ground of the Dominion once between now and the time for importing for 1899 season.

****

A Post Card sent to us at once intimating that you are interested in Calendars

will cost you one cent
will not oblige you to buy
will oblige our traveller

to show you the first in your town the finest line of Calendar Samples ever shown on the Canadian market.

Applications to see samples will be recorded in order of receiving them.

LAWSON & JONES, LONDON, CANADA

BOVRIL

Is beyond question the most perfect of all condensed foods, and can with greatest safety be recommended to the patient in an exhausting disease, or for the convalescent requiring a rapid building up of strength. It can be used for

THE WEAKEST STOMACH

and in its preparation the greatest care is taken in the selection of the beef from which it is made.

Thousands of Medical Practitioners

have acknowledged their success by its use, and declare it, as a sick room food, infinitely superior to any preparation to be had from the household kitchen.

BOVRIL, LIMITED

Is not a company composed of adventurers profiting by experiments upon **SUFFERING HUMANITY**, but a concern with long years of experience in the preparation of

Condensed Animal and Vegetable Foods

which they have supplied under contract to British military hospitals, and physicians would act wisely in recommending only the foods prepared by this company

NOVELTY, CONVENIENCE AND PROFIT

THE NEW PACKAGE FOR RETAILING

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

The Novelty in the handsome, enamelled metal box, with slide cover, holding 12 pills, each in a separate compartment.

The Convenience is in its size—fits the vest pocket or lady's purse—giving a handy means for carrying quinine pills.

The Profit is 300 per cent., when the package is retailed for 15 cents. The superior quality of the pills and their unique quality of friability insure their ready sale.

Put up in attractive counter display containers holding one gross of boxes.

Order a Gross or ¼ Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL

Sole agents for Upjohn's Pills

English Seamless Nipples

No. 1 Best quality, per gross	$1 75
No. 2—Best quality, per gross	2 25
No. 3 Best quality, per gross	2 75
1½ Gross Lots Assorted	2 15
No. 5 Fine quality, per gross	3 00
Special—No. 2—Bright goods, medium size, per gross	1 60

No. 1—McKenzie Leader Water-Oil, 1 Lip, dozen $1 50

(Quotations on application for quantities)

N.B.—British goods are now enjoying the Preferential Tariff.

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

145 Wellington St. W., Toronto

Unsalable Patents.

Mr. Druggist:—Send us your list of unsalable patent medicines. We exchange and buy. A sure way of getting your money out of dead stock.

PARKE & PARKE
Druggists
Market Square, Hamilton

To the Drug Trade

HOFBRÄU.

"A malt tonic of surpassing value in its influence on the nerves."

"Admirably adapted to the wants of ladies before and after confinement."

"Highly nutritious, and its use will be found very satisfactory in the rearing of strong, healthy children."

"Ahead of porter or strong ale, whether imported or domestic."

"Endorsed by the medical profession as the standard of perfection."

Reinhardt & Co.,
Lager Brewers, TORONTO.

FRENCH COLLEGE
138 Avenue Road, Toronto.

Exclusively devoted to the FRENCH learning PRACTICAL use of the language by NATIVE teachers, under the direction of MAURICE QUENEAU.

N.B.—Ask for the Programme.

"The only Pills which purge without pain"

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills, 2 francs by Post
Price BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

At Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell a number of these goods while not a few report an increase in their sales. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less than [illegible] Wood's Phosphodine or Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1 and 2 half dozen cartons of each. Unfortunately No. 1 and 2 are packed in cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and [illegible] tomer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to [illegible] papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail [illegible] at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who [illegible] drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how [illegible]

R. H. BUTT
Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.
28 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.
'PHONE 1654
TORONTO.

Diseases of the Stomach.
COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE.

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE.—One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL M. DECARY.

STIMULATING and REFRESHING
LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris.

Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

—IN FOUR SHADES—

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN. 73½ King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

PROVIDENCE FUR CO.
104 Westminster St.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

Buyers of Raw Furs and Skins
Ginseng and Seneca Root

We will pay $4.00 to $5.00 per lb. for all Ginseng [illegible] properly handled, shipped to us [illegible] during the months of November and December.

Price List of Furs forwarded on Application

SPRAYING TIME

Place your Orders Early For—

Bluestone
Paris Green
London Purple
Hellebore
Carbonate Copper
Insect Powder
etc. etc.

Kerry, Watson & Co.
LONDON, ONT.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Trade Notes

Drop Lawson & Jones a card *re* Calendars. See Ad.

C. Godfrey is opening a new drug store at Dryden, Ont.

J. Teague has opened a new drug store in Victoria, B.C.

S. Clark is opening a new drug store at Ashcroft, B.C.

W. S. Stone has opened a new drug store in Montreal, Q.

W. H. Clark, druggist, St. Stephen, N.B., died last month.

R. G. Balmer, druggist, Oakville, Ont. has made an assignment.

James M. Patterson is opening a new drug store at Kuskanook, B.C.

J. E. Burke, druggist, formerly of Quebec City, died suddenly in Montreal February 21st.

The drug stock of the estate of O. H. Proctor, Drayton, Ont., is advertised to be sold by auction, March 16th.

E. Mathieu and H. R. Lanctot druggists, of Montreal, have ceased doing business under the name of Henri Lanctot.

Griffiths & Macpherson is the new firm name of the drug business formerly known as W. A. Griffith Co., Vancouver, B.C.

W. A. Galley, formerly on Huron street, has now a handsome drug store at the corner of Harbord street and Spadina avenue, Toronto.

The J. Hungerford Smith Co., manufacturers of fly papers, fruit juices, etc., have opened a large manufactory at 19 Alice street, Toronto.

W. A. Ellis, of 243 King Street East, has taken the stand formerly occupied by J. B. Stauffer, cor. Avenue and Davenport Roads and will conduct it as a branch store.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited, have moved into new and very commodious premises, at No. 22 Bay street, Toronto. The new warehoure and laboratory are admirably adapted to the requirements of the Company and its rapidly increasing business.

Students' Annual Dinner, Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The tenth annual dinner of the Students' Association of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held on Thursday evening, Feb. 17th at the Queen's Hotel in that city, and was one of the most successful ever held, both as regards the numbers in attendance and the enthusiasm displayed.

The large dining-room of the Queen's was gaily decorated with English, French and American flags, and numerous incandescent lights in colors, which, running from each corner of the room, met in a glowing star over the main table.

M. E. Migneron, president of the Students' Association, was toastmaster, and seated on his right were W. H. Chapman, president of the College of Pharmacy, and Mr. E. Muir, registrar; on his left were Profs. Morrison, Lecours, M. E. Lachance and Dr. Reed. The Faculties of Law and Medicine of Laval were represented by A. Milette and O. Rochon. Amongst the prominent pharmacists present were: Messrs. Knox, Beauchamp, Milette, Ricard, Rochon and others. Letters regretting their absence were read from Sir William Hingston, Prof. Pfister, Dr. Beausoleil and Mr. Williams of Three Rivers.

The toast list was long, and the one hundred present enjoyed to the full the witty remarks and quick sallies incident to student life. From the time the chairman said he needed the eloquence of Cicero to do justice to Her Majesty, to the end, when Mr. J. H. Choquette referred to the ladies as dispensers of our provisions, the fun never waned. References were made to the victory won over the departmental stores, and a special toast was proposed by Mr. J. Richot, eulogizing the Legislative Council in thus protecting the legitimate drug trade.

Interspersed among the other events were songs and recitations, all rendered in capital style by Messrs. Choquette, Fortin, Moore, Goyer, Bissaillon, Léduc and Valiquette, which, with Reichling's orchestra, added to the evening's entertainment.

The whole success of the evening was due to the committee of management, composed of the following gentlemen: J. E. Migneron, J. Bissaillon, A. Choquette, H. Bourbonniere, J. Shea, E. Vadeboncneur and G. E. Clark.

Drop Lawson & Jones a card *re* Calendars. See Ad.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College have just graduated their February class, and the results are very flattering to the promoters of this popular institution. The lectures in the various branches of optics being regularly attended, and the proficiency shown speak volumes for the methods pursued during the course. The following composed the class: N. McLeod, Cannington; D. J. Sutherland, Chesley; W. J. Sheppard, Toronto Junction; C. Elliott, Toronto; John Munro, Beeton; J. F. Daly, Seaforth; George Miller, Dresden; R. Tuthill, Toronto; L. Pequegnat, New Hamburg; A. D. Morrison, Beaverton.

Answers to Correspondents.

HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM.

L.D.C.—The following formulæ have been recommended; the first named which is taken from the Standard Formulary, yields a somewhat thinner preparation than the other.

1. Cold cream U.S.P.	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 fl. oz.
Boric Acid	100 gr.
Solution Soda	2½ fl. oz.
Mucilage quince	4 fl. oz
Water, enough to make	40 fl. oz.
Oil rose and oil bitter almond	to suit

Heat together, with constant stirring the ointment, oil and soda solution until an emulsion is formed. Then warm together the glycerin, boric acid, mucilage and about 30 fluid ounces of water; mix this with the emulsion, adding gradually, stir until cold and add the remainder of the water. Lastly add the volatile oils.

2. Bitter almonds	1 oz.
Yolk of Egg	1 fl. oz.
Honey	1 fl. oz.
Expressed oil Almonds.	2 fl. oz.
Oil Bergamot	15 min.
Oil Lemon	12 min.
Oil Cloves	12 min.

The almonds are macerated in hot water and then decorticated, bruised, and rubbed through a fine sieve; then the essential oils and the mixture of the yolk of egg, honey, and expressed oil of almonds are added, and the whole well beaten together until the ingredients have been intimately mixed.

W. FRENCH.—You will find the desired formula in the National Formulary, which is the best book for your purpose.

C. McD.—Wants something to *turn hair grey*. The surest way is to become an editor, but if it is for a customer we would say that no mention is made

whether it is for human hair, or that of a horse or possibly something else, and it would be difficult to give an answer. Sulphurous Acid Gas or Peroxide of Hydrogen may answer the purpose, but it depends on the subject and how it could be used.

Formulæ Wanted.

Will some of our readers furnish the information asked for below? C.M. asks:

Could you please supply me with the following formulas:

I. A cream which must be white and possess the qualities which consumers expect in an almond cream and not exceed 50 cents per gallon.

II. An almond milk which must possess the same qualities as the cream except that it must be a thin liquid instead of a cream.

III. A tooth paste which must have a dark red color without using sufficient coloring matter to stain the lips or brush. Cost not to exceed ten cents per pound.

IV. A cream for chapped hands to be an opal white similar to evanola cream. Cost not to exceed ten cents per pound.

V. A liquid face preparation resembling Hogan's Magnolia Balm, not to exceed 30 cents per gallon.

VI. A face bleacher similar to Laird's Bloom of Youth, not to exceed 80 cents per gallon.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

A Very Mistaken Policy.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I am sending you a paper containing an advertisement of the Ross Medicine Co., of Toronto. In explanation of this: They tried, some time ago, to introduce their 10c. liver pills, and the trade here refused to handle them, for reasons apparent to every druggist; it would kill all his 25c. line, and he would make the magnificent profit of 2½c. per bottle. Last month they started to advertise Coughicura in 10c. and 25c. bottles, the smaller size; the trade again refused to handle, and they left the 25c. line on commission.

They came around to collect this, and as it had not sold, the enclosed advertisement is the result. Probably it will be interesting reading for some of the druggists who are pushing this company's goods.

We gave the 25c. line the same prominence as the goods of any other manufacturer.

LONDON DRUGGIST.

London, Ont., March 5th.

The paper sent by our correspondent contains an advertisement of the Ross Medicine Co., 708 Queen street east, Toronto, and which appears in several of the London (Ont.) dailies.

It appears to be in a retaliatory spirit, and quotes cut prices on a large number of leading patent medicines, including their own preparation, Coughicura (which they must think is not worth the price heretofore asked for it). In quoting these prices the advertisement reads that any of these will be delivered "free to your address without express or mail charges." For instance, they quote Coughicura, sample bottles, regular price 10c., for 8c.; large bottles, regular price 25c., for 15c." By their acting in this way, we believe they are pursuing a suicidal policy, and the fact that they have thus antagonized the retail drug trade of London by such methods must inevitably tell on their business operations elsewhere. The retail druggist is quite within his rights if he declines to sell a ten cent article, and for that matter any article, and the manufacturer who tries to place an article on the market at this figure will, we anticipate, have a hard time of it.—EDITOR.

Let the Physician Prescribe and the Druggist Dispense.

The Medical Brief in a recent editorial speaks of the mistake made by many physicians in attempting to dispense their own medicines. The article is not in the tone so frequently adopted by the medical press, but is written in a way that shows judgment and a more enlightened view of the relations that should exist between physicians and pharmacists than is frequently taken in those journals.

We acknowledge, and we do it with regret, that there are some druggists who are either so unscrupulous or careless to practise substitution, but happily they are few, and the physician who, in the closing words of the article, "Finds an honest pharmacist and gives him all the patronage," will in the long run secure better results and less anxiety than if he were to be his own dispenser.

The editorial reads as follows:

"The suicidal policy of substitution, adopted by a certain class of druggists, has led many physicians to attempt to dispense their own drugs. We think this is a mistake. Of course, where the doctor has to cover a wide country district, he must carry his drugs with him, but where his patients have easy access to a good drug store, it is best to patronize the druggist.

"There are several reasons for this. Not all druggists are venal. Many of them take much interest and pride in their profession. No physician can be as good a pharmacist as the druggist who has given his whole time and attention to the subject for years. The multiplied demands upon the doctor leave him little time to give to prescription-filling. He is apt to grow a little careless in spite of himself. There is a natural omission of system in this part of his work. Already tired, he does not write out a prescription, read it over several times, carefully compound, and file it for reference. He simply fills and labels the bottle, and then forgets all about it. Sometimes he even trusts to verbal directions. He depends too much upon his eye in measuring drugs. He forgets to keep his instruments for measuring, mixing, etc., scrupulously clean, and in their places.

"The faithful druggist is a check on the doctor. If the latter makes a mistake in his prescription, as occasionally the most careful will, the druggist will usually see and correct it. When the druggist fills the prescription, the doctor is not subject to a direct loss in the cost of the medicine, as otherwise he often is. Doctors have sometimes been compelled, despite the best intentions, to buy a cheap grade of drugs, because their patients would not pay for better. Such physicians are greatly hampered in their efforts to win reputation and success. It is better to avoid the temptation by sticking to your last. Let the physician prescribe medicines and the druggist furnish them; but have quality in your druggist as well as your drugs. *Find an honest pharmacist, and give him all your patronage.*"

VANADIUM ALLOYS.—Moissan finds that in the electric furnace vanadium alloys readily with iron, copper, and aluminum.

Kasagra.

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC

The Original & Only Genuine

We take it for granted by this time, that our present title "Kasagra" for Stearns' Cascara Aromatic is pretty well known to members of both professions of pharmacy and medicine. We hardly think it necessary to elaborate upon the subject here, further than to say that its sale during the year just past was larger than it has been in any year since it was first introduced by us in 1889. The medicinal value of the drug itself is too well known to need further comment. The great discovery we made in the devising of a method of preparing a palatable fluid extract of this drug is better expressed in the words of a competitor than we could ourselves. Prof. John Uri Lloyd, of the firm of Lloyd Bros., of Cincinnati, Ohio, wrote us as follows in 1889:

> "To Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., (1889) is due the credit of producing and bringing before the medical and pharmaceutical professions the first palatable fluid extract (Cascara Aromatic) of Cascara Sagrada. I consider this introduction so marked that out of credit to that house I refused to make a Cascara Aromatic, and when the house of Lloyd Bros. has orders for it, leaving the selection to us, the preparation of Frederick Stearns & Co. is invariably supplied; for to us the name of "Cascara Aromatic" means their preparation. When the history of the preparations of this drug is written I believe full credit must be given to Frederick Stearns & Co. for that conspicuous discovery."

It was to be regretted that some of our competitors saw fit to make use of our descriptive title Cascara Aromatic for competitive preparations of their own, thereby doing us an injury, without, we believe, aiding their own cause. We took a decided step over a year ago when we re-christened our product "Kasagra," by which title it has since been known and grown in popularity. We appreciate the efforts of our friends in the wholesale and retail trade in making known our title, so that to-day 95 per cent. of all our orders come to us specifying "Kasagra." The retail druggists, therefore, who prefer our product for the sake of their physicians as well as themselves have only to write "Kasagra," in which case no other Cascara Aromatic except Stearns' can be sent them.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists.

DETROIT, MICH.

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Windsor, Ont. **London, Eng.** **New York City.**

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For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

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NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

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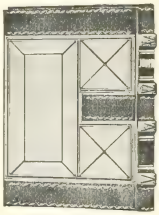

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A sample sent, postage prepaid, to the trade, on application.

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Pharmacy in England.

Dehlia for Nasal Catarrh Influenza Again Vibrona Wine Antipyrin Patent—Fires in the Drug Trade—Imperial Institute and Research.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Under the rather good name of "Dehlia" a German manufacturer has been sending to several English firms a liquid preparation as a specific for nasal catarrh, which he desires them to take up and push in England and the colonies. From an examination it appears to be a very simple remedy consisting of common salt, glycerine of borax, water, and a trace of an aromatic oil. It is put up in half-ounce bottles and enclosed in a carton with a camel hair pencil, intended to retail at twenty-seven cents. The directions are in German, but translated indicate that the remedy is to be painted inside the nose, or a little in the hollow of the hand sniffed up each nostril. There does not appear to be anything very startling about the composition that would effect wonderful cures, but there is some evidence that solutions of this character are useful in hay fever and similar affections. When influenza is about a remedy of this kind would probably sell well.

The recrudescence of influenza has this year taken the usual mild form but with more gastric disturbance. Its most serious effects have been felt amongst the older people and each year this epidemic carries off a large number of victims. Medical men consider that it is wearing out and losing much of its virulence, but it is surprising that we never have now a winter free from the "grippe" fiend. This is perhaps a matter of satisfaction to those in our trade, who have specifics for sale, or cough remedies, or tonics to meet the depression that follows an attack. The coca wine makers vie with the extract of meat proprietors in booming influenza for all it is worth. Amongst the newer tonic wines none has gained so much favor as "Vibrona," the cinchona wine of Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. This preparation is made with a good sound fruity wine and has just the soupçon of a bitter flavor that counteracts the sweet wine. It is also prepared at Rheims with champagne and this is specially recommended by medical men after typhoid and other diseases where this stimulant is required. A good deal of its success is doubtless due to the continued and clever advertising —samples being freely distributed to medical men. The samples, too, are a clever fac-simile of the original bottle and label, only in a reduced size, and it speaks well for the enterprise that every detail such as amber-color and peculiar shape of bottle, marking on capsule, etc., are faithfully reproduced in the sample.

The expiration of the antipyrin patent is attracting a good deal of attention. There apparently was some idea that as soon as the patent had run out the price would drop to twenty four cents an ounce, but so far the manufacturers have only made a reduction of some twelve cents from the high price. No one imagines that this will last and it is probable that in a few months' time or even sooner the makers of antipyrin will compete with the other manufacturers. Phenazonum,which is the B.P. name for the chemical, is already offering at a considerably lower rate than the reduced price of antipyrin, but it will take some time to enable it to be used instead of antipyrin. So far the only use that has been made for the word "phenazone" was in those prescriptions where doctors did not want the patient to know that antipyrin was being given. In future, in such cases, it will be possible to use the cheaper chemical, but it must not be forgotten that "antipyrin" is a registered word, and the right to use it only relates to Knorr's article. So that the opportunity of using the substitute is not likely to occur often until medical men have recognized the exact position of this drug. Care should be taken, if the substitute be used, that its chemical and physical constants agree with antipyrin. The melting point (230°F) is very sharp and is a good test of the purity of the chemical. It can easily be taken in the ordinary manner, by placing a few crystals in a thin glass tube drawn out to a fine point in the gas-jet and the end sealed by pressure whilst hot. If this tube, attached to a thermometer, be placed in a bath of liquid petrolatum (the odorless and water-white variety of liquid paraffin with high boiling point) the point of liquefaction is easily determined.

The wholesale drug trade in London have suffered in consequence of two fires having taken place within a few months of each other, by means of which two firms were completely burnt out. Curiously enough, showing how coincidences take place, in each case it was recently amalgamated firms. In the first instance Messrs. Davy, Yates, Hill, and Hicks were the sufferers, and now Messrs. Willows, Francis, and Butler, having amalgamated on the first of January with Ayscough Thompson, have suffered. In the latter case their premises were inspected by one of the leading fire offices only at Christmas and passed as satisfactory. They were particularly unfortunate, as owing to the amalgamation the business had grown quite beyond the size of their old premises to cope with it. So freehold ground had been obtained and the architects' plans were ready for the erection of a new factory and laboratory in York Road, King's Cross. Tenders for the building and plant had been accepted, but not a stone was laid when the catastrophe at the old premises occurred. It is now anticipated in wholesale circles that fire rates will again go up.

At a time when the Imperial Institute is attempting to justify its existence by an increase of researches in the scientific department that is controlled by Professor Dunstan, F.R.S., late of the Pharmaceutical Society, it is unfortunate that the Australian colonies should be withdrawing their support. It is quite clear that the colonies want a gigantic shop and not merely a bureau and for this purpose they are contemplating the opening of a place in the city. The West End is all very well as a club resort, which is the principal accomplishment of the Institute, but the busy city merchants will not resort to it or use it. There are periodical outbursts of press growlings at the methods pursued by the authorities of the Institute and matters certainly seem to have gone worse since Sir Somers Vines, who at least was a capable business man, left the control to Sir Frederick Abel, and Sir A. Jephson. It is a bad feature to lose the support of the colonies; it is worse to alienate their sympathy. At the present rate of expenditure it is quite certain that retrenchment will shortly have to take place, but it will be a distinct loss if this is effected at the expense of the research department. Some good work has been done upon Indian and colonial economic products and drugs, but an enormous amount remains to be done that will never be managed by private enterprise. The Institute is living in hopes of a substantial Government grant,

but if the colonies say *cui bono?* it is not likely to come off. The latest work of Professor Dunstan and his assistants has been the completion of the identification of the resins from *Podophyllum emodi* and *P. peltatum*, and an analysis of *Goupia tomentosa*, the wood of a tree growing in British Guiana. The results which are of pharmaceutical, rather than chemical interest, were communicated to the Chemical Society, which is decidedly a mistake. This is explained by the fact that Professor Dunstan is one of the secretaries of that society. It is just this sort of tactical mistakes that brings the Institute authorities into ridicule and enables the daily journals to assert that we have no use for the institution in this country.

Annual Inventories.

The season of annual inventories is just passed. Many merchants took stock as a matter of course, while others neglected it as a matter of course. Those who take stock and make out a correct balance sheet are far better merchants to buy of, as well as to sell to, than those who neglect this important work. The following extract from a recent address by an eminent business man is apropos :

"Every man in business should take a careful inventory of his stock at least once a year, and should formulate a statement of his affairs for comparison from year to year. From such statements he can determine the elements of weakness in his business. Once pointed out these, with proper management, can be remedied, and the quicksands of commercial dishonor avoided. Failure after failure is constantly occurring that could be avoided if proper information as to the state of the business at all times was at hand.

Yearly inventories are a prime necessity for another reason—namely, of insurance. A business that will not pay for insurance had better be abandoned. No man has a right, unless he has ample means out side of his business, to jeopardize the claims of his creditors by the neglect to properly insure his property. He cannot afford to run the risk incident to the failure to take an annual inventory and to properly record his purchases and his sales, which steps are absolutely necessary to enable him to get his just dues in case of loss by fire.

In some localities insurance rates are very high, but where this is so the risk is proportionately great, and if the risk is extra hazardous to the insurance companies why should it not be considered equally so by the owner of the property? It is a transgression of good business principles not to be insured. It is a source of great satisfaction to a man to be able to sleep nights with the consciousness that his bills are paid promptly, and his property is fully insured.—*Ex.*

Camphor Trade Monopoly.

According to a recent Consular report, there is a probability that in the near future the world's camphor trade will become almost, if not entirely, a monopoly of the Japanese Government. Japan and Formosa are almost the only sources of supply, and as the lands in Formosa, where camphor trees abound, are not privately owned, the Government can appropriate the camphor-producing districts without interfering with vested interests. Formerly the mode of obtaining supplies of camphor from Formosa was for foreign merchants through Chinese agents to advance money to the savage chiefs, in whose country the camphor trees are found, for permission to cut down trees. Stills were erected at the expense of the foreigners, who paid a tax of eight dollars a still to the Chinese authorities, and a local tax of ten dollars on each ficul (133 lbs.) of camphor produced. Since the island was ceded to the Japanese there has been a fear amongst the foreigners that they would be debarred from distilling or purchasing camphor in the interior, in which case they would have suffered heavy losses in abandoning the capital already sunk there. But as the present treaty with Japan—which, if strictly enforced in Formosa, would cause foreigners to retire to the treaty ports—has only two more years to run, the Japanese Government has consented to let matters remain as they were. Under the new treaty, foreigners obtain the right to settle anywhere in the interior, and will therefore be able to erect camphor distilleries, but it is expected that the preparation of camphor will be controlled by the Government.—*Phar. Journal.*

Imitation Ground Glass.—*The Decorator's Gazette* says that sugar of lead ground fine in bleached linseed oil, with a little varnish, well mixed and put on with a stiff brush, will give a good imitation ground glass

Toilet Waters.

BRETFIELD WATER.

90 per cent. spirit	2000 parts.
Patchouli syrup	120 "
Verbena root	150 "
Orris root	30 "

Mix and macerate for fourteen days, then dilute with 1000 parts of water, colored with sugar coloring, and filtered.

EAU D'ESPAGNE.

Spirit, 60 per cent	5000 parts.
Bergamot oil	80 "
Neroli oil	25 "
Lemon oil	20 "
Sweet orange oil	15 "
Rosemary oil	6 "
Orange water	300 "

LAVENDER WATER (BROWN).

I.	96 per cent. spirit	5000 parts.
	Water	1500 "
	Lavender oil	60 "
	Bergamot oil	20 "
	Clove oil	10 "
	African geranium oil	10 "
	Petigrain oil	10 "
	Lemon oil	10 "
	Musk Tincture	10 "
	Benzoe Tincture	200 "
	Storax tincture	200 "
	Balsam of Tolu tincture	100 "
II.	96 per cent. spirit	4500 parts.
	Lavender oil	40 "
	Rosemary oil	20 "
	Sweet-orange oil	10 "
	Peru balsam	35 "
	Water	10000 "

Both are colored with sugar coloring and sandalwood tincture for brown, and with coraline for rose.

LAVENDER WATER (DOUBLE AMBREE.)

60 per cent. spirit	10000 parts.
Oil of lavender	170 "
Citron oil	20 "
African geranium oil	10 "
Balsam of Peru	65 "
Musk Tincture	100 "
Storax tincture	100 "
Civet tincture	50 "

Colored with sugar coloring and sandalwood tincture.

SERAGLIO WATER.

90 per cent. spirit	2000 parts.
Angelica root	15 "
Galanga root	5 "
Cascarilla rind	5 "
Lemon peel	18 "
Marjoram	15 "
Bascilum syrup	15 "
Thyme	5 "
Cloves	10 "
Sage	5 "
Cinnamon flowers	25 "
Mace	25 "
Lavender flowers	18 "
Bitter almonds	30 "
Nutmeg	50 "
Vanilla	5 "
Ambergris	5 "

FLORIDA WATER.

90 per cent. spirit	3000 parts.
Water	5000 "
Rum essence	200 "
Banana ether	40 "
Lemon oil	20 "
Bergamot oil	40 "
Tonka tincture	400 "
Musk tincture	200 "

—*Deutsch. Drog.-Ztg.*

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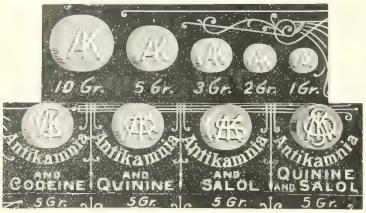

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Nourishes, Strengthens, Stimulates, Fortifies and Refreshes the Entire System.

For invalids, [illegible] and all loss of appetite, stomach and lung troubles, and impoverished blood.

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

Prescribed by the medical profession for 30 years throughout Europe and America. The most popular tonic stimulant in hospitals, public, private and religious institutions.

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BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles..... .....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

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Compare any Lamp

WITH THE

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And see the great difference. In every point you will see the vast superiority of the

"Pittsburgh"

The central draft in one is perfect, the other you will find fault with. See the wick-screw in the "Pittsburgh," see if the other has anything like it. Which is the simpler? The "Pittsburgh," of course. A child can take it apart without any trouble.

Write for Primer.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Toronto and Winnipeg.

Pharmacy in Russia.*

By H. Marsden, F.C.S.

In the earliest recorded days of the vast country which is now Russia, the healing art was in the hands of wizards and wolf-men, sorcerers and seers, who were at once physicians, surgeons, prophets and historians; who transmitted the traditions of their race from generation to generation.

Of the Scythians, who inhabited the country at the period of which I am speaking, very little is known. At the famous museum in St. Petersburg, "The Hermitage," there is a valuable collection of relics of the Scythian days.

One of the most remarkable examples of the artistic talent displayed at that date is a vase of electrum, most probably of Greek manufacture, of *repoussé* work. It depicts a Scythian battlefield; on one side we see a chieftain consulting a wolf-man, another of these surgeons examining a man's jaw for loose teeth or broken bones, and a third bandaging a limb, much as it is done at the present time. This vase is supposed to date from 400 to 350 B.C.

Very little is known of medicine between this time and some 1,200 years later, when Rurik, the Swedish Viking, and his two brothers, settled in Novogorod in 862. About this time Christianity was introduced into Russia from Byzantium, and with Christianity came the first knowledge of the arts and of medicine. The famous monastery of Kieff was the earliest seat of learning, and its monks soon became noted for their successful treatment of disease. The wizards and wolf-men disappeared, and medical practice was confined to the monks till the 11th century, when certain Armenians appear to have set up in opposition to them. During the next 250 years the Tartars conquered the country, putting very many of its inhabitants to death, but sparing the monks on account of their value as medicine men.

Towards the end of the 15th century many foreigners had found their way into the country, and amongst them physicians whose lives do not appear to have been exactly happy, and it is recorded that in 1490 a Jewish physician was executed for failing to save the life of the Czar's son, who was suffering from gout in the feet. The first English medical man to practise in Russia was a Dr. Ralph Standish, who sailed in 1557 to the country with the famous traveller, Anthony Jenkinson, arriving at Astrakhan in 1558. The account of the death of Ivan the Terrible by the Englishman, Horsey, who was at that time the ambassador to the Russian capital, is of some interest as containing the earliest English mention of a pharmacy in the country. It was during the reign of Ivan the Terrible that the Ministry of Medicine was inaugurated, and under the ægis of this government institution the first apteka or pharmacy was opened in 1581. This apteka was at first merely a central store for the distribution of medicine to the court. It was an Englishman who opened the first pharmacy in Russia, and little is known of him beyond the name—James Frenchman. Owing, doubtless, to the oppressive treatment he received at the hands of the Russians, Frenchman, soon after founding the first apteka, appears to have left Moscow and returned to his own country. An extensive correspondence took place between the Tsar and our Queen Elizabeth, in consequence of which Frenchman was induced to return to Russia some twenty years later, together with his wife and family, and a collection of drugs, a list of which, containing the names of no less than one hundred and sixty-four drugs and preparations, is still extant.

In the Ministry of Medicine, to which the apteka was attached, there were several classes. The physicians, surgeons, aptekars, or apothecaries connected with the court apteka: and under them alchemists, distillers, pupils, and collectors of herbs. Also oculists, barbers, bloodletters, bone-setters, and— undertakers. The income of the ministry was derived from a government grant. The old apteka was for the use of the court alone, and very soon a new one was opened which sold drugs and preparations to the army and to private individuals. It also had to care for the public health, by preventing the spread of infectious diseases. The medicaments for the personal use of the Tsar were kept in a room locked and sealed by the secretary of the Ministry, the drugs themselves being in sealed bottles and boxes. Should His Majesty require medicine, the physician's prescription was submitted to the Ministry, who copied it into their books: it was then presented as an official paper to the Tsar, who gave the order for its preparation. It was taken to the apteka and prepared by only the most trusted dispensers. Now, when all was ready it was tasted by a whole series of official personages—firstly, by the prescribing physician; secondly, by the President of the Ministry; and, lastly, by the high court official, who actually took it into the august presence.

Many stories are current concerning these tasters; for instance, we are told that the body physician to the Tsar Alexis, the father of Peter the Great, had to swallow the whole bottle of a mixture intended for the Tsaritza, as it had caused severe vomiting in the last taster, a high court lady, who had taken the potion up to Her Majesty.

Not only did the aptekas provide medicines, but in the earlier days they furnished such items as 10 pounds of good amber to the Patriarch of Moscow for the preparation of the chrism, and in later times they provided aniseed and other aromatic substances for the preparation of the strong spirituous liqueurs, or vodkas, for which Russia is celebrated, and even varnish and paints for the Imperial yacht.

In those days polypharmacy was rife in Russia, as in the other countries of Europe. In the medicine chest which accompanied Alexis in one of his journeys to the famous Trostsa Monastery, some 40 miles from Moscow, amongst the oils, elixirs, essences, syrups, salts, powders and plasters, we find a "Syrup of Colt's Hoofs," a "Spirit of Worms," a "Spirit of Ants," and a "Balsam of Unicorn's Horns." Anyone who has dipped into the literature of medicine of this date will remember the fabulous price set upon unicorn's horns. In 1655 three of these valuable articles of the materia medica were offered to the apteka in Moscow for 10,000 roubles (say £6,000 nowadays); ultimately the vendor was offered 5,300 roubles. Another piece of a horn, weighing one-fourth ounce, was sold for 20 sable skins. The horn was probably that of the rhinoceros, and it was taken in a state of powder as a prophylactic and specific for fevers, pestilence, and snake bites, and it was said to be a certain protection against smallpox, dysentery, and the plague. Benzoar stones were also in great request. Nearly all the drugs used in Russia at this time came from abroad, Germany, Holland and England, chiefly from the last, the newly-opened port of Archangel being the great market for English drugs. Later on efforts were made to collect samples in Russia and Siberia, botanical

*Abstract of a Paper read before the Liverpool Chemists' Association, February 10th, 1898.

expeditions were undertaken to distant parts of the Empire, and a class of herb collectors sprang up.

Foreign medical men coming into the country brought a large stock of drugs and preparations with them.

Peter the Great conceived the excellent idea of sending his countrymen to foreign universities to study their teaching and methods, much as he himself came to Deptford to study shipbuilding. So much success attended this movement that in 1706 the first hospital and school of medicine were opened in Russia under the direction of a Dutchman, Dr. Nicolaus Bidlov, Peter's own body physician. Accommodation was provided for 50 students in this school, and the subjects of anatomy and apothecaries' science were taught, the latter including botany, pharmacognosy, pharmacy and pharmacology, and the London Pharmacopœia appears to have been used.

During the last century universities were inaugurated throughout the empire, and in the nineteenth century there have been four university statutes, placing the curricula and examinations of medical men and pharmaceutists upon a sound basis.

Russia, so very much behind western countries in some respects, has the most stringent pharmaceutical regulations of any country in the world.

A candidate desirous to learn "the art and mystery of the apothecary" must be fairly well educated. Boys are accepted from the fifth class in the Government school or gymnasium; occasionally they are accepted from the fourth. (In these schools there are eight classes, the eighth being the highest.) He will now be about 17 or 18 years of age, and will serve three years, no premium being received, and a salary is paid at once of about 10 to 18 roubles per month for the first year, rising about two roubles each year as a general thing. This is an average estimate, but, of course, the salary is dependent upon the character of the apteka. The apprentice always lives in, and is allowed off duty on alternate Sundays and a few hours on one evening of each week. In the old days the pupils were called "disciples"; they had no salary, but were fed and clothed, and at the end of their time received a complete outfit and a present of some 100 roubles. This is still generally given either at the option of the employer or it may be specially provided for in the indentures. During the three years the apprentice will study the theoretical part of his work, and at the end of the time passes the assistants' examination. After another three years served as an assistant in a pharmacy, which must *not* be in a village, he may enter for the qualifying examination of Provizor. This is generally taken about the age of 25 or so, and before entering for the examination he must put in a two and a half years' course of study at a university, this being usually done during the assistantship. One would think that with this lengthy course of study the aptekar would be allowed his freedom from military service; such, however, is not the case, but if he has taken the qualifying examination before being called upon for military service the period of such service is shortened.

The opening of a new apteka is attended with some difficulties. The aptekar must show the local authorities that the population has increased to a certain extent to justify the opening of a new apteka. This is a rule which is pretty general in Continental countries, and prevents the overcrowding of towns with shops of one kind which is so noticeable in England. This limiting the number of aptekas has led to much speculation, which the medical department has recently been looking into. This department, which is under the Ministry of the Interior, looks after the welfare of pharmacy, prevents overcrowding (the town of Yaroslow, once the capital of Russia, has four pharmacies and 30,000 inhabitants), examines periodically the register of prescriptions, and fixes a maximum tariff of prices for drugs.

For the highest rank in Pharmacy, that of Magister, the candidate is required to have been three years a provizor, to have passed four years in a university, and to defend a dissertation with at least six theses! The Magister of Pharmacy takes equal rank with M.D. in civil and military practice.

In 1888 women were allowed to enter Pharmacy after passing the four lower classes of the gymnasium. After passing through their apprenticeship female candidates will be allowed to go on to the assistant and provizor examinations. They are not allowed to receive their instruction in a public apteka, but must obtain it privately, and an aptekar taking female apprentices and assistants may not employ male assistants.

The vast apteka of K. J. Ferrein in Moscow may be taken as an ideal Russian pharmacy. There are dispensed here annually 300,000 prescriptions, at a price to customers of about 2s. each. Some 300 men are employed, of whom 123 are qualified. Twenty men are employed in the sale room and 28 provizors in the dispensary. Poisonous drugs are handed to the compounder, and the weights checked by one of two aptekars specially appointed.

The bottles are labelled in Latin, and the poisons are kept in special locked cupboards with glass doors. Things go easily as behoves in a government, and that a Russian government, institution. Night duty is taken by assistants in turn. On the mat inside the apteka door sleeps the night porter and beside him a dog. You ring a bell, he lets you in, and rouses the man on duty, who dispenses your medicine.

I am told that during the recent cholera epidemics medical students were excused half a year's time to help cure the patients; in some parts of Russia there was not a single doctor for a district as large as England. One of these men coming to a village saw a patient, and wishing to prescribe for the case, asked the *mujik* for pen and paper. Neither were to be had in the village, and the woman was dying. The doctor, being a man of some resource, had the door of the *isba* (hut) taken off, and with a piece of chalk wrote his prescription upon it. The peasant harnessed his *telega* (cart) and took this most original prescription to the nearest apteka—30 miles away.

Another story goes on to say that a doctor gave a bottle of medicine to a *mujik*, whose wife was at death's door, telling the man to "shake her" (bottle being feminine in Russian) before administering. Later on doctor called to see patient; poor woman dead. Asked did she have the medicine? No. Why not? Well—she died. It transpired upon enquiry that the *mujik*, a powerful fellow, called in an equally able-bodied friend, and they gave the poor patient such a shaking that she died soon after.

I have upon the table types of the labels in common use in Russia; they are of some interest, being quite unlike the adhesive labels in use in most countries.

On sheets 1, 2 and 3 are labels for mixtures, lotions, etc. Upon the front is written the number of the prescription, time of receipt, dispensing and when required, the directions to the patient, the prescriber's name, the date, and the price. The ubiquitous eagle, or a picture of the dignified-looking apteka, finishes

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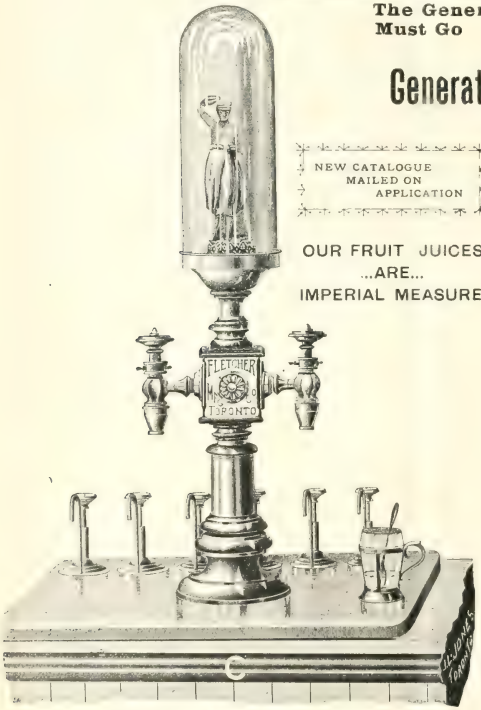

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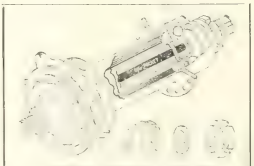

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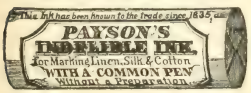
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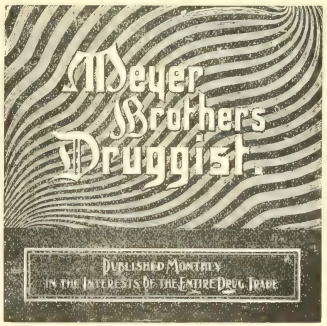

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this side of the label. On the reverse is copied the prescription; and the provizor on duty for the day, who is personally responsible for the correct compounding of the prescription, adds his signature, or rather stamp.

This label is fixed upon the bottle by means of an adhesive label, bearing the words "for internal use," "for external use," as the case may be; or it may be tied on with the bottle cap (Hunt's bottle caps are much used in Russia), and the string sealed upon the narrow end of the label.

Powders, cachets, etc., put up in boxes, have the label shut in with the lid, and wrapped round the box. The papers are smaller than those in general use here, and have the name of the aptekar upon the back. It is a common practice to mark prescriptions containing dangerous poisons, "Not renewed without the doctor's signature."

Sheet 5 brings us to the painful fact that even in a country so highly advanced in pharmacy as Russia there exist cutting chemists. Sheet 5 has upon it the announcement that S. Goldberg has taken over the apteka of late R. Keller from the chemico-pharmaceutical laboratory at such and such a place (in the centre of Moscow). He sends out foreign patent medicines, disinfectants, etc., at prices of drug stores.

There is also a price current of a Moscow house upon the table from which you will see that the chemist in Russia keeps a large range of general goods besides his drugs. I have now gone through the chief points in the rise of pharmacy in Russia and its conditions. In the Russian Empire there are 6,932 pharmaceutists, of whom 3,131 are provizors, 2,527 are apteka assistants, 1,215 are apprentices, and only 90 are Magisters.

The conditions of life in an apteka are harder and more abnormal than in this country. Every worker is engaged during 90 to 96 hours per week. If we reckon sleep at eight hours per diem. the Russian pharmacist has for recreation and self-improvement 16 hours per week. A signed letter to a first-class Moscow paper, from which the above is quoted, and which is not likely to magnify the case, declares that for 200 years nothing has been done to improve the condition of the aptekar. With his eight or ten years' study he does not appear to be better off than his *confrère* in England, except as regards social status.

In conclusion, I wish to express my best thanks to my brother, who has been for many years resident in Moscow, and through whose help I have been able to show you the labels upon the table, and to obtain much reliable information upon the subject of Russian pharmacy.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Sunday and Night Service in Norway and Chili.

At Aalesund, in Norway, the government has during the past year made an experiment in alternate closing as a means of diminishing the hours of work for pharmacists on Sunday. There are two drug stores in Aalesund and one of these is required to be kept closed from 7 in the morning to 10 in the morning. On the closed store a sign is displayed stating that the other store is open.

Rudolf Siebert writes (*Chem. Zeit.*) that he observed a practice in Chili which was found to prove very satisfactory to all concerned. Each week a "turno medico" is announced for each section of the city and a list of the physicans, pharmacists, midwives, etc., on duty in each section is published in the daily papers. All the drug stores except those in the "turno" are closed at nightfall just as are the other places of business. Physicians are not liable to night calls save when in the "turno." The same regulation applies to drug stores as to Sunday opening. —*American Druggist.*

Orthoform.

Orthoform is a substance discovered by Einhorn and Heinz in the course of an investigation undertaken to discover a chemical compound having the anæsthetizing properties of cocaine without its toxic properties; thus these investigators worked in the same direction as Merling, who discovered eucaine. Reflecting that many bodies in the aromatic series, *e.g.*, methyl blue, possessed anæsthetizing properties, Einhorn and Heinz directed their attention to the hydro-aromatic group of molecules comprised in that of cocaine, hoping to find therein the seat of the anæsthtic power of the drug. In the research many compounds were synthetized, all possessing more or less of the desired physiological action. H. Neumeyer (*Munch. Med. Woch.*, Nov. 2, 1897), found that two of the synthetized bodies were more powerful than the rest. These were *p*-amido *m* oxybenzoic methyl ester or orthoform and, almost equivalent to it, *m*-amido *p*-oxybenzoic methyl ester. Both substances have a slight basic reaction, and are but slightly soluble in water. Their salts, especially the chlorides, are easily soluble. Neumeyer found that their action on painful tubercular ulceration of the larynx, the persistent pain and its increase on swallowing, were removed on insufflating about 0.2 Gm. of powdered basic orthoform or its hydrochloride. Relief was felt in from 10 to 15 minutes, and lasted for 12 to 24 hours. Similar results were obtained in cases of cancer of the tongue, in ulcerative stomatitis, and other painful conditions.

Neumeyer tried both orthoform and the *m*-amido *p*-oxybenzoic acid methyl ester in a concentrated solution on the hypertrophoid mucous membrane of the nose before using the cautery, but no anæsthesia resulted, whilst cocaine subsequently produced complete anæsthesia. Thus orthoform does not appear to act on an unbroken mucous membrane.

In a case of gastric ulcer Neumeyer found that 0.25 Gm. of orthoform in 20 Gm. of water gave freedom from pain for three hours, and this same effect was observed in four successive days, and on the fifth and sixth days, orthoform being withheld, the pain returned. After the sixth day the pain was annulled for periods varying from 3 to 6 hours, according to the dose. In other cases of gastric ulcer, and in a case of cancer of the stomach, the drug had a similarly satisfactory result. Injected in a 5 per cent. solution into the injured urethra of a boy an ulcer was removed and catheterization was rendered easy. Tried for neuralgias of various kinds, *e.g.*, sciatica, headache, and the lightning pains of tabes, it was found to have no effect when given internally in doses of 2 to 3 Gm. whether as base or salt. Thus Neumeyer concludes that orthoform only acts locally on nerves exposed in ulcers, wounds, burns, etc.

Orthoform does not appear likely to replace cocaine, but it can be used in addition to it. Thus, whilst cocaine will give anæsthesia of short duration in intact mucous membranes, orthoform gives analgesia of long duration in broken or ulcerated surfaces. Neumeyer took doses of from 3 to 4 Gm. without experiencing any toxic effect, nor were any bad local effects observed. Slight smarting of short duration was mentioned in some cases where the hydrochloride was used. In the mouth, whilst pain was removed, the senses of touch, temperature, and taste were unaffected.

The base and its salts have similar actions. The former is indicated when slow solution, and long action is required and also on painful wounds.—*Phar. Journal.*

Rules for Longevity.

Sir James Sawyer, a well-known physician of Birmingham, England, has been confiding to an audience in that town the secret of longevity. Keep the following nineteen commandments, and Sir James sees no reason why you should not live to be one hundred :

1. Eight hours' sleep.
2. Sleep on your right side.
3. Keep your bed-room window open all night.
4. Have a mat to your bed-room door.
5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
6. No cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.
7. Exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat and see that it is well cooked.
9. (For adults) drink no milk.
10. Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
12. Daily exercise in the open air.
13. Allow no pet animals in your living room. They are apt to carry about disease germs.
14. Live in the country if you can.
15. Watch the three D's—drinking water, damp and drains.
16. Have change of occupation.
17. Take frequent and short holidays.
18. Limit your ambition ; and
19. Keep your temper.

A Few Hints to Employees.

B on time at your post of duty.

B respectful to your employers.

B mum about all matters passing through your hands.

B silent about all office business, let others do the telling.

B sure and attend strictly to your own work ; let others do theirs.

B kind to those around you.

B agreeable and accommodating at all times.

B at your desk during business hours.

B sensible and keep away from the desks of others.

B neat about your work.

B ambitious to improve.

B humble rather than arrogant.

B studious, that you may learn the intricacies of the business in which you are engaged.

B prompt in getting out your work, "procrastination is the thief of time."

B orderly about your desk.

B neat about your dress.

B of good principle, never gain favor with your superiors by practising treachery towards your fellow clerks.

B dignified ; never suffer yourself to indulge in frivolity.

B sure and show no favoritism in office ; leave that for other than business hours.

B of such life in your business surroundings that while with them you will be loved, and when gone you will be regretted as a faithful friend and conscientious employee.—*Selected.*

Recent Patents and Trade Marks of Interest to Pharmacists.

PATENTS.

Jennie C. Harrington, Ossian, Iowa, Clinical thermometer shield, 599179.

Carl W. Moessner, Philadelphia, Pa., Electric battery for medical purposes, 598948.

Robert Papendell, Brooklyn, N. Y., Stethoscope, 599064.

Marius Otto, Paris, France, Apparatus for producing ozone, 599455.

Wm. R. Sine, Williamsport, Pa., Medicine dropper, 599642.

George H. Woodward, Belmont, N.H., Dose measurer, 599674.

Robert C. M. Bowles, Brookline, Mass., Design, Stethoscopic instrument 28307.

Wm. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Ind., Stomach douche, 598407.

Thomas Carence, Horton, Kans., Nostril protector, 598467.

Theodore F. Colin, Pittsburg, Pa., Making cyanids and ammonia, 598195.

John R. Crane, New York, N.Y., Valve and gauge for administering oxygen or other gases, 598242.

James J. Curran, Holyoke, Mass., Inhaler, 598286.

Friedriech Pette, Collegeville, Cal., Truss, 598677.

Wm. A. LaFaye, New Haven, Conn., Disinfecting apparatus, 598103.

Winfield S. Richardson, Camdden Conn., Apparatus for making sulfate of ammonia, 598488.

Alfred Staub, Bettenhausen, Germany, Apparatus for making sulfuric acid, 598351.

Herbert J. Allen, Deering, Me., Soda fountain cooler, 598551.

Augustus Figge, Hamelin, Germany, Hand appliance for massage, 598773.

Edward F. Stephens, McKeesport, Pa., Druggist's label cabinet, 598752.

TRADE-MARKS.

Caldwell & Company (Incorporated), New York, N. Y., Remedy for diabetes, 31260.

Louis A. Dieter, Baltimore, Md., Topical remedy for rheumatism and muscular pains, 31261.

Fry-Armstrong Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Medicinal preparation, 31262.

Bernetta Hafer, Los Angeles, Cal., Preparation for treating the scalp and promoting the growth of the hair, 31263.

Frederic S. Mason, New York, N.Y., Liniments, 31264.

Hugh W. Matthews, Chicago, Ill., Extracts of witch-hazel, 31265.

Samuel B. Allison, New Orleans, La., Disinfectants, 31300.

Brown Medicine Co., Erie Pa., Remedy for colds, throat affections, and internal and external pains, 31292.

Annie S. Butler, London, England, Powder-paper, being a preparation for the skin or toilet use, 31301.

Wm. W. Cherry, Baltimore, Md., Pharmaceutical preparation of salol in oil of gaultheria, 31296.

Robert L. Eves, Nashville, Tenn., Syrup for use in soft drinks, as at soda-water fountains, 31317.

Robert Fabery, Boston, Mass., Medical compounds, 31297.

John A. Gates, Chicago, Ill., Medicine for the cure of scrofula and similar diseases, 31294.

Hygienic Manufacturing Co., Ashway, R. I., Certain named ladies' hygienic goods, 31289.

La Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, Anciennement Gilliard P. Monnet et Cartier, Lyons, France, Perfumes and devices for holding and atomizing perfumes, 31303.

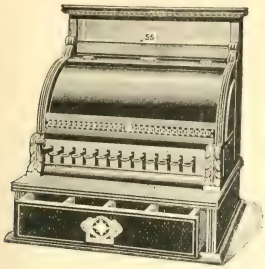
La Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, Anciennement Gilliard P. Monnet et Cartier, Lyons, France, Perfumes and devices for holding and atomizing per fumes, 31304.

Leffingwell Company, Chicago, Ill., Medicated pellets to operate upon the human liver, 31293.

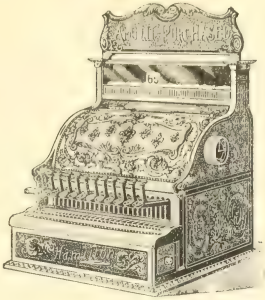
Willis B. O'Dell, Auburn, N.Y., Powder for cure of headache, 31291.

Sun Medical Co., Denver, Colo., Emulsion medicinal preparation, 31295.

Do not pay more than $100 for the best Key Total-Adder....



No. 17.—Price, $10 00.



No. 322.—Price, $65.00.

No. 301.—Price, $45.00. (Same as National 301½.)

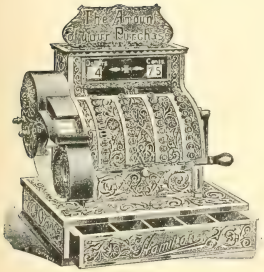
The Hamilton Cash Register

IS THE

National Cash Register

We guarantee to save you from $5.00 to $100.00 if you buy a HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Detail-Adders and Total-Adders of all kinds



No. 79.—Price, $200.00.

No. 2.—Price, $150.00.

259 to 265 James St. N., = = Hamilton, Ont.

Having all the advantages afforded by the largest Onyx Works in the world, we give our customers the very highest grade of Soda Fountains at lower prices than it is possible for other manufacturers to make. We will save you 20 to 50 per cent. on any style of apparatus you desire.

ONYX

Fountains

MARBLE

Trust Agents will tell you that our Fountains are no good. But we will give you the names of Druggists throughout the country who say our apparatus is the best they ever used. Which will you believe—the interested Trust Agent, or the disinterested Druggist? Why spend a dollar with the Soda Fountain Trust? It was organized to crush competition that it might bleed the Druggists of the country. There are a number of thoroughly responsible houses outside of the Trust, all making fine goods. Patronize any one of them in preference to the Trust. The talk of Trust Agents about the "quality" of Trust goods is bosh—rot—nothing more. They need some kind of an excuse for trying to get big prices—consequently they talk "quality." The Lautz Co., the largest Onyx firm in the world, is located in Buffalo. They build all of our apparatus. Ask Trust Agents if they ever heard of the Lautz Co.—whether the Lautz Co. does most of the fine work for the Trust houses.

Prices and Terms will always be made to suit. Apparatus sent on approval to responsible parties. Second-hand Fountains, all makes, very cheap. New Catalogue free by express to intending purchasers. Get our prices before placing your order with anyone. We will save you money—20 to 50 per cent.

W. J. McCAHILL & CO.

895 Main Street, = BUFFALO, N.Y.

Williams & Co., Linlithgo and Bath on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Liniment, 31298.

Asepta Chemical Co., New York, N.Y., Remedy for consumption, etc., 31182.

Otto A. Hensel, Pittsburg, Pa., Cure and preventive for venereal diseases, 31184.

Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen, Germany, Chemical compound used as an antiseptic, 31186.

Bernard E. McGale, Montreal, Canada, Medicinal preparations, 31185.

Olive E. Warner, New York, N. Y., Remedies for nervous, blood and stomach diseases, 31183.

Iman Wisse. Grand Rapids, Mich., Face and skin applications, 31188.

Wm. S. Burkhart, Cincinnati, Ohio, Vegetable blood purifier, 31225.

Chester, Kent & Co., Jersey City, N.J., and New York, N.Y., Proprietary remedies for external use and also for internal use as a tonic, 31226.

Cowart, Justice & Co., Phosphoria, Fla., Medical preparation, 31224.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa., Medicinal preparation, 31228.

John M. Rieseman, Franklin, Pa., Concentrated flavoring-syrup for soda-water, 31221.

Valley Drug Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Mixture of drugs for treatment of diseases of the lungs, throat, and air passages, 31227.

Gleanings.

SUPPOSITORY MOLDS OF CLAY OF PLASTER PARIS.

According to *Ph. Centralh.* the molds may be prepared by packing a plastic mass of clay or gypsum firmly and evenly into a small wooden box and then making openings of the size and form of the suppositories in different places with a wooden form. The molds may be used at once by lining the holes with a wax paper or tinfoil and filling in the partially cooled suppository mixture. They are equally suitable for menthol pencils and, when well dried out, for glycerin suppositories.—*Ph. Rundsch* (*Ph. Era*).

DECOLORIZING REDDENED CARBOLIC ACID.

Bull Phar. gives a process for accomplishing this which is said to be both cheap and effective: Prepare a saturated solution of stannous chloride. As a very small quantity is needed, a drachm of it will go a great way. Liquefy the carbolic acid with about five per cent. of water; add to each pound of acid about eight drops of the tin chloride solution, and allow it to stand in a warm place. If heated in a water-bath the process will be greatly hastened. Should the carbolic acid not become decolorized after thirty minutes' standing, add another drop or two of the tin salt solution. Too much salt turns the carbolic acid green, and if this happens all one has to do is to add more carbolic acid.

SALIFORMIN.

The compound to which this name has been given occurs as a white crystalline powder, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, and has an agreeable acid taste. From its solvent action on urates and uric acid, and its antiseptic properties, it is recommended for use in the treatment of various affections of the bladder and urinary passages, such as cystitis, with ammoniacal fermentation. It may with advantage replace urotropine. It is given in doses of one to two grammes daily, taken in one dose, dissolved in water.—*Nouveaux Remèdes.*

ALCOHOL AS A DISINFECTANT.

F. Epstein (Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.) found that absolute alcohol had no disinfecting action, but that its solutions were more or less active, according to the degree of concentration. Fifty per cent. solutions gave the best results when alcohol was used alone; the disinfecting action was diminished when more concentrated or more dilute solutions were employed. Antiseptics which, when dissolved in water, were more or less active, lost their disinfecting action entirely when dissolved in highly concentrated alcohol; but, on the other hand, solutions of corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, lysol, and thymol in 50 per cent. alcohol, exerted greater powers than aqueous solutions of the same degree of concentration.—*Era.*

HOLOCAINE, A NEW ANAESTHETIC.

This new basic compound is prepared etsynthically by a combination in molecular proportions of phenacetine and paraphenetidine, and bears the systematic name of para-dieth-oxy-ethenyl-diphenyl-amine. It occurs in fine crystals, with a melting point of 121 degrees C. The base is insoluble in water and forms difficultly soluble salts. The hydrochloride crystallizes in white needles, which are very soluble in hot water, but soluble only to the extent of 2.5 per cent. in cold water. The solution has a bitter taste, neutral reaction, and is not decomposed by boiling save when boiled for some time in glass vessels, when a cloudiness appears, which is probably due to the alkali dissolved out of the glass by the boiling water. The solution of the hydrochloride is very stable. A one per cent. solution has been used, and highly recommended in ophthalmology to produce local anaesthesia, which it does very satisfactorily. The salt, while decidedly anaesthetic, produces, according to Gutmann, marked toxic symptoms in guinea pigs, and, until further experiments have been made, he does not recommend its use for therapeutic purposes.—*Amer. Druggist.*

THE PREPARATION OF CODEINE.

A new patent for the manufacture of codeine has been taken out in Germany. 285 grammes of morphine, and 132 grammes of nitrosomethyl-urethane are dissolved in one kilo. of methyl alcohol. To this solution 50 grammes of caustic alkali in 800 grammes of alcohol are added. The alcohol is then distilled off, and the residue extracted with benzine. By evaporating the latter solvent, the codeine is deposited in crystals.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

LANOLIN POWDER.

A lanolin face powder may be prepared by proceeding as follows: Dissolve the lanolin in any of its ordinary solvents—ether, chloroform, acetone, alcohol or carbon bisulphide, and to the solution add the powder base (starch powder magnesium carbonate, zinc white, bismuth subnitrate, talc powder, etc.) and mix well. Then spread out the mixture on any convenient surface, and allow the solvent to evaporate spontaneously. The product by a little trituration can be reduced to an exceedingly fine powder, which can be mixed with other ingredients if desired. The powder can be perfumed by adding any of the attars, essential oils, or any other suitable perfume in the usual manner.—*Nat. Drug.*

PSILOTHINUM.

Psilothinum is a depilatory possessing the consistency of a cerate, and is applied with a hot, flat piece of metal and then allowed to cool, after which it is removed with the superfluous hair adhering. The remedy consists of a mixture of forty per cent. of elimi-balsam, ten per cent. of benzoin, eight per cent. of rosin, ten per cent. of yellow wax, and thirty per cent. of diachylon-plaster.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, N. Y.

One of the most astonishing things in business is the fact that each of three or four competitors actually and honestly believes that he can do better for his customers than any of the others. Generally each one of the four believes that all the others lie in their advertisements. Each one believes that he is the only one who does business honestly and reliably in all cases.

* * *

The other day a man came to me, and in the course of our talk said that the competition where he lived was very mean—that competitors advertised things that they couldn't supply and yet they did business by doing so. He said that he knew the other people didn't have as good goods as he had, and that at the prices they advertised they absolutely couldn't give the things they offered. He said he gave better value for the money than anyone else in town—very much better. He said: "We are satisfied that nobody can touch us on that point." I said: "How do you know?" It then transpired that he had no positive knowledge on the subject, and that, as a matter of fact, he was talking through his clothes. He was so enthusiastic about his own goods and his own store that he believed nobody could possibly have anything that would come any place near it. He knew absolutely nothing about his competitors. When his competitors advertised a certain article at a certain price that seemed unreasonable to him, he simply set them down as liars and didn't bother himself any further.

* * *

I convinced this man that it would be a pretty good idea to find out what was actually being offered before he condemned his competitors. That it would be a good idea for him to find out whether they were really telling lies or not. It would be a good idea for him to find out whether his competitors were buying closer than he did. He had a number of the advertised articles purchased and brought to his store, and as he told me afterwards he was simply amazed. He found that the stuff was just exactly what the advertiser said it was. He couldn't understand how it was possible for them to sell such goods at such prices. He had been going on for years believing his competitors were liars and cheats. He found out all at once with a good hard jolt that they probably had been telling the truth all the time. It is to be supposed that the competitors of this man were equally incredulous about some statements that he made in his advertising.

* * *

It is really astonishing how ready most business men are to believe that their competitors are thieves and skalawags, and that they themselves are the only really Simon-pure, genuine, truthful, honest men in their community.

* * *

I believe that four out of five of the retailers in Philadelphia imagine that the Wanamaker ads. are fabrications from start to finish. They do not go or send to the store to find out what is going on. They simply sit back in their ignorance and say that Wanamaker is a liar, and that he is deceiving the people, and that "It is wonderful what fools women will be." They say that Philadelphia women believe everything that is printed in the Wanamaker ads., and that Wanamaker can make them believe the most preposterous things. Now, I believe that John Wanamaker is too good a business man to permit very many lies to creep into his advertisements. The avidity with which buyers respond to his advertisements shows conclusively that his announcements are truthful, and that the goods described can be obtained in his store at the prices given. In no other way can confidence be secured.

* * *

Even in small establishments I believe it is a good idea to have a little printed booklet containing rules and suggestions for employees. I believe something of this sort is a first-rate thing. The better employees understand the ideas of their employer the better they will do their work. The more they know of the organization of the business and the objects sought by it, the more interest they will take in it. Even the least important employee of a retail store ought to be kept posted as to the advertising that is being done, and the various happenings in all parts of the store. This diffusion of knowledge in the store itself is as much a part of the advertising as the publication of store news in newspapers.

One of the hardest things in advertising is to know what not to do.

* * *

Tell a good, plain, unvarnished tale. Offer bargains, and give good, sensible reasons why you offer them. Show people how much more the articles would have cost them a few weeks ago, and how much they will cost them a few months hence. Give a description of the goods—and tell the price people paid for them last week and that which you will sell them at for the balance of this week. Then you will be doing good advertising.

* * *

I believe that an advertiser ought to blow his own horn, if telling the truth about his business constitutes the blowing of trumpets. He ought to make it perfectly plain what he proposes to do for people, and at the same time insist upon his ability to perform what he promises. It is absolutely impossible to make things too plain in advertising. It is perfectly astonishing how many plain English statements are misunderstood and misinterpreted.

Catarrh.

In an article on this subject, Dr. J. E. Bacon, of Buffalo, writes with reference to the treatment of lupus within the nose.

Local applications to the ulcerated spots, after cleansing, of resorcin, twenty per cent., iodoform in powder, Aristol in powder and ointment, carbolic acid pure, and chromic acid five per cent. solution, have all been extensively used and have given some good results. The writer prefers to touch the nodules and the edges of the ulcerated spots with the galvano cautery, as rapidly as the patient can stand it, and use an after-dressing of ten per cent. Aristol or iodol ointment.

In the acute form of glanders, he advises for the local treatment thorough and oft repeated irrigations of the nasal chambers with a warm saturated solution of boric acid and the dusting of all the parts with powdered iodoform and boric acid equal parts, or with Aristol.—*Alkaloidal Clinic*, November, '97.

Insoluble Glue.—To render liquid glue insoluble add to it about one fiftieth of its weight of formalin, stir well, and then expose to strong sunlight for about ten minutes. The action of the light on glue or gelatin so treated is to render it insoluble.

THE

ALE AND PORTER

OF

John Labatt, London, Ont.

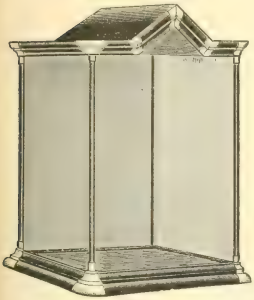
RECEIVED

MEDALS and HIGHEST POINTS

Awarded on this continent at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893

MONTREAL—P. L. N. Beaudry, 127 DeLorimier Avenue.

TORONTO J. Good & Co., Yonge Street.
ST. JOHN, N.B.—F. Smith, 24 Water Street.



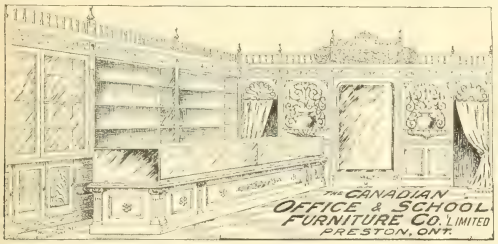
All Sizes and Styles

MANUFACTURED BY

THE COBBAN MFG. CO.

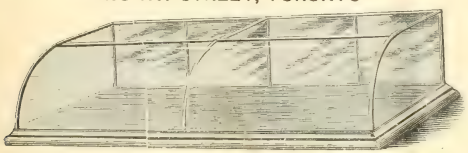
LIMITED

Lake and Lorne Streets, TORONTO.



DOMINION SHOW CASE CO'Y

173 BAY STREET, TORONTO



MANUFACTURERS OF
SHOW CASES, WALL CASES, JEWELERS', CONFECTIONERS', AND DRUGGISTS' FITTINGS
GRILL WORK, FANCY CABINET WORK, BRITISH PLATE MIRRORS, BENT AND BEVELLED GLASS

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co
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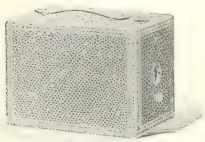

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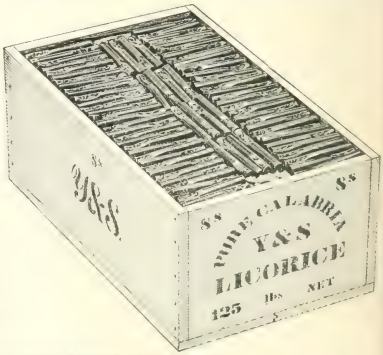

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Photographic Notes

GLYCERIN GELATIN AS PASTE.—An excellent paste for mounting photographs and similar uses is prepared by the following formula :

Gelatin	16 parts
Glycerin	1 part
Methyl alcohol	12 parts
Water	12 parts

The gelatin is first softened in the water, then dissolved by means of a moderate heat. The glycerin is then well mixed in and the whole poured in a thin stream into the alcohol. (Ztsch. f. Ph.)

ORTOL DEVELOPER.—According to Vogel and Hannecke, ortol developer is a combination of two molecules methyl-ortho-amidophenol with one molecule hydroquinone. This acts more quickly than pyrogallol, does not color the plate yellow, and produces as good a negative. By a small addition of potassium bromide the desired development of a well covered negative is obtained. A comparison of a reducing strength of ortol and pyrogallol shows that the developing strength of ortol is as 10 : 8. Ortol as a developer is very economical, and is not quickly exhausted. In the production of bromo silver paper prints it is said to give excellent results.—*Chem. Zeit.*

TO TRANSFER GELATINO-CHLORIDE PRINTS. (From the *Revue Suisse.*)—It is very easy to transfer gelatino chloride prints from their own paper support on to opal, glass, metal, porcelain, glass screens, etc., and this is an excellent way of making lantern slides. For the last purpose it is necessary to print and tone somewhat more deeply than usual. For transfer to opaque substances, a print from a reversed negative must be used, unless there is no necessity to keep to the right and left of the original subject. The print obtained, toned and fixed in the usual way—care being taken to use no alum—is first soaked in cold water and then applied, face down, to the surface with which it is required to make contact. It is important that the surface should be clean and perfectly free from grease. Good contact is secured by squeegeeing the print, which is then left to dry. After drying, hot water is run over the back of the print until the paper commences to peel off. A corner is then taken between the fingers, and the removal of the paper is effected carefully. The surface of the gelatine is sponged with a pad of cotton wool dipped in hot water, and the transfer is allowed to dry in a place free from dust. The temperature of the water should be about 160° Fahrenheit. When dry, it is advisable to protect the film from dust or injury by a coating of copal varnish.—*F. K. in The Photogram.*

AN EXCHANGE SAYS : "One way to utilize old spoiled negatives is to wash the emulsion off with hot water, dry and polish and squeegee an aristo print of the same size on the glass, face down. On the back of the print lay a piece of clean, stiff cardboard the size of the glass and then bind them altogether with binding strips such as are used for lantern slides. If desired, a wire or wooden leg can be glued on the back so that the picture may be stood up. The transparence in the shadows is greatly enhanced by the glass, and these pictures look quite nicely.

PLATINOTYPE PAPER.—The paper may be prepared by immersion in the following solution :—Iron and ammonium oxalate 20 grammes ; water, 100 grammes ; solution of potassium chloroplatinite (2 per cent.), 5 C.c. After drying, the paper is ready for exposure. The developer for this paper is composed of water, 250 grammes ; silver nitrate, 1 gramme ; citric acid, 1 gramme ; oxalic acid, 1 gramme ; ammonio citrate of iron, 2.5 grammes ; solution of potassium bichromate, 10 drops. After washing, the image is fixed in the following bath :—Water, 200 C.c ; solution of ammonia, 4 grammes ; sodium citrate 4 grammes. A toning solution may be used composed of (*a*) uranium nitrate, 1 gramme ; water, 100. (*b*) Potassium ferricyanide, 1 gramme ; water, 100 grammes. When required for use, 50 C.c. of (*a*) and 20 C.c. of (*b*) are mixed and 50 C.c. of acetic acid added. Kuhn obtains brown tones by substituting the palladium salt for platinum and intermediate effects by mixtures of the two metals. Another toning effect is produced, according to Pockham, by allowing the prints to remain in a bath obtained by adding to a litre of water 4 C.c. of a 1 in 20 solution of catechu. After three or four minutes' immersion the liquid is decanted and the print treated with 28 C.c. of alcohol.—*Moniteur Scient., after Dingler's Journ.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC VARNISHES.—Special qualifications are required in a varnish for photographic negatives. It must, of course, be colorless, hard, and impermeable, but yet elastic and powerfully adhesive. If it is deficient in hardness it will become damaged by the printing of positives from it, and if it is not sufficiently elastic it is sure to develop cracks, when, of course, the negative will be spoiled. Yet another condition must be fulfilled by a good photographic varnish : it must, while possessing the necessary hardness, elasticity, and adhesiveness, permit at the same time of the plate being retouched after being varnished.

We have collected the following recipes from a variety of standard sources, and beg to lay them before our readers. All the proportions are strictly by weight, whether of liquids or of solids :

1. Sandarach ..... 16 parts.
Oil of lavender ..... 12 "
Chloroform ..... 2 "
Rectified spirits of wine .. 80 "

Filter from any insoluble matter.

2. Leave shellac in a concentrated solution of carbonate of ammonia, then drain off the ammonia salt, and replace it by pure water (shellac, 1 part ; water 8 parts.) The shellac will then dissolve.

3. Shellac ..... 2 parts.
Sandarach ..... 12 "
Mastic ..... 12 "
Ether ..... 150 "

After the solution is complete add nine parts of benzole.

4. Digest two parts of dammar with nine parts of acetone in a well-corked bottle in a warm place for a fortnight, shaking occasionally. Then decant from the insoluble residue. Several coats of this varnish will be required. This varnish also answers well for paper.

5. Gum lac ..... 75 parts.
Sandarach ..... 10 "
95 per cent. spirits of wine. 915 "

6. Amber ..... 2 parts.
Copal ..... 2 "
Benzole ..... 4 "
Rectified spirits of wine ... 30 "

7. Amber ..... 4 parts.
Copal ..... 4 "
Mastic ..... 2 "
Petroleum ether ..... 20 "
Rectified spirits of wine ... 40 "

8. Sandarach ..... 40 parts.
Turpentine ..... 4 "
Oil of lavender ..... 5 "
Ether ..... 5 "
Absolute alcohol ..... 100 "

9. Mastic ..... 2 parts.
Turpentine ..... 2 "
Bleached shellac ..... 10 "
Rectified spirits of wine ... 60 "

It need hardly be said that it is of the highest importance that the ingredients should be as pure as it is possible to obtain them.—*Oils, Colors, and Dry Saltories.*

Optical Department

Under charge of W. E. Hay, M.D., Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{15}$ with 1.50 $\frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{15}$ with 1.50 $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

A.C.D.—I fitted a pair of bifocals to a hyperopic presbyope, the upper and lower pair worn separately for a few days in eye glass frames, proving entirely satisfactory, but when put up as bifocal the patient could not tolerate them. What can you suggest as the cause of the difficulty?

Ans.—The points to remember in fitting bifocals is to have the pupillary distances correct, the lower pair being about one quarter of an inch narrower than the upper for the evident reason that the eyes converge about that much more in near vision than in distant vision, and the visual axes should look through the optical centre of the glasses always. Another important factor to success is to have the lower segment as small as possible. They are usually altogether too large, and thus diminish the field of vision. Bifocals, when satisfactory, are a great comfort to the wearer, and in most cases they can be made perfect by attention and care to details, in fact, it is the nice adjustment of the frames which tells in these cases. It is hardly necessary to add that spectacle frames (not eye-glass) should always be used to maintain the position desired once it is obtained. Many cases of asthenopia in hyperopic presbyopes does not disappear although they have proper correction for both distant and near—the reason usually being due to the fact that half the time, or perhaps more, the distant glasses are neglected and forgotten, hence eye strain is more or less continued; with bifocals this is overcome, as they are worn constantly once they are comfortable. It is necessary in ordering bifocals to give very accurate measurements of the frame to the manufacturer, because they are simply mechanics and know little about optics practically, and simply make the glasses to order; the same as a tailoress would make a coat from the measurements of the tailor, not knowing or realizing the why or wherefore of this or that, and if you neglect to specify that you want the P D of the glasses different, it will be your own fault if the upper and lower pair have the same P D. Many a manufacturing optician has made thousands of bifocals and yet never fitted one to the face. How can they then know what you want unless you say so?

R.A.J.—Where a lady customer has a flat nose and long eye lashes, yet insists upon having eye glasses instead of spectacles is there any way to do this without the eye lashes rubbing against the glasses.

Ans.—R.A.J. did not receive his optical education at the Optical Institute of Canada, or he would know how to overcome this difficulty, as frame adjustment and face measurements are there taught thoroughly, so that any one who has any nose at all can obtain eye glasses if he prefer them. Eye glasses with off set guards can be set as far forward as desired simply by regulating the length of the off set. For eye glasses to obtain sufficient grip of the nose to hold them securely, most opticians imagine the spring at the top must do the work. This is a mistake. The all important thing is to have the off sets equally touch the nose in all parts so that no part acts as a fulcrum, and then very little tension in the upper spring does the rest—equal pressure is more important than great pressure.

Water Soluble Petroleum.—What is termed a "water-soluble petroleum oil" has been placed upon the market. It is stated to be petroleum containing a small proportion of ammonium oleate, which causes an emulsion to form with water.

Drying Agent.—A mixture of dried chlorid of calcium and quicklime is recommended as being superior to either alone as a drying agent in desiccators, etc.

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The Soap is simply dissolved in hot water, the article dipped into the same, and at one operation the necessary cleansing and dyeing are completed.

Instead of hands rendered unsightly for days they need not be stained at all if rinsed promptly with cold water.

The Maypole Co. have enlarged their Factory four times already, and are now working with a million dollar capital, and not only selling millions of packages in Great Britain, but exporting great quantities to the Continent, Australia, the United States, etc.

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A perfect substitute for mouth and teeth washes and gargles. Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles take special effect where swallowing is difficult in inflammation of the throat and tonsils, catarrh of the gums, periostitis dentalis, stomatitis mercurialis, salivation, angina, and thrush.

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Take 2–4 Perles, let them dissolve slowly in the mouth, and then swallow. Being packed in small and handy tins, Radlauer's Antiseptic Perles can always be carried in the pocket.

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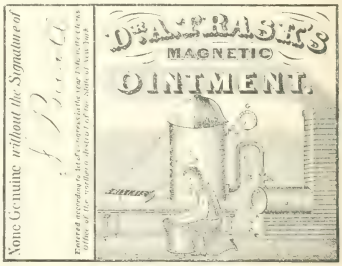
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The Science of Optics.

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Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1902 by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Myopia.

The chances of a successful issue to an attempt to cure divergent strabismus by lengthening the reading distance depends on the visual acuity possessed by the deviating eye after correction by the Cc. lens. If the sight is equal to that of the other eye, the probabilities are good. They are also, if the sight be not very much more defective in the one eye than in the other, but the case must be watched and constantly retested every two or three months, as whether the visual lines will obtain and retain parallelism depends on the deviating eye receiving just the correction that will cause sufficient stimulus to the retina. The deviating eye should be exercised by itself at reading fine print as far away as possible every day for a few minutes so as to practise the retinal perceptive faculty.

If the eyes cannot converge to 16 in. with the aid of Cc. lenses only, they might be helped temporarily by weak prisms, bases inwards, combined with the Cc. spherical power. Divergent strabismus can be cured at a much later age than convergent strabismus, because, firstly, it starts later in life; secondly, the deviating eye being turned outwards receives some stimulus from light and so does not so soon become amblyopic as in convergent strabismus; and thirdly, because the internal rectus is anatomically of greater power than the external.

The use of Cc. glasses in M by inducing Ac. and removing the necessity for extreme Con. cure a tendency to squint, prevent a squint or cure a squint as the case may be.

If the squint be of long standing, the deviating eye becomes amblyopic and is useless for vision. More will be said on this subject under "Strabismus."

Many authorities, especially in France and Germany, are adverse to allowing the employment of Ac. in M on the ground that it tends to increase the defect, and they therefore select the distance glasses and then reduce them 3 D for reading at 13 in. for close work, while in M of less than 3 or 3.50 D they are not allowed to be used at all for close work.

In Germany it is not uncommon in high degrees of M to prescribe either no Cc. power or very little for close work, and allow reading to be done at a very near point with the aid of prisms bases in.

That ciliary exertion has any tendency to increase the M when it is employed in a normal manner without undue Con. is very doubtful, and the exertion of Ac. in M is rather to be recommended as it restores the natural harmonious action that should exist between it and Con. It makes the eyes as nearly normal as is possible because owing to its use being permitted the same glasses can be worn constantly. It saves the myope from passing his whole life, either not seeing distant objects properly, or else under the very uncomfortable necessity of constantly changing the two pair of lenses, he must be armed with, as he turns from viewing a distant object to see a near one or *vice-versa*; for the eyes cannot possibly read with the distance glasses if the accommodative power be lost and of course cannot see distant objects with glasses that are adapted for seeing only so far away as, say 13 inches. It is almost a cruelty to condemn a young person to such a fate for his whole life, if it can be possibly avoided.

Accommodative activity certainly leaves the eyes in a better condition for the advent of presbyopia. The accommodative power becomes lost in the course of time anyhow, but that is no reason why the optician should hasten its loss by not allowing it to be used during youth and middle age. On these grounds it is right in M of high and medium degree to give one pair of lenses only, to be worn constantly, these lenses to be such as are best adapted for close work as previously explained, and if they are also those, that make vision nearly normal for distance, they should serve until presbyopia sets in, but if they are not the same as give fair distant vision, their strength should be gradually increased, as the ciliary, though being actively employed, gains tone and power until the reading glasses are also those that give fair distant V.

The necessities of the client might demand lenses that give sharp distant V which lenses are not the same as are required for close work. These can be given for occasional use, but for constant wear, the glasses must be those that are adapted for reading except in cases of very low degrees of M (under 2.50 D), where generally, but not always, none are required for close work.

In M of low degree, it is proper to test the motor muscles and if there be any esophoria, it is better not to give glasses for close work, either at all or only of sufficient strength to remove the reading point to thirteen inches, as they induce Ac. and therefore more Con., and so throw a greater strain on the weak external recti.

If there be any exophoria, glasses should be given for close work, as near to the strength of the distance glasses as is possible, for they induce Ac., render Con. more easy and so relieve the weak internal recti. It might be laid down as a rule, that where Con. is difficult as in exophoria, the act of accommodating when Cc. glasses are worn, renders the convergence function more easy, and the eyes, generally, more comfortable. On the other hand where Con. is easy, as in esophoria the use of Cc. glasses by inducing Ac. tends to cause too much Con. and in order to prevent diplopia more strain is placed on the weak external recti, with the result that the eyes are less comfortable.

Of course esophoric M is the exception, as usually the internal recti are weak in this error of refraction. This rule will apply not only to M of low degree, but also to all cases to a certain extent.

When presbyopia first comes to a myope, there is no improvement in sight. The PP recedes but the PR remains the same, so that the range of his accommodation is shortened at the near end but is not lengthened at the far end. If accommodation had been previously somewhat exerted in distant vision causing thereby a very low degree of M, say $\frac{1}{2}$D, it may now disappear as Ac. is entirely relaxed.

BREAD CRUST.—The crust of bread has been supposed to be richer in nutritive constituents than the crumb, but Balland finds that it does not contain any more nitrogenous and mineral matter if brought to the same condition of dryness.

PRODUCTION OF PURE OXYGEN.—Pure oxygen can be readily prepared for medicinal use by adding a solution of hydrogen peroxid to a small quantity of solution of ammonio-sulfate of copper. Pure oxygen is evolved, and the latter solution remains almost unaffected and can be used continually.

Insecticide Formulæ.

We have been requested to publish the formulæ for spraying solutions, etc., as suggested by the Department of Agriculture for Ontario. Druggists will find it of decided advantage to keep this before them, that they may be able to supply any information their customers desire.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper Sulphate	4 lbs.
Quick lime	4 lbs.
Paris Green (for leaf-eating insects)	4 oz.
Water to make	40 gals.

Dissolve the copper sulphate (bluestone) by suspending it in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or more gallons of water. Slake the lime in another vessel. If the lime, when slaked is lumpy or granular, it should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. Pour the copper sulphate solution in a barrel, or it may be dissolved in this in the first place, half fill the barrel with water, add the slaked lime, fill the barrel with water and stir thoroughly. It is then ready for use.

Copper Sulphate Solution.

Copper Sulphate (bluestone)	1 lb.
Water	25 gals.

As soon as dissolved it is ready for use. *For use before the buds open only.*

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.

Copper Carbonate	5 oz.
Ammonia	2 qts.
Water to make	10 gals.

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia. The ammonia and concentrated solution should be kept in glass or stone jars tightly corked. It is ready for use as soon as diluted with the 50 gallons of water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit.

Corrosive Sublimate.

For potato scab soak the tubers for 1½ hours in a solution of 2 ozs. in 16 gals. of water. When dry cut up for planting.

Corrosive Sublimate is a fatal poison to take internally. It also corrodes metals. The solution should therefore be made in wooden vessels. All treated seeds should be planted, and any solution left over should be poured into a hole in the ground.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Dissolve the soap in water by boiling; take from fire, and, while hot, turn in kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. To be diluted before using with eight parts of water.

For bark lice and other sucking insects.

Paris Green.

Paris Green	1 lb.
Lime (fresh)	1 lb.
Water	200 gals.

For dry application.—1 lb. Paris Green with 50 lbs. land plaster, slaked lime or any other perfectly dry powder.

For insects which eat foliage.

Hellebore.

White Hellebore	1 oz.
Water	2 gals.

Or to be dusted undiluted over attacked plants.

Pyrethrum (or Insect Powder.)

Pyrethrum, Powder	1 oz.
Water	3 gals.

For dry application.—Mix thoroughly 1 part by weight of Insect Powder with 4 of cheap flour, and keep in a close vessel for 24 hours befere dusting over plants attacked.

NOTES.

1. When there is danger of disfiguring fruit with the Bordeaux mixture use the ammoniacal copper carbonate solution.

2. Experience in spraying during the past two years indicates that it is best to use the combined insecticide and fungicide, commencing as soon as the buds begin to swell, again when the leaves appear, and continue it at intervals of 10 to 15 days, until the trees have been sprayed 3 to 5 times, which will depend upon the weather. In the case of a rainy season, it may be necessary to spray at least five times, while if dry, and the mixtures have been allowed to remain on the foliage, then three or four times may be sufficient.

In no case spray while the trees are in bloom, but immediately after. It is contrary to law.

3. The combined insecticide and fungicide, containing Paris green and Bordeaux mixture, is to be used for insects that chew, and injurious fungi, but kerosene emulsion alone for those insects that suck the juices of plants, such as aphis, thrip, red spider, oyster shell bark louse, etc.

4. A stock solution for the preparation of Bordeaux mixture may be prepared as follows: Dissolve 25 pounds of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water. One gallon of this contains one pound of the copper sulphate. In another barrel slake 25 pounds of good lime, and add 12½ gallons of water. One gallon of this contains two pounds of lime. To make the mixture, take four gallons of the copper sulphate solution and two of the lime. Now fill up the amount to 40 gallons with water.

5. Prepare the mixtures well, apply them at the proper time, and be as thorough as possible in the work.

TO PREPARE RESORCIN PASTES.

Given the task of preparing a homogeneous paste carrying a certain proportion of resorcin—say a zinc carbonate and starch paste—to which it is desired to add 5 per cent. of resorcin, what is the best method to pursue? You will find that you will not succeed if you powder the resorcin dry, by itself, in a mortar; nor can you obtain the result by dissolving the resorcin in water. Schmatola (*Pharm. Zeit.*) says that beautiful results are obtained by rubbing the resorcin with a little ether, until dry. By this means you get a powder that works up homogeneously in any proportion.—*Nat. Druggist.*

The class which has just closed at the Optical Institute of Canada was one of the best and largest in its history, and immediately after its closing Dr. Hamill gave a three days' instruction in advanced work to the graduates of the institution—over thirty from all parts of Canada attending. The success of these advanced talks and enthusiasm of the attendants were so pronounced that the doctor promises one more sometime during the year.

NITRIC ACID ON SAWDUST.—Strong nitric acid has set pine and sawdust afire in three minutes by simply saturating the sawdust with it. Hence, when nitric acid is spilled upon the woodwork there is danger of fire, and the acid should be neutralized immediately with ammonia.

IMMUNITY FROM SNAKE POISON. In order to confer immunity against the bites of serpents in certain portions of Africa, the patient is inoculated with the poison of the alcatifa, a venomous serpent of east Africa. After the operation the person takes an oath never to kill a venomous serpent.

"A HARD CASE"

may have its uses. For instance

A SPECTACLE CASE

We manufacture spectacle cases in every known style, and importing our skins can save you on these, as on other goods, the middleman's profits. **FINE DIE WORK. SPECIAL DESIGNS.**

COHEN BROS., TORONTO

The only Spectacle and Eyeglass Manufacturers in the Dominion

FLUID CASCARA AROMATIC

(SCOTT & McMILLAN)

NOW

The....

HOLGATE FIELDING CO., LIMITED

The attention of the trade is called to the fact that the S. & M. pharmaceutical specialties are now carried in stock by all wholesalers.

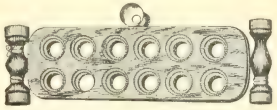
Particular attention is called to the above, which is now being detailed.

Always carry it in stock

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

The Holgate, Fielding Co., Limited

25 Melinda St., TORONTO



IMPERIAL WAFER MACHINE

Made of Hardwood, with Wooden Cappers and Fillers

Does all the work of the more expensive machines, and at a minimum of cost

Only $1.00

☞ This Machine makes three sizes of Wafers. It will cost only 60 cents a dozen to make your own Headache Cure. Does it pay?

DIRECTIONS.—Place one dozen wafers in the machine, fill the Wafer with the powder through the powder filler; take the capper and wet one end, pick up the Wafer with the front finger and thumb; take the Wafer off and place it on top of the Wafer in the machine, press it together with the dry end of the capper.

We can also supply the Wafers or Cachets at lowest figures

FOR SALE BY

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada,

TORONTO

A Good Deal of Noise for Ten Cents

I have a couple of large mailing cards, nine inches by eleven inches.

They go through the mails with a one-cent stamp on the address side.

They are printed in three colors.

For identification in this office they are called:

"The Tiger Card."

"The Elephant Card."

They are the noisiest things that ever went through the mails.

If you send for them you can hear them coming when they start.

If you want to hear them you will have to drop ten cents in the slot—send five two-cent stamps.

The cards are to be used to drum up business—have been used successfully. Sold to only one firm in each town.

If you buy enough of them you can pre-empt a county, or a state, or an entire line of business in the whole country

They cost $20 for 1,000, $65 for 5,000, $15 for 500.

Charles Austin Bates

Vanderbilt Building, NEW YORK

Formulary

FRAGRANT CREAM.

Quince seed (gro.)	3 drs.
Boric acid	10 grs.
Glycerine	4 ozs.
Alcohol	6 ozs.
Carbolic acid	20 dps.
Cologne	4 ozs.
Oil of lavender	40 dps.
Glycerite of starch	4 ozs.
Water, q. s. to make 2 pints.	

Dissolve the boric acid in a pint of water, in which macerate the quince seed for several hours, strain through cloth by pressure, add the glycerine, carbolic acid and glycerite of starch, and mix very thoroughly; add the cologne and oil of lavender to the alcohol and thoroughly mix with the others.

GLYCERIN CREAM.

Corn starch	6 dr.
Boric acid	2 dr.
Liquefied carbolic acid	30 dps
Glycerine	6 fl. oz.
Water	14 fl. oz.
Perfume	to suit.

Boil the starch with the water until a perfect paste is obtained. Dissolve the boric and carbolic acids in the glycerine, and incorporate with the paste; then add the perfume.

WITCH-JELLY.

Distilled witch-hazel	10 ozs.
Glycerine of borax	8 "
French rose-water	4 "
Orange-flower water	3½ "
Finest gelatine	½ "

Make into a jelly. This preparation to be put up in flexible metallic tubes.

WITCH FRECKLE LOTION.

Distilled witch-hazel	16 ozs.
Eau de cologne	8 "
Glycerine	3½ "
French rose-water	3 "
Chloride of ammonium	1 "
Corrosive sublimate	¼ "

Mix and filter.

To be applied night and morning with a soft sponge, allowing it to dry on the skin.

PASTE FOR LABELS.

According to a German photographic journal, the following formula yields a paste which will serve equally well to affix labels to glass, porcelain or metal.

Acacia	4 drs.
Tragacanth, powdered	2 drs.
Glycerine	1½ f. drs.
Thymol	5 grs.
Alcohol	1 dr.
Water, sufficient to make	4 ozs.

Dissolve the acacia in half an ounce of water; rub up the tragacanth with one ounce of water, mix the two and strain through a cloth. Then add the glycerine and the thymol, first dissolving the latter in the alcohol.

EMPLASTRUM MERCURIALE (German Pharmacopœia.)

Mercury	4 drachms.
Turpentine, common	2 drachms.
Yellow wax	3 drachms.
Lead plaster	1½ ounces.

M. Make a plaster.

SWEATING OF THE FEET.

Unna's ichthyol ointment is said (*Gaz. Heb. de Med. et Chir*) to be an excellent topical application. Its formula is:

Ichthyol	25 parts.
Water	15 parts.
Lanoline	25 parts.

M.

FROST-BITE.

A writer in *The Homœopathic Review* states that campho-phenique and vaseline, in equal parts, is the most efficient and reliable remedy in frost-bite and chilblain that he has ever tried. Another excellent remedy is a mixture of:

Cajuput oil	8 parts.
Clove oil	4 parts.
Opodeldoc	50 parts.

LANOLIN PREPARATIONS.

Lanolin cream is best prepared by melting lanolin at a moderate warmth, mixing it with about twenty-five per cent. of Provence olive oil, vaseline oil, or lard, and perfume, and packing into bottles or boxes. About quarter of an ounce of perfume (equal parts of bergamot oil and geranium oil will suffice for one pound of the cream). Another formula consists of 1280 parts of pure lanolin, 270 parts of distilled water, 10 parts of borax, 350 parts of vaseline oil, 90 parts of ceresine, and about 10 parts of perfume. A third runs as follows: Lanolin, 250 parts; liquid paraffin, 60 parts, and distilled water, 30 parts—worked up to a homogeneous mass, and perfumed. A fourth recipe is: 850 parts of fatty oil of almonds, 125 parts of spermaceti, 125 parts of white wax, 370 parts of lanolin; are melted together, 9 parts of borax, dissolved in 600 parts of rose-water, being stirred into the semi-cold mass.

LANOLIN LIPSALVE.—White wax, 1 part; spermaceti, 1¼ parts; fatty almond oil, 5 parts; lanolin, 1 part, melted together, colored with alkannin, and scented with geranium oil. —*Seifenfabrikant.*

VIOLET INK.

Tannic acid	1 ounce.
Pyrogallic acid	½ dram.
Lactate of iron	1 ounce.
Sulphate of iron	1 ounce.
Tyoktannan	½ dram.
Tartaric acid	1 ounce.
Warm water	6 pints.

Shake well to dissolve. Set aside for a few days, shaking occasionally. Strain through cotton wool, and add 1½ ounces of fresh mucilage. This ink writes a deep black, and gives good copies, it is said.—*Ch. and Dr.*

SHAMPOO MIXTURES.

Many of these, known by the name of "egg shampoo," do not contain any egg, but are merely a perfumed soft-soap.

Castile soap, white	4 oz.
Curd soap, powder	2 oz.
Potassium carbonate	1 oz.
Honey	1 oz.

Make a homogeneous paste by heating with sufficient quantity of water.

Ammonia water	3 drs.
Cologne water	3 drs.
Alcohol	5 oz.
Water	5 oz.
Whites of eggs, as many as desired.	

The whites of eggs (about two) are thoroughly beaten up previous to being mixed with the water and water of ammonia, the remaining ingredients are added in their order, and the whole stirred briskly.

White Cas. soap, in shavings	2 oz.
Ammonia water	2 oz.
Bay rum or Cologne water	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Water	12 oz.

Dissolve the soap in the water by means of heat; when nearly cold, stir in the other ingredients.

Borax	2 ozs.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Rum	10 ozs.
Bay rum	10 ozs.
Whites of eggs	2

Incorporate the borax in fine powder with the glycerin and add the bay rum and rum gradually and with constant stirring of the mixture. The previously well-beaten white of an egg is added lastly, and the whole stirred thoroughly until an even mixture results.

Castile soap, white	4 ozs.
Potassium carbonate	1 oz.
Water	6 ozs.
Glycerin	2 ozs.
Oil of lavender flowers	5 dps.
Oil of bergamot	10 dps.

To the water, add the soap in shavings, and the potassium carbonate, and heat on a water-bath until thoroughly softened; add the glycerin and oils. If necessary to reduce to proper consistency, more water may be added.—*Standard Formulary.*

All Wide-Awake Druggists Handle

Dr. Jim 5c. **Little Governor** 5c.

For Sale by all Jobbers and **Cecil Rhodes** 10c. Cigars as Leaders

By far the best advertised brands at present before the public

The Canadian Cigar Co., MANUFACTURERS **Toronto, Ont.**

Amongst Our Advertisers

WE ask the careful attention of our readers to the advertising pages of this month's issue. The increasing demand on our space shows the appreciation of advertisers, and there is no doubt that a diligent perusal will show our readers that there is money for them in the lines offered. Some of the new advertisers are noticed below.

Maypole Soap.

This article is manufactured in a large variety of colors, and is specially adapted for "home dyeing," being equally suitable for cotton, woolen, silk, satin, or cloth mixtures. It has a remarkably good sale in England, and is thoroughly advertised. Druggists will be furnished with handsome advertising matter and full particulars on application to the sole consigners, Arthur P. Tippet & Co., Montreal.

Safety Fly Poison Plate.

We have been shown a sample of the new "Safety Fly Poison Plate" which has just been placed in the market by the J. Hungerford Smith Co., who have opened their laboratory and warerooms at No. 21 Alice St., Toronto. This plate does away with all danger of poisoning children on account of its peculiar construction, the poisonous solution passing through specially designed openings when the plate is tipped, thus preventing any one from drinking it. The poisoned paper is fastened on the bottom of the plate, being attached by a strong adhesive to the pulp-like substance of which the plate is formed.

The article is a most convenient one, and should become a ready seller. Read this firm's announcement on page 57.

Johann Faber's "4334" Sphinx pencil, with rubber tip, at $1 80 per gross is the best selling pencil on the market.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, carry this pencil, and by ordering large quantities (ahead of all apparent requirements), are at all times able to supply the demand.

New and Desirable Lines.

We call our readers' attention on page 52B to the old reliable Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper, which, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, is still to the fore. The Lyman Brothers & Co. with their usual enterprise have got out a counter package for this season's trade that is an ornament to any drug store. The 10c. packages are put up three dozen in a box and 5c. packages six dozen in a box; and the prices are so interesting that the great majority of the retail druggists will have a desire to handle no other but Lyman's.

We also notice Lyman Brothers & Co. are headquarters in Canada for Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion and their other preparations, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dr. Austin Albro's Heart Tablets. They have also introduced a line of tea in lead packets that should interest the retail trade.

Fly Felts.

Powell & Davis' 1898 special offer, which appears on page 50B, will interest druggists generally. This special offer is the best one they have yet issued, and druggists will do well to secure it in good time. Davis' Fly Felts are very popular, every package guaranteed, and are well known in every part of the Dominion. Read their advertisement.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. *Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to forward replies.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED POSITION BY A LADY DRUGGIST, having six years experience as dispenser and general clerk. Good references given. Address M. Gibson, Box 23, Belleville, Ont.

DRUGGIST ASSISTANT—3 YEARS, GOOD CITY experience in dispensing and soda fountain. References. Apply Thymol, Box 214, Dundas, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF drugs and stationary, about $800. Good reasons for selling. Address MacKay & Co., Toledo, Ont.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A good drug business. Reply giving particulars to Box 1242 St. Thomas, Ont.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S

CELEBRATED

Not a Common Mixture, but made from a formulæ of great merit.....

Put up in 25c. and 50c. sizes

PARISIAN BALM

"REGISTERED"

For Toilet Use.

Whitens the hands and beautifies the skin.

SEELY — The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. ESTABLISHED 1862 **Windsor, Ont.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to March 11th, 1898.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	16 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb	50	55
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 25	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Valz, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	17	20
GUARANA	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 75
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	5	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 75	5 00
Powdered, lb	6 00	6 25
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb	38	40
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S Sticks, 6/6 to gross	27	30
" Pasty, 100 sticks to box	75	75
" Pasty, 200 sticks to box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	6	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Mercurial, 33 per cent.	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	13	16
Powdered, lb	16	18
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Jamaica, lb	20	22
Jamaica, bleached, lb	27	30
Ibo, lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	14	16
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	2 00	2 50
Powdered, lb	2 50	2 75
Jalap, lb	35	45
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	85	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	36	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18

Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squills, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	30
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 25
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2½
Boiled, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Valerianic, lb	70	75
Vanillin, gram	4	5
Alum, crystals, lb	1½	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., 880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	18
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16

Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antikemin, oz	85	90
Antikamnia	1 30	1 35
Antikyrin, oz	1 10	1 20
Arsenol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	45	50
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30
Crotc., oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
Codeia, ½ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Duretin, oz	1 00	1 05
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Eugenol, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Permitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Ammon. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	32	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Manganese,	25	30
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	105	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Old Reliable.

In looking over the shelves of the thousand drug stores in the Dominion of Canada and considering the large number of patent medicines now on the market it is surprising to note that few of these thousands of remedies have been on the market for a great period of time.

Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu and Trask's Magnetic Ointment are among the oldest standard reliable articles. The druggist can recommend them, and in doing so may rest assured that his customers will get value received for their money.

For cases of croup there is something in Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu that makes it a certainty and the druggists that recommend it will find that their customers will rely on their judgment thereafter.

Optical Goods.

A special feature of note in connection with the greatly increased use of spectacles in the present day is the very large proportion of gold-filled goods that are being used as compared with former years. The reason for this is two-fold. The public have discovered that low carat gold spectacles are a poor investment, and that a good filled article is superior for wear and appearance to a cheap gold one.

Messrs. Cohen Bros., manufacturing opticians, who are experts in the manufacture of gold and gold filled spectacles, state that since putting their gold-filled goods on the market the demand for 8K. goods has practically ceased, as the wearing qualities of the former are in the proportion of three to one as compared with the latter.

Druggist opticians would do well to make a note of this fact.

A Great Discovery

"In pursuance of the well-known policy which governs the editorial columns of *The Western Trade Journal*, representatives of the editorial corps have recently concluded an examination of the great "Ah-Wa Go," nature's own remedy and cure for diseases of the blood, liver, and kidneys, and find that it belongs to a class of preparations which have accomplished magnificent results in the way of restoring health and giving back to suffering humanity freedom from disease."—*Exchange.*

Drug Businesses Wanted.

Dr. Hamill has three parties who wish to purchase really good paying drug stores in some village or town, and as they have each ready cash from $1,500 to $3,000 each, any one who wishes to sell can do so quickly and privately if their business is at all inviting by writing the doctor full information.

The Large "O."

W. T. Owbridge, Hull, England, manufacturer of the celebrated Owbridge's Lung Tonic, and other specialties, calls the attention of the trade in our columns this month to the fact that the Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited, Toronto, are sole agents for his preparations.

The Lung Tonic has a surprisingly large sale in England and on the continent and the proprietor intends advertising it extensively in Canada. When you see that large "O," you will know that it stands for Owbridge.

Ah-Wa-Go.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the F. E. Karn Co.'s celebrated remedy, Ah-Wa-Go, which appears on another page of this issue. Their remedy, though but two years before the public, has already an established reputation for its curative powers. Ah-Wa-Go is sold under a guarantee to cure or the customer's money is refunded, so that druggists are protected in the offer of a refund and the company state their intention of living up to their offer. Druggists should write them for illustrated booklet and prices.

The Montreal Optical Company has issued a new prescription book for opticians, which is one of the simplest and most complete offered anywhere. The company will be pleased to mail it "gratis" to those intimating their desire for one.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs Elliott & Co. on page 50A of this issue. The specialties advertised there are of undoubted value and like all goods bearing the trade mark of this firm, "E," are of acknowledged excellence of manufacture and purity of ingredients.

Drop Lawson & Jones a card *re* Calendars. See Ad.

Magazines.

Here is Success for You

"Inside figures" are always interesting, and the following are certainly some striking ones about *The Ladies' Home Journal*. During 1897, 8,183,113 copies of this magazine were printed and so thoroughly sold that the latter-year issues are entirely out of print. It consumes 3,434,362 pounds of paper in a year, and absorbs 30,902 pounds of ink. It runs 28 presses. The advertising columns contained $498,325 worth of advertising during the last year. The editors received 9,700 manuscripts and less than one per cent. were accepted. The magazine employs 22 staff editors. 24,648 letters have been received and answered in the year by the editors of the correspondence columns. The *Journal* has over 15,000 active, working agents on the road getting subscriptions. It has educated 442 girls free of charge under its free educational plan. In a single day it has received as high as 18,000 subscriptions. 300,000 copies of the *Journal* are sold each month on the news stands alone—425,000 people subscribe for it by the year.

The propagation and cultivation of fish by the Government is interestingly and instructively described by Joanna R. Nicholls Kyle in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for March. The article has the felicitous title, "Aquatic Proteges of Government," and is profusely illustrated. The same magazine contains an important paper on "The Congregationalists," setting forth the history and growth of that denomination in this country, by Rev. A. E. Dunning. This also is accompanied by many fine illustrations. Helen Bradford describes the life and people of Christiania. The city of New Orleans furnishes the subject for a long and superbly illustrated article by Charles Thomas Logan, who calls that city the "quaint and unique Metropolis of the South-West." Another elaborately pictured article is one on Harvard University by L. W. Sheldon. A new serial story, the scene of which is laid in Revolutionary times, begins in this number. It is called "Marie Tremaine," and is by Francis Swann Williams. There are a number of clever short stories, some good poems, and an attractive young folk's department.—Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York.

[illegible]	$ 35	$ 40
[illegible]	25	30
[illegible]	1 15	1 20
[illegible]	7	75
[illegible]	30	35
[illegible]	1 75	1 80
[illegible]	1 75	1 80
[illegible]	1 80	1 85
[illegible]	35	40
[illegible]	38	40
[illegible]	12	15
[illegible]	1 90	1 10
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
[illegible]	35	40
[illegible]	15	17
[illegible]	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
[illegible]	7	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
[illegible]	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
[illegible]	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
[illegible]	10	12
[illegible]	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
[illegible]	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
[illegible]	35	40
[illegible]	35	42
[illegible]	40	45
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	4 50	5 00
Santonin, oz	20	22
[illegible]	80	85
[illegible]	85	90
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	3	6
[illegible]	10	12
[illegible]	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
[illegible]	2	5
[illegible]	8	10
Somnal, oz	85	90
Spirit Nitre, lb	38	68
[illegible]	18	2
[illegible]	80	85
Sulfonal, oz	28	30
[illegible]	24	1
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol, Thymene [illegible]	35	60
[illegible]	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular	13	15
[illegible]	10	15
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

Essential Oils.

Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Anise, [illegible] lb	40	45
[illegible]	90	95
Anise, oz	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
[illegible]	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	90	95
Caraway, lbs	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubebs, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	3 50	6 00
Fennel, lb	20	25
Eucalyptus, oz	1 50	1 75
Lemon, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb	1 80	1 90
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 60
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 05
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 07
Pimento, lb	2 00	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	75
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	30
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	60
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lbs	3 75	4 70
Spruce, lb	65	90
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 35

Fixed Oils.

Castor, lb	13	15
Cod Liver, N.F., gal	80	1 00
Norwegian, gal	1 30	1 30
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
Neatsfoot, gal	1 20	1 30
Olive, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
Palm, lb	12	13
Sperm, gal	1 35	1 40
Turpentine, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

The most important change during the past month was the surprising drop on quinine. The object, so far, is not apparent, nor is it known whether it is only temporary. One peculiar feature of the change is that the price of the oldest American brand was reduced to the same price as the others instead of the usual 2c. per oz. difference. Evidently the American manufacturers are to assume more aggressive tactics against foreign manufacturers than they have in the past. The general opinion is that the large reduction was not warranted by the price paid for bark at the late sale in February.

Norway cod liver oil, late reports say the fishing is almost a failure owing to continual storms, and that the catch up to February 17th was over 2,000 bbls. short of the product of last year. From this report oil should bring higher prices.

Paris green, nothing new to report.

Opium is firm at the advance.

[illegible] much advanced abroad

Oil lemon and orange are likely to be higher.

Turpentine has reached the highest price it has touched for some time, and is worth to-day 60c. by the barrel.

Canada balsam is scarce and high.

As we have before predicted, powdered hellebore will be very high in price this season owing to scarcity.

Flax seed very scarce and higher in price.

England.

London, Feb. 25th, 1898.

A slightly better tone is noticeable in the drug and chemical trade, but the demand is by no means brisk. A slight advance has taken place in quicksilver, but mercurials remain unaltered. Antipyrin has been reduced owing to the expiration of the patent, and under the B. P. name of phenazone, a cheaper article still is obtainable. Saffron has had an important advance. Cocaine is also slightly dearer. A big advance has taken place in cloves and the essential oil, but the top of the rise has been seen and prices are dropping. Messina oils of lemon, bergamot and orange are all firmer. Quinine and opium are unchanged and dull at former rates, and we should not be at all surprised to see a decline in value of both articles.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. X. TORONTO, APRIL, 1898. No. 4

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "
$8.50 " 100 glass quarter "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
12 COLBORNE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 15 Rue de la Grange Batelière.

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DRUG REPORTS.

CAJUPUT OIL IN CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA.—Sinha (Therap. Gaz.) has treated eighteen cases of croupous pneumonia with great success with oil of cajuput. The oil is given in the form of an emulsion in doses of five minims.

Window Advertising.

The matter of window dressing has become an important feature in all lines of business. At one time the dry goods dealer, haberdasher or clothier were almost the only merchants who gave particular attention to this all-important form of advertising, and the chemist and druggist contented himself mainly with the colored show bottles or handsome jars which always have been the acknowledged sign of the "apothecary shop." With the advance in public taste, however, and the desire to "catch the eye" of the people, window dressing has now become quite an art with the modern druggist, and it goes without saying that it is one of the most profitable forms of advertising adopted by the drug trade.

The bright, showy window, neatly but not too profusely decorated with goods which are in general demand, so placed as to attract attention, and to stimulate the desire of the public to possess them, has now become a leading feature not only of the city drug store but also of those in smaller places. With some of the trade, however, this excellent form of advertising is still neglected. We have seen some windows in which a promiscuous assortment of patent medicines, toilet articles, sponges, etc., were so inartistically and crowdedly *thrown* into the window that the first impression of the passer-by would naturally be, that is if it even would draw the attention of any one, that he was passing a junk shop or a "clearing sale" of job lots of all manner and kinds of goods. A druggist should carefully consider what impression is made upon the public by his wares and notably by his display of them. If in passing the store window the glass is shining, the contents are clean and tastily arranged, and the general appearance one of neatness and care, is it not natural to suppose that the interior is kept in the same neat, methodical order, that the preparations made there are to be relied upon as being made with the same

care as is shown in the arrangement and display of goods and the prescription work is done in the same way, with a view to care, cleanliness, neatness and reliability? On the other hand would not the careless, dusty and inartistic window display give the impression that this was an index of the interior of the store and the work done in it? We believe our readers will agree with us that the up-to-date druggist who puts forth his best efforts to make his window, his store and the surroundings as attractive as possible is bound to be well repaid for any additional time or labor bestowed upon it—and the general public will show their appreciation by patronizing this place of business in preference to one who neglects these important features of "business bringers."

Time must be Served in a Retail Store.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec has recently ruled that apprenticeship in a wholesale drug house will not count. Wholesale houses are, expressly, by clause 4052 of the Pharmacy Act, "exempt from the operation of this act so long as they confine themselves to wholesale dealing." It is evident that an apprentice cannot learn all the branches of pharmacy in a wholesale store which he would necessarily be daily in contact with in a pharmacy proper. Take dispensing, for instance. It is slowly and by degrees that an apprentice becomes acquainted with this art, and it is rarely that he is entrusted with putting up prescriptions of a dangerous character until he has been practically engaged in handling drugs some two or three years, and even then he is under the surveillance of the chief clerk or proprietor. We are of opinion that after a youth has passed his certified clerk's examination, a year spent in a manufacturing pharmacist's laboratory would be of great service to him; but from examples we have seen we do not think that three years in the routine work of such a laboratory could possibly supply the place of the same length of time spent in a pharmacy proper.

In concluding we cannot refrain from protesting against the tone of a contemporary while discussing the merits of the recent ruling. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association is open to public criticism, and it may be that a temperate discusssion of the question might induce the Council to modify its decision and permit a certified clerk to spend one year in a manufacturing chemist's laboratory *after passing his minor* and before presenting himself for the major.

We quite agree with the contention of the editor of *Merck's Report* in reference to the education of the pharmacist where he says (Vol. xii., No. 7): "It is in the laboratory such as it may be, not of his college, but of his employer's store and *behind the prescription desk* that he slowly accumulates the quality of a true pharmacist."

The law in England requires (*vide Chemist and Druggist*, volume 52, number 937, page 561) that the candidate for examination must produce a certified declaration that he has been for three years practically engaged in the translation and dispensing of prescriptions.

Now as wholesale druggists cannot legally dispense prescriptions and in fact do not do so, it is evident that the apprentice would not have the kind of experience required in a certified clerk, if his time were spent other than in a retail drug store.

With regard to the increase of the annual fees paid by licentiates, certified clerks and registered apprentices, the Council has the law on its side, and we feel confident the Council would not have resorted to this measure without urgent necessity. The fight at Quebec was long and bitter, and it was necessary to checkmate all the tactics of the enemy, who was well supplied with funds, and from what we know of Mr. Muir, the worthy secretary and registrar, and Mr. Williams, the president, we feel satisfied there was no useless expenditure of money. It is certainly worth $10 to any pharmacist engaged in active business to be free, to a great extent, from departmental store fake competition, and it is clearly understood that this apparently exorbitant fee will only be for the current year.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy closed on Thursday, March 31st, and the following students, named in order of merit, passed the December and March examinations, namely:

Materia medica, senior class, English—G. H. Voss, prize; Alfred James Bedard, A. E. Baldwin, Allan T. Christie, F. J. Lemaistre, Moses Albert, O. H. Tansey, C. F. Covernton.

Materia medica, junior class, French—G. Richard, prize; Miss A. A. Prevost, Hercule Guerin, Joseph Valois.

Chemistry, junior class, English—Alfred J. Bedard, prize; T. A. Swift, E. Percy Jones, Allan T. Christie, Moses Albert, A. E. Baldwin.

Chemistry, senior class, French—Gustave Richard, prize; Miss A. A. Prevost, Hercule Guerin, J. A. Goyer, S. Moisan, Gilbert Faulkner.

Botany Class—George H. Voss, prize; S. Moison, D. R. O'Neill, P. G. Mount, C. A. Dechenes, R. Pasquin.

The annual meeting of the college will be held on Thursday, May 4th, when the prizes won by the students will be presented.

Acetylene Gas.

An interesting lecture on "Acetylene Gas as an Illuminant" was delivered April 5th in the Grand Trunk Literary and Scientific Institute rooms, Montreal, by Prof. T. D. Reed, M.D., Dean of the School of Pharmacy. The properties of the gas were explained in a lucid manner. It is a colorless gas, with a pungent smell, by which its presence in a room can be readily detected. Its specific gravity is 0.91, or about nine-tenths that of air. From burners, specially prepared for it, which were exhibited by the lecturer, it burns with a very strong, luminous white flame. One cubic foot contains 868 units of heat, somewhat greater than that of common gas, but at present its great value has only been recognized as an illuminant. It is claimed that when burning the acetylene gas only gives off about a sixth as much carbonic acid, and none of the poisonous carbonic oxide, as does coal or water gas. Shades of all colors are easily detected by the acetylene process. It is also claimed that a burner emitting one-half of a cubic foot of gas per hour will, when burning, give a light equal to 25 standard candles, whereas a burner emitting five cubic feet of ordinary gas per hour will give a light of only 18 standard candles. From an economic point of view it is claimed that there is a very large reduction in the price of this gas compared with ordinary gas.

It is not considered dangerous as regards its explosive propensities; there is also little or no danger resulting from the gas being blown out by the ignorant.

Acetylene gas, as explained by the professor, is developed from carbide by the application of water, through the aid of a generator. Its utility for stereopticon

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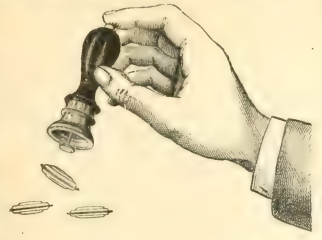

Are used by Druggists throughout Canada, and are pronounced to be the best in the market. No up-to-date chemist can do without them.

Complete Machines (last a life time) suit all sizes Cachets, $5.00 to $10.50.

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OUT

10 Tablets in phial. Each tablet makes an ounce of black unfading ink. Retail at 10 cents. Elegantly put up.

☞ JUST THE THING FOR THE KLONDIKE.

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 Front Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

HEADACHES

Resulting from

OVERSTUDY
SLEEPLESSNESS
NERVOUSNESS
EXHAUSTION

Are cured by taking

EFFERVESCENT

HYDROBROMATE OF CAFFEINE

—WITH—

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM

10 cent size, 2 doses, 75c dozen
25 cent size, 12 doses, $1.90 dozen

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ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front Street East : : : TORONTO

'Diamond' Lye

Powdered
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is
the best on the market

TRY A CASE

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5 Front Street East, : TORONTO

Maypole Soap...

Washes and Dyes at the same time.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

A Perfect Scientific Dye.

For Home Dyeing Unequalled

This is the most popular Household Dye sold in England. Over 5,000,000 packages were used in 1897, and the consumption —wherever it has been once used—is steadily increasing.

Stocked in all colors by

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.
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If it needs sorting up, write us for Samples and they will be forwarded immediately by express. We have a large variety in all grades. Only good selling patterns kept in stock.

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We purchase our Sponges direct from the fisheries and comprise amongst other

MANDRUKA BATH AND HONEYCOMB SPONGES.
Forms, Half Forms and Cuts. Finest goods ever shown in Canada.

BATH SPONGES
in Florida and Abaco Sheep Wool, Nassau, Abaco and Cuba Velvets, and Florida Yellow; Nassau and fine Acklin Reef and Acklin Grass; also superior line in fine Surgical, Semoka Toilet, and finest Silk Toilet.

CHAMOIS SKINS
American and English, first and second qualities.

Send for Catalogue.

Saunders & Evans,
Office and Warerooms:
30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

REACHING THE BEST BUYERS OF THE WORLD.

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Connecting the Dominion and the Empire for the Promotion of Intercolonial Trade.

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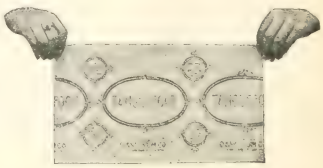

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The paper that originated every modern idea and feature of Sticky Fly Paper, and made it a profitable and merchantable commodity. Tanglefoot is the paper you customers prefer and expect to get when they ask for Sticky Fly Paper.

40 CENTS A BOX.
$3.40 A CASE.

YOUR JOBBER SELLS IT

purposes was vividly shown by the production of various views. The lecture throughout was listened to with much attention, and was thoroughly appreciated. At the conclusion of the same a cordial vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY SENIOR CLASS, MARCH 31ST, 1898.

Examiner, PROFESSOR T. D. REED, M.D., J.P.

1—Name four derivatives of alcohol of medical value and show by an equation the production of one of them. 2—Distinguish between hydrocarbons and carbohydrates. Give four examples of each, and note the chief chemical differences which distinguish them. 3—Distinguish between distillation, fractional distillation, destructive distillation, distillation in vacuo. What are the conditions for obtaining a satisfactory sample of distilled water? 4—What is a ferment? Name four products, obtainable by as many different ferments. 5—Give a concise account of the botany and pharmacognosy of Ergot, give also the official preparations with strength. 6—Nux Vomica, definition, botanical name of plant, medial action, official preparations. Give in outline the official process for titrating the Galenical preparations of Nux Vomica. 7—Relate the modern idea, as to the constitution of Alkaloids. What are Leucomaines; Ptomaines? 8—With 1 pound of powdered opium 11 p. c. morphia strength, half pound of 8 p. c., and 1 pound of 5 p. c., how large a quantity of powder of 10 p. c. morphia strength may be made? 9—Give the composition of the following: Heberden's Ink, Pilul. Rufi, Ward's Paste, Huxham's tincture and Pil Cochia. 10—Relate the principal facts of the botany, pharmacognosy, pharmacy and therapeutics of colchicum.

BOTANY.

Examiners { PROFESSOR JOS. E. BEMROSE, F.C.S. / PROFESSOR J. E. MORRISON, F.R.M.S.

To what groups and classes of plants does the Fucus Vesiculosus belong? Describe its reproductive organs. 2—Describe the fruit called "Samara"; in what family of plants is it found? 3—What kind of plants are included in the Groups: Thallophytes, Bryophytes and Pteridophytes? 4—What do you understand by the "Alternation of Generation"? Illustrate by an example taken from the Ferns. 5—Name some forms of inflorescence found among the grasses, and the parts of one of the flowers in order. 6—Describe in botanical terms the following articles of food: figs, onions, peas, lettuces, carrots, asparagus, Postin beans. 7—Give the essential characters of a yellow lily, yellow flag, and of a buttercup. 8—Where are the chloroplastids found and what are their functions? 9—Define the terms: rotate, papillionaceous, dichogamy, monoecious, dioecious. 10—How would you distinguish between cellulose, cutin and lignin?

CHEMISTRY SECOND YEAR.

Examiner, PROF. C. A. PEISTER

1—Five grammes of an organic body which is liquid and neutral gives on combustion grams 11.89189189 of Co_2, and 6.0811 grams of H_2O. Find the percentage composition (C.H.O.) 2—Find the formula of the above, name the body; it is the ethyl series v. Dens. 2,569 (air = 1). 3—We desire to titrate a sample of vinegar, using normal H.Cl. and semi-normal $N.H_3$. Into 100 cm3 of the sample is poured 102.4 cm3 of the ammonia. This was found to be excess and 6 2 cm3 of the H.Cl. was required to make the liquid neutral. Find the Λ of the vinegar. Pure acetic acid = Λ 1.064. 4—A manufacturer has the above in quantity at 2,201 gallons. For excise purposes this is to be taxed according to the alcohol of 94 p'c. Λ .8201 it represents; make the calculation. Alcohol pure may be taken as Λ 790. 5—Five grammes of a mixture of K NO_3 and Na NO_3 is treated with H^2SO_4. The dry sulphates weigh 4,229 grammes. Find the quantity of each nitrate. 6—From 100 lbs. of glucose, containing 10 p.c. of water, how much alcohol should be obtained, in fermentation, allowing 7 p.c. for loss. 7—Give the chemical formula for Diethylamine, Hydrate of triethyl, butylammonium, methylethyl propylphosphine. 8—Show the mode of generation of phenol from its usual hydrocarbon sources. Give the formula for Nitrobenzene, and show the relation of aniline to ammonia. 9—Show the relation of the aldehydes, acids, ethers of the series $C_NH^2{}_N + {}_2O$. 10—Explain the terms: Series, homologue, isomeric, metameric, polymeric. The formula of ethylglycol diattomic is $C_2H_6O_2$, note the aldehydes and acids obtainable from it. Indicate the three nitricethers from glycerine.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner, PROF. J. E. W. L.

1—What is the weight of a cubic metre of ether (.720)? of a minim (Imp) of quicksilver (13.59)? 2—Where and in what state does Iodine occur? How is it obtained, and what are its Chemical and Physical properties? 3—Given a pipette graduated into tenths of a cubic centimetre, a test tube and some pure water, how would you determine the specific gravity of a weighted button of lead? 4—Readings by Hearn and Harrison's barometer on March 19th, at noon 29.80; the day before 30.30; what does this statement mean? 5—How much calcined magnesia will be obtained by heating 1000 grammes of the B.P. Carbonate? 6—How would you make a dialysing apparatus, and how would you use it? 7—By what reaction may the Phosphate, oxalate and iodide of sodium be distinguished? 8—When the following objects are viewed through a spectroscope, which kind of spectrum is seen? (*a*) an incandescent solid, (*b*) a flask filled with NO gas, (*c*) a bunsen flame vaporizing a metal or a metallic salt, (*d*) a solution of eosine or magenta? 9—In what does the Solar spectrum differ from these, and why? 10—What material would you use for making a galvanic battery composed (*a*) of one fluid (*b*) of two fluid cells.

MATERIA MEDICA JUNIOR YEAR.

Examiner, PROF. J. E. W. LECOURS.

1—Give reasons for rejecting the first portion of the distillate in preparing distilled water, also for ceasing the operation before the still is empty. Give the characters (test) for Aq. Distil. P.B. 2—How are the following prepared: Aquaanisi; Aq. Rosaium? 3—Explain the process for Syr. Ferri Iod. P.B. 4—What is observed on mixing Syr. Scillœ and ammonium carbonate? 5—What is meant by titration? Name two preparations of P.B. to which this process is applied. 6—Name some cases in which hot water is not suitable for making a solution. What is the objection? 7—Make suggestions for the preparation of the following: R. Permangan., Potas gr. iii. Divide i. to xii. pills. 8—Explain the production of ethylie alcohol. How strong are the Sp. V.R. and Sp. Tenuier P.B.? 9—What is the opium strength of the following: Laudanum, Vin. Opu, Dover's, arom chalk with opium, paregoric? 10—What is the proportion of quinine in the wine, in the tincture of quinine? Give the strength in Alkaloid of Ext, Nuc Vomic. Tinct. Nux Vomica.

"Very Satisfactory."

In last month's issue Messrs. Lawson & Jones, label printers, London, Ont., called the attention of the trade to their samples of calendars for next year. They write us that the "ad. was very satisfactory" and say "kindly continue our ad. *re* calendars as it appeared in last issue. Post card applications to see samples are coming in by every mail. Respectfully yours, Lawson & Jones."

As another instance of the value of advertising in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, we have been shown an order from a drug firm in Newfoundland for some goods which were only advertised in the DRUGGIST last month. *It pays to advertise in the Canadian Druggist.*

Decalcifying and Desilicating Sponges.

Dr. E. Rousseau decalcifies sponges which contain much lime salts, such as *Leuconia*, *Leucandra*, *Sycon*, etc., by first hardening and then imbedding in celloidin. The imbedded pieces (not more than 2 Cm. in length) are then immersed for from 12 to 24 hours in a mixture of 15-40 parts nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.4, and 100 parts of 85 per cent. alcohol, and are then transferred to 85 per cent. alcohol containing some precipitated calcium carbonate until every trace of acid is removed. Sections are then made in alcohol of the same strength. For desilication the sponge is treated with fluoric acid after imbedding in celloidin, as in the previous method. One of the small imbedded pieces is then placed in a caoutchouc capsule having a lid and containing at least 50 C.c. of alcohol. To this is added commercial hydrofluoric acid drop by drop up to 20 or 30 drops, according to the amount of silica in the sponge. The desilication takes from one to two days. The pieces are then placed in 85 per cent. alcohol containing some lithium carbonate. As a precaution all the vessels and instruments used must be covered with caoutchouc or paraffin. By this process very good sections may be obtained of *Tethya*, *Suberites*, *Thenia*, *Glodia*, *Reniera*, etc.—*Zeits. fur Angew. Mikros., Phar. Journal.*

CAPTOL.—This is a condensation product of chloral and tannin, a brownish powder, recommended as an antiseptic astringent in the treatment of falling of the hair due to seborrhea.

British Columbia Notes.

And now there is a breathing spell. The almost stampede to the much-talked-of Klondike mines during the last three months has subsided for a time and we have now leisure to look back and marvel at the credulity of mankind. Just what the Canadian Yukon has in store for us it is not possible at this moment to estimate; in fact reports from the various mining camps are so varied—so contradictory—that at times one even wonders whether the old story of the Cariboo is to be retold with its miseries intensified. If only the truth could be arrived at; if men would not allow their imagination to take possession of their sounder judgment, what a different complexion would be put upon things! That there is gold in the Klondike need not be told here, but it will certainly be got only by much suffering, hard toiling and perhaps after bitter disappointments.

Such a city as Victoria has been, and as Vancouver has been this spring! The usual trade has been entirely pushed to the background, and *miners' wants* have had first place. The drug store windows presented an appearance that perhaps has never been equalled in all their history, even in this mining province; nothing but thick chamois vests, medicine chests, pocket microscopes, etc., etc. And there has been quite a big business done, too, although there has been some great awakening as to what is really required in that cold, cold country. Saccharin is among one of the articles that is not popular with intending miners. The majority prefer to take sugar, and although the extra weight is a serious consideration they generally end by taking it. It has been noticed, too, that many have taken small quantities of lime-juice tablets instead of citric acid, though this latter article has been so cut down in price by the retailers that it is hardly worth handling. Generally speaking the prospective miner thinks he knows what drugs he wants. He has been told by a friend who is in the drug business, or his family physician has furnished him with a list, and consequently he comes armed and determined to have what he wants or nothing. We have met many such, and, though we have used some persuasion and probably succeeded in a measure in modifying the list, it has been pitiful to see what a lot of rubbish these men will persist in hampering themselves with. A large number will not bother with a case at all, but take a few useful drugs packed in their outfit. Sensible men! How different to those who bring all the way from London, Eng., a £5 medicine chest and want to throw it over the rocks before half way.

The streets of these cities have looked the busiest for years during these past few months. Men of all nations, dressed in every conceivable style of arctic apparel, have rushed from store to store getting and comparing prices. And every man has some brilliant scheme (all his own) for making money.

There was one party we met who were tramping the city over pricing hot water bags. For what purpose think you? It was their intention to fill the bags with liquor, and each man of the party would pack one on his back and another on his chest *under his clothing*, and so avoid the customs' officers. That was the scheme, but whether it was ever carried out we cannot say, nor do we know if the bags were bought.

Mosquito remedies by the thousand. Every old miner knows a sure preventive against the pests, and certain it is that many will lose money in speculating with these recipes

As we said at the beginning "there is a breathing spell now;" but there is every prospect that what business has been done is nothing to what will follow. But here let it be said that "druggists" have gone up in great numbers to the Klondike. Every party of any size had either an M.D. or a druggist with them, and what these poor fellows will do when they arrive is beyond our ability to say. So far the greater number have been American physicians and druggists; Canadians and English have wisely held back, for there is very little for them in that healthy climate.

Enquiries have reached the city as to the prospects of obtaining situations in the Province, as so many have been reported as leaving or left. The fact is that every position is filled as soon as it is vacated without any difficulty, and there is no better opportunity now for a druggist to open out, or a drug clerk to get employment than there was a year ago.

BORON ALLIED TO DIAMOND.— rystalline boron, says the Chemical News, is very closely analogous to diamond—i.e., crystalline carbon. It has the lustre, the high refractive power of the diamond, with which mineral it also competes in hardness.

"FLY PADS."

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Direct the attention of the Drug Trade to the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, restraining The Lyman Brothers and Company (Limited) from imitating "Fly Pads," and give public

NOTICE

that all parties manufacturing or selling imitations of "Fly Pads" will be proceeded against in the Courts.

In the High Court of Justice.

BETWEEN **ARCHDALE WILSON & COMPANY,** Plaintiffs,

—AND—

LYMAN BROTHERS & COMPANY (Limited), Defendants.

The 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897.

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th days of January, A.D. 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper, both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. IT IS THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such matter as to mislead.

3. And this Court doth not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT, Deputy Clerk at Hamilton.

"SURE CATCH" Sticky Fly Paper

PRICE LIST FOR 1898:

One or more Boxes	$0.40 per box
Half Cases (Five Boxes)	1.80 each
One to Five Cases (Ten Boxes each)	2.40 per case

At the solicitation of many jobber we shall also pack "Sure Catch" in half cases, thereby avoiding repacking small lots.

SPECIAL OFFER

In every case of "SURE CATCH" Sticky Fly Paper, we shall pack 10 sheets of "SURE CATCH" Poison Fly Paper Free (one sheet in each carton). At the usual price, this nets the dealer 66⅔ per cent. per case more than the usual profit on Sticky Fly Paper.

"SURE CATCH" POISON FLY PAPER. Made of Extra Heavy absorbent Felt Paper. Packed six sections in an envelope.

PRICE LIST.—1 Box, 50 Envelopes, $1.25. - 1 Case, 10 Boxes, 500 Envelopes, $10.00.

"True Fruit" Fountain Syrups

We are the manufacturers of the above justly celebrated Syrups, so well and favourably known to the trade throughout Canada.

Crushed Fruits and Syrups of every flavour you want for your Fountain.

Also **"True Fruits" Brand Powdered Fountain Chocolate**

The Best is always the cheapest in the end. Use "True Fruit" and you will be satisfied as well as the customer. . . . . .

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS. . . . . .

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO.

Rochester, N.Y. *Manufacturing Chemists.* *Toronto, Ont.*

Pure Paris Green

Guaranteed Above the Government Standard.

IN BULK AND PACKETS.

Pure Carbonate of Copper

For Spraying Fruit Trees, Etc.

The Fungicide Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

Packed in Kegs, Pounds, and in 3 oz. Packets Two Dozen in a Box.

Glacial Acetic Acid

VERY FINEST QUALITY. In Demijohns, 80, 85, 90, and 95 per cent. In Wood, 80 per cent.

The Canada Paint Co. Limited, Montreal

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE.—One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE.—One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL M. DECARY.
TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris.
MONTREAL DECARY
TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Czarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

IN FOUR SHADES

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN. 73½ King St. W. TORONTO, ONT

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills: 2 francs by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

Pharmacy at Cape Colony

Specially contributed for THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

If the standard of a pharmacy is to be taken from a Canadian point of view, then there are but two in Cape Colony. There are drug stores; any amount of them. The proprietors keep them as such; it pays better—I very much question whether elegant pharmacy would pay at all, outside of Cape Town. The man who runs a dirty little shop in some Malay or nigger quarter makes more money out of his "droppels" and other Dutch concoctions than the man running a better class store in a more civilized quarter. Even the Boer and Dutch Africander prefers a dirty looking shop, strong physic, and plenty of it. "Some. thing to clear my stomach out" is the usual request and he gets it.

The finest pharmacy in Cape Town is undoubtedly that of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co. The illustration herewith will give a good idea of the exterior, while the interior is fitted on the latest principle, no expense being spared to make it the best concern of its kind and to keep it an easy first.

A Scotchman, who has had both British and continental experience, controls the affair, assisted by one London and two Edinburgh men. The rent of the shop alone is about $450 per month, salaries amounting to very near the same figures. "You must do a large business to meet such an expense," I said to the manager. "Yes, we not only do a large business but a first-class one. Our turn over in what you call 'holiday goods' is considerable. We carry a large stock of French, English and American perfumes and toilet requisites. Our dispensing business is also satisfactory. We fill doctors' prescriptions at a slight advance over recognized rates, our reason for doing this is obvious. If you have a prescription, and you want it filled cheaply, and at Petersen's, then you must take it to our retail store, which caters for that class of trade. If you turn your eyes inside the only other place in this city that can call itself a pharmacy, you will see quite a mixture of color. This trade is not for us; we do not want it.

"Do you handle any Canadian products?" I next asked.

"Yes, Davis' Pain Killer and Fellows' Syrup, I think that is about all. We charge 1/6 for the former, 4/ and 6/ for Fellows' small and large respectively."

I had no need to question him as to American products. American perfumery, as I have pointed out, took a third place. I am not sure the American did not stand second as to drugs, they certainly ran the Germans very close. Nearly all lines special to United States pharmacy were there to meet American doctors' prescriptions, and I was not a little surprised to find a full stock of fruit essences, manufactured by a New England firm.

My next call was on the wholesale store, where I met Mr. Petersen and Mr. Harry, purchasing principal, who undertook to furnish any particulars for African trade that I might require. He showed me over the store, the largest of its kind in Cape Town. The firm does a manufacturing business, and when I visited the establishment pill, capsule and other machinery was running full time.

"Your firm controls the African sale of a number of American lines, I think, such as Chamberlain's, Ayer's, Fellows, and Horlick's preparations. Do you control any Canadian lines, and are you inviting correspondence with other parts of the Empire outside Great Britain?" I asked.

"We control the sales of the patents you mention, also Pain Killer, which, as far as we know, is Canadian. We only see Canada through United States spectacles.

"You can tell the trade of Canada through the pages of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST that we shall be pleased to hear from them, and we will give our candid opinion on any question they may put.

"We export Aloes, Buchu, Ginger, and other Cape products. Any Canadian house likely to buy from us direct we would foster business connections with. We are open to buy and sell."

This concluded the "C.D." man's talk with the manager of an African wholesale store.

The house of Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co., Ltd., is a gigantic concern, with its head office at Port Elizabeth, and its branches in every town throughout South Africa. From Table Bay to Buluwayo you will find Lennons. They are the first to appear on the scene as townships spring up; they never leave while life exists around.

But they are not friendly to the trade. Lennons is a monopoly. If you offend Lennons they will in all probability open a store opposite your very door, and a more up-to-date concern than your own. Lennons sway the retail trade at their own sweet will. Lennons can ruin small stores, they can dictate their own terms. This institution has a wonderful power. The tariff now in force is practically hostile to patent and proprietary articles. Twenty per cent. is collected in these lines, while prepared foods and all other goods handled by druggists, with a few exceptions, are passed at nine per cent., *ad valorem*. All medicines destined to the South African Republic are levied on at the rate of five per cent. providing the goods are consigned *via* Natal. Natal collects nothing on goods in transit, whereas the Cape charges amount to five per cent., to say nothing of excessive railroad freights.

To Entertain Members of A. Ph. A.

The committee of twenty-five appointed a short time ago to make arrangements for the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which will be held in Baltimore the week beginning August 29th, held its meeting recently at the rooms of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

Henry P. Hynson, who is the local secretary of the association, presided at the meeting, with Dr. D. M. R. Culbreth as secretary. The principal discussion concerned the entertainment features, and after some debate the following rough draft was adopted : Monday, August 29th —A.M., meeting of the Council ; P.M., reception to visiting delegates and ladies. Tuesday, August 30th—A.M. and P.M., business meeting of association ; afternoon, ladies and visiting members shown about town. Wednesday, August 31st—Excursion to Annapolis Naval Academy and Bay Ridge by boat, dinner served en route. Thursday, September 1st—A.M. and P.M., business session. Friday, September 2nd—A.M. and P.M., business session ; afternoon, visiting delegates driven through park ; night, trolley ride to Gwynne Oak Park. Saturday, September 3rd—A.M., final business session. Monday, September 5th—Excursions to Gettysburg and Washington.

The discussion of ways and means also occupied considerable time, but the details will be left to the various committees for decision. It was suggested that the invitation be in the shape of a pamphlet giving interesting facts about Baltimore, and that they be mailed generally to druggists throughout the country. Neither the headquarters nor the hall in which to hold the meetings has as yet been decided upon. Chairman Hynson's committee appointments were as follows :

Invitation—Henry P. Hynson, John F. Hancock and Dr. D. M. R. Culbreth.

Headquarters, Hotels, Hall, etc.—H. B. Gilpin, Charles E. Dohme, John C. Muth, J. Webb Foster and O. E. Webb.

Reception—A. J. Corning, John F. Hancock, Carl H. Bryan, W. L. Sohl and others to be named later.

Souvenir and Badges.—D. M. R. Culbreth, Horace Burrows, Charles Caspari, H. S. Dulaney, C. B. Swindell.

Transportation.—Louis Yakl, C. C. Bartgis and Charles Caspari.

Entertainment.—H. P. Hynson, George L. Muth, E. O. Street, Charles Caspari, Charles E. Dohme, H. P. Gilpin and O. W. Smith.

Finance.—Charles E. Dohme, H. A. Elliott, George L. Muth, M. S. Kahn and H. C. Winkleman.

Order of Business.—Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Prof. William Simon, J. Fuller Frames, J. H. Hancock and John A. Davis.

Business Helps.

SEEDS.

A large number of druggists in Canada have found the handling of garden and flower seeds, and in many cases, field seeds a very profitable investment. We know personally of several retail druggists who make each year a very considerable amount of money out of this line. They are easy to handle, need not necessarily occupy much room, afford a good margin of profit and the demand for them is generally at a time when it is unnecessary to secure any additional help. There are a number of wholesale dealers from whom those who are contemplating this addition to their stock, can procure everything desirable and who will readily give information as to the kinds and quantities that the beginner should require. This line is of course not a new one by any means, but we believe that there are localities where they are not now kept by druggists, where it would at least pay to look into it and probably order a trial lot for the coming season.

Another seasonable line is that of

MIXED PAINTS.

Of this it may also be said that it is not by any means a new line, as a large number of the oldest druggists in Canada have carried them in stock for years, and the fact of their still continuing the lines shows that it is a profitable one and that their example may well be imitated in some sections where this trade has heretofore been monopolized by other dealers. In connection with this, the handling of paint brushes, artists' materials, tube paints, etc., naturally fits in and forms an important part of the stock-in-trade.

Items of Interest.

United States manufacturers of rubber goods have advanced prices about 20 per cent. owing to the increased cost on crude materials.

* * *

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* (Eng.) says that nearly 1,000 registered chemists of Great Britain deal to a greater or less extent in photographic materials and appliances.

* *

The Belgium Government offers a prize of $10,000 to any person that will discover a chemical that will take the place of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

* * *

The firm of Williams, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons, of Detroit, Michigan, whose amalgamation we noted recently, have assumed the name of the Michigan Drug Co.

* * *

The Novelty Plaster Works Co., of Portland, Maine, has been organized with a capital of $10,000.

* * *

Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co., of Halifax, N.S., have shipped a car load of their lime-juice for the Klondike trade.

* * *

A prominent departmental store of Toronto has been endeavoring to place large orders with the wholesale drug houses of this city, but we are pleased to say that in every case they have been refused.

CAJUPUT OIL IN CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA.—Sinha (Therap. Gaz) has treated eighteen cases of croupous pneumonia with great success with oil of cajuput. The oil is given in the form of an emulsion in doses of five minims.

Send a Post Card to

LAWSON & JONES

LONDON, CANADA

if you want to secure one of the best and cheapest designs for a Calendar for next season. They have the sole agency for Canada of one each of the best English and German calendar manufacturers, and are not selling these goods through a number of sub-agents, but will sell them direct to Canadian merchants. European goods in these lines are known to be much better value than American, with an extra 25 per cent. reduction in tariff on English goods this year.

To secure them you must order early.

The firm's travellers will only have time to cover the whole ground of the Dominion once between now and the time for importing for 1899 season.

****

A Post Card sent to us at once intimating that you are interested in Calendars

will cost you one cent
will not oblige you to buy
will oblige our traveller

to show you the first in your town the finest line of Calendar Samples ever shown on the Canadian market.

Applications to see samples will be recorded in order of receiving them.

LAWSON & JONES, LONDON, CANADA

BOVRIL

It is a mistaken idea to assume that this truly great preparation of condensed food is useful only to Explorers, Mining Prospectors, and Surveyors, who require their food supplies put up in small bulk. Many a time it has in the sick room stood a rampart of defence

BETWEEN THE PATIENT and DEATH

And many a convalescent has been by its strength-giving and invigorating properties

HURRIED FORWARD TO RUGGED HEALTH.

Its use as a food brings health to the sick, strength to the convalescent, vigour to the healthy, and will furnish powers of

ENDURANCE TO THE ATHLETE

or to any person requiring to undertake

Great MENTAL or PHYSICAL STRAIN

The medical profession without exception recommend it in their practice.

Prepared by

BOVRIL, LIMITED

27 St. Peter St., Montreal, - and London, England

NOVELTY, CONVENIENCE AND PROFIT

THE NEW PACKAGE FOR RETAILING

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

The Novelty in the handsome, enamelled metal box, with slide cover, holding 12 pills, each in a separate compartment.

The Convenience is in its size—fits the vest pocket or lady's purse—giving a handy means for carrying quinine pills.

The Profit is 300 per cent., when the package is retailed for 15 cents. The superior quality of the pills and their unique quality of friability insure their ready sale.

Put up in attractive counter display containers holding one gross of boxes.

Order a Gross or ¼ Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL

Sole agents for Upjohn's Pills

English Seamless Nipples

No. 1—Best quality, per gross	$1 75
No. 2—Best quality, per gross	2 25
No. 3—Best quality, per gross	2 75
In Gross Lots Assorted	2 10
No. 5—Fine quality, per gross	3 00
Special—No. 2—Bright goods, medium size, per gross	1 65

No. 1—McKenzie Leader Water Ott, 1 Dpz. dozen $1 40

(Quotations on application for quantities).

N.B.—British goods are now enjoying the Preferential Tariff.

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

145 Wellington St. W., Toronto

LYMAN'S CHLOROFORM

Specific Gravity 1.49

Recommended by *Lancet* and *Canadian Practitioner*, used exclusively in General Hospitals in Brantford and Kingston, and recommended in preference to any other make by all leading physicians who have tested it.

PRICE to Druggists, $1.23 per lb. bottle. . . . . PRICE to Doctors, $1.75 per lb. bottle.

...IT WILL PAY YOU TO INTRODUCE IT....

SOME ARRIVALS:

Phenalgin, Powder and Tablets
Stearine
Swamp-Root Kidney Cure
Harte's Celery-Iron Pills
Liver Life Pearls
Kidney Cure Pellets
Fever and Malaria Pills

D. C. Curative Ointment
Pile Remedy
Invalid's Malt Extract
McBride's Sarsaparilla
Glycerole of Pepsin, in Bulk
Floated Pumice Stone, fine for making Dentifrice

BELT & CO'S
Adjustable Eye Protector

Used by Wheelmen, Street Car Men, Navigators, etc.—in fact all who are exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Positively the only protector made that fits in a cup shape around the eye and is Dust Proof.

If you cannot see without glasses, you can wear it over them

When not in use it can be worn under fold of bicycle cap or sweat band of hat

Price $1.80 per dozen

The Eye Protector in Position

The Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited, Toronto

Unsalable Patents.

MR. DRUGGIST—Send us your list of unsalable patent medicines. We exchange and buy.

A safe way of getting your money out of dead stock

PARKER & PARKE
Druggists
16 Market Sq., Hamilton

To the Drug Trade

HOFBRÄU.

"A most [illegible] drink, and one which ranks in its [illegible] the purest and [illegible] "Hofbräu" is [illegible] "Hofbräu" is [illegible] "Hofbräu" is

Trade Notes

E. Beattie is opening a new drug store at Cranbrook, B.C.

Field, of Milton, Ont., has opened a new drug store, at Golden, B.C.

W. J. Fleming, druggist, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, is advertising to sell out.

H. D. Peters has purchased the drug business of N. R. McKenzie, Newcastle, N.B.

The stock of W. Ruckler, druggist, Thamesville, Ont., was destroyed by fire March 28th.

A. D. Stevenson has purchased the drug stock of the estate of Wm. H. Clark, Milltown, N.B.

The Egyptian Rheumatic Oil Co., Limited, Halifax, N.S., have applied for letters of incorporation.

Reid Bros. is the title of the drug firm at Alberton, P.E.I., formerly carried on by

Wm. Skinner, senior member of the firm of Henry Skinner & Co., druggists, Kingston, Ont., died March 19th.

A fire broke out in the laboratory of Simson Bros. & Co.'s wholesale drug warehouse, Halifax, N.S., April 1st, doing considerable damage.

W. J. Bauld, corner Dundas street and Ossington ave., Toronto, has sold his drug business to J. H. Hallett, who will carry it on as a branch store.

The drug business of W. E. McCartney, Kamloops, B.C., is now known as the Kamloops Drug Co., Limited, W. E. McCartney being manager.

Reid & Coly are opening a drug and fancy goods business at Wardner, B.C. The drug department will be under the management of W. F. Reid.

C. H. Couen, 491 Parliament street, Toronto, has purchased the drug business of E. G. West, 568 Jarvis street, and will conduct it as a branch store.

J. H. McCollam, Milton, Ont., has sold his drug business to Higginbotham & Co., who will conduct it as a branch store under the name of Wickson & Co.

Geo. Marshall has removed his drug business to the corner opposite the one previously occupied by him. His address is now 310 Queen street east, Toronto.

S. T. White has purchased the drug stock of J. H. Dennis, Oakville, Ont., and added it to his own, and has moved into the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Dennis.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, wholesale drug gist, of Halifax, N.S., paid us a visit recently. He speaks of trade in the Eastern provinces as being "very good," (and fishing equally excellent.)

Messrs. Evans & Sons, Limited, have decided to revert to their old system of having two travellers in the city of Toronto. Owing to increase of business they find that one traveller is insufficient for their requirements.

Montreal Notes.

The drug business in Montreal is flat, and the general health of the city having been remarkably good all through the winter, physicians have not written as many prescriptions as usual. Some hopes are entertained of a revival after the 1st May. One thing is certain there is an enormous number of houses as yet unrented in this city.

Some pretty large orders for drugs have recently been filled in Montreal for British Columbia. They say the drug stores, and, in fact, all other retail stores are doing remarkably well in that enterprising province owing to the large influx of strangers on the way to the gold fields.

The Klondike fever does not appear to have struck Montreal pharmacists very hard. One drug clerk, out of employment I believe, got as far as Edmonton where he got stuck owing to the leader of the party, under whose banner he had enlisted, not turning up at the last moment.

Owing to the comparatively low price of camphor this spring, the druggists have reduced the price to 60cts. per pound in one pound lots.

Mr. Muir, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association, has issued a circular, stating that the Council has decided, under the power given it by article 4029 of the Pharmacy Act, to raise the annual subscription for the year commencing May 1st, 1898, to licentiates, and physicians registered as pharmacists, $10.00; certified clerks, $5.00; apprentices, $2.00.

Sale of Liquors by Druggists.

A number of deputations recently waited on the committee appointed by the Manitoba Legislature to formulate amendments to the License Act of that province. Amongst others was one from the Pharmaceutical Association, who asked that druggists be permitted to sell liquor without a doctor's certificate. A number of cases of hardships were cited as having occurred under the present regulations, and Dr. McArthur, who is a well-known temperance worker, expressed the opinion that the application of the association would not meet with opposition from the temperance organizations, providing reasonable restrictions were provided.

Meetings Held.

The annual meeting of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, was held in Toronto March 24th, Mr. H. H. Lyman in the chair.

The following directors were re-elected for the ensuing year:—

President, H. H. Lyman, Montreal.

Vice-president, F. S. Lyman, Q.C., Montreal.

Managing director, C. McD. Hay, Toronto.

Secretary-treasurer J. Watts, Toronto.

The statement presented showed a very satisfactory business for the past year.

A meeting of the Provisional directors of the "Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited," was held in their office, Toronto, on Monday, April 4th, at which the following officers were elected:

President, J. E. D'Avignon.

Vice-president and manager, Wm. J. Dyas.

Secretary-treasurer, J. C. Hedley.

It was decided to call the first meeting of the shareholders for Wednesday, May 4th, to be held at the office of the Company in Toronto.

A "Stratford druggist" has forwarded us a clipping from a local paper, being an advertisement of the Barnsdale Trading Company, in which not only are prominent patent medicines advertised at "cut rate" prices, but a cut representing the box of a largely advertised pill is given. We hope the manufacturers of this article will take prompt measures to ascertain by whose authority this cut was made and furnished to these people, as the Stratford druggists and others in the west are "up in arms" at the audacity of someone.

Pharmacy in England.

Erasmic Soap—Effective Window Displays—Formaldehyde as a Proprietary Disinfectant—New Book of Formulæ—Publication of the British Pharmacopœia 1898—Influenza on the Wane.

(From our own Correspondent.)

During a recent visit to one of the south coast winter resorts I noticed that many of the chemists have gone in for window displays of Crossfield's Erasmic Soap, which has lately been extensively pushed by the proprietors. The soap is wrapped in a violet-colored paper and boxed in an effective dark olive-green box. From a sort of family resemblance in the displays I should imagine that the accompaniments are supplied free with a fair order of soap. These consist of several yards of yellow silk for draping the sides and back of window, bunches of artificial violets and leaves, etc. The contrast is very attractive and invariably causes attention—the boxes of soap and piles of tablets being displayed to the best advantage. The drawback appeared to me chiefly in the fact that so many were doing the same thing; but the idea is one that I have repeatedly suggested in this journal. There is no reason why a druggist should not do the same sort of thing at periodical intervals with his own specialties, where the profits would be larger and his neighbor would not be likely to clash. For instance, an effective display of lavender water, lavender smelling-salts, lavender-scented cloudy ammonia, etc., might be followed by hair preparations. These should have bright labels, such as red and gold, and an elegant background of dark green plush. A complete series would include hair-wash, hair-restorer or dye, bay rum, brilliantine, liquid shampoo, pomades, etc. This display might be followed by one of a more medicinal nature—such as cod liver oil, cod liver oil emulsion, extract of malt, with cod liver oil and other similar household remedies. A friend of mine in the colonies is doing this, and at the same time each week he has an advertisement in the principal local papers drawing attention to the leading specialty which is being exhibited that week. This is illustrated by an electro, something after the style used by the Cuticura proprietors, which is not elaborate but understood at a glance.

I recently referred to the progress that formaldehyde is making as a disinfecting agent, and it has since occurred to me that druggists might do well to introduce this article under a fancy name as a general disinfectant. For this purpose the 40 per cent. solution, which is usually sold wholesale, should be diluted in the proportion of half an ounce of formaldehyde in a pint of water. As the public do not like disinfectants to be odorless, it would be a good plan to add a few drops of terebene or eucalyptus oil, so that the diluted liquid has a slight odor. The general directions might include its use as a gargle, diluted with an equal volume of water, in catarrh and sore throat. For ringworm, it should be applied on lint and remain in contact with the affected part for ten minutes, two or three times a day. As a disinfectant and deodorant the liquid should be sprayed into the room once or twice a day in severe infectious cases, and a sheet saturated with the solution be suspended over the door. It is also advisable to place some of the solution in a food-warming apparatus, heated by a night light, placed in the centre of the room, so that the solution gently evaporates without boiling, and a steady current of formaldehyde is disengaged. In mild cases the solution could be allowed to spontaneously evaporate from one or two soup plates exposed in the room. About a tablespoonful of this liquid should be placed in the utensils in order to obtain perfect sterilization of the excretions. The disinfectant should receive a fancy name, and the utmost made of its special properties of not staining and harmless nature.

One of our trade journals, *The Chemist and Druggist*, is bringing out a book of formulæ, something after the style of that published several years ago by *The British and Colonial Druggist*. It is being edited by a member of the staff, P. McEwan, F.C.S., whose name is a guarantee of careful revision, and that practical common-sense will be brought to bear upon the mass of material at his disposal. But the fact remains that these published formulæ are, as a rule, of shockingly inferior merit. Too often they are devised by people who never think of examining the product critically and comparing it with what is already known. As an instance, the journal in question not long ago published a formula for aromatic toilet vinegar that consisted merely of dilute acetic acid and a few common essential oils dissolved in an altogether inadequate proportion of spirit. The author probably concocted this on the spur of the moment, and certainly never could have tried it, as such wretched stuff would not pass muster anywhere. Many of these so-called new formulæ are only arm-chair amended editions of formulæ published years ago in various journals or books of receipts. The superior enlightenment of modern knowledge is shown by substituting citral for oil of lemon in a recipe for essence of lemon or heliotropia for extract heliotrope in a perfume. Those who have been called upon for preparations and have looked up all the published formulæ generally discover that nothing quite satisfactory has appeared, and that further experimenting is required to elaborate a really first-rate article. Naturally when this is obtained the result is not communicated broadcast.

The death of Sir Richard Quain, president of the General Medical Council, and, therefore, head of the Pharmacopœia Committee, will not delay the production of that long-expected volume. Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., the Queen's printers, have received the contract for publishing the 1898 B.P., but do not expect that it will be ready until May or June. The volume will be some 50 pages larger than its predecessors in spite of the careful pruning process, and the extra cost of production is to be met by increased price. This has been fixed at $2.50. In spite of all the congratulatory remarks that have recently been uttered by the members of the medical committee, that did not do the work, those who appear to take most interest in the new volume are students preparing for the pharmaceutical qualification. The wholesale houses are also apparently interested because the alteration in many of the forms will require for some time duplicate preparations being kept—those of 1885 and 1898 B.P. respectively. But I am assured by one of the members of the committee that this has been borne in mind, and that very little inconvenience is likely to result.

The influenza fiend has been busy, but nothing like a panic or even an epidemic has occurred. A good many cases are improperly attributed to influenza, and an ordinary bronchial catarrh is elevated into the more popular disease at the moment. Still the medical profession has been busy, and although many cases occur the treatment is now so clearly recognized that unless unfavorable symptoms of pneumonia or other complications ensue, the progress is usually quite satisfactory.

PILLS

WE have been manufacturing pills for over a quarter of a century, and during that time have kept up with all the advancements in this branch of pharmacy. Our processes of manufacturing are of the latest, thereby insuring pills which, in accuracy of division and superiority of finish, cannot be excelled. As to solubility, we will cheerfully submit our products for comparison with those of any manufacturer, believing we have attained perfection of product in this respect. Friability is no criterion whatsoever by which to judge solubility, for the most soluble substances known, such as rock candy, caustic potash and soda, most kinds of salts (organic and inorganic) in crystalline or compressed form, and even ice, can be easily driven into or through a board, yet no one questions the ready solubility of these substances in water, or in the stomach when they are properly prepared in medicinal doses. We do not claim our pills to be friable, and have never claimed them to be more soluble than friable pills, yet a simple test in water, artificial gastric or artificial intestinal juice, will prove their solubility to be even BETTER than friable pills.

We have the best facilities for the handling and manufacturing of special formula pills, and firms that have their pills made for them in large quantities would do well to correspond with us.

We invite inquiries from druggists who use regular stock pills in large quantities, for on such we make specially low figures. Our regular discount is 50 per cent. from our list to one and all druggists who buy assorted lots of pills. We list and stock a complete line of sugar and gelatine-coated pills, and can prepare specially in large lots any of our formulæ with different coating and in different shapes.

To conclude, our pills are made of the best materials, by improved processes, on the latest machinery; they are sold at the most reasonable prices (50 per cent. off list) and on the most reasonable terms, 90 days.

We invite inquiries.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists.

WINDSOR, Ont.

BRANCHES AT

Detroit, Mich. **London, Eng.** **New York City.**

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C H MASK
Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Rimless Goods

and

Prescription Work

OUR SPECIALTY

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
SEND FOR OUR NEW 'RX' BOOK.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SHEET OF ADVERTISING CUTS.

Agents for - - - -

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Emergencies : How to Treat Them.*

By W. B. [illegible] P. C. P.

My subject is "Emergencies : How to Treat Them," and at a first glance the pharmacist may well ask, "What has that to do with pharmacy?" And, on the other hand, the physician who has not comprehended in its fulness the great purpose and object of his calling may throw up his hands in horror at the thought of the pharmacist rendering aid to the injured and thus apparently depriving him of a portion of his bread and butter. But upon a moment's reflection the pharmacist will readily see that while a knowledge of "emergencies and how to treat them" may not throw any great light upon the scientific side of pharmacy, it may nevertheless have a great deal to do with the peace of mind of the pharmacist and with his standing in the community, and hence bear directly on his pocket-book, either for "weal or woe." In other words, it has to do with the practical rather than with the scientific side of our profession.

The American pharmacist is universally recognized as a public servant, and in order to maintain the dignity of his calling he must be ever ready to meet intelligently all emergencies, from the selling of a postage stamp at midnight to the administration of the proper antidote for hydrocyanic acid poisoning, But aside from all speculation, it is a fact that the pharmacist is the man who is often called upon suddenly, and when he least expects it, to come to the relief of some one who has met with some grave injury, either from accident or design ; and if he is not informed to a reasonable extent, he is likely to make a blunder that will cost him his reputation and the unfortunate victim his life. Furthermore, there is absolutely no good reason why the pharmacist should bear having his hands tied with the claims of ignorance and allow his fellow-man to perish or valuable time to be lost, simply because a physician who has not the proper conception of his calling may think of objecting to the pharmacist rendering aid to his patient in cases of emergency.

Now, since the pharmacist is in point of fact the man who is most often called upon to render aid while the physician is being summoned, it becomes important that he should be fairly conversant with at least the principles underlying the proper treatment of emergencies that are

*Read before the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

[illegible] The field of emergencies is a broad one, and it is beyond the province of this paper to comment on all of them or even to mention them. I shall, therefore, refer briefly to a few only of the more common ones, such for instance as the arrest of hemorrhage of traumatic origin. I consider this first, because the pharmacist is not infrequently called upon to render aid in emergencies of this nature, and if he will but act promptly and with judgment, he can not only save the life of the patient but he can also render the services of a physician more valuable in the after treatment of the wound, while at the same time bringing credit and satisfaction to himself.

BLEEDING WOUNDS.

Suppose a man is brought to your door with a frightful wound of the forearm which is bleeding profusely. What will you do? The man may bleed to death before a physician can be summoned ; prompt action is necessary. The pharmacist need not stop to reflect as to what artery has been severed or as to whether the wound is incised, lacerated or punctured. These are all in order for the physician, but to the pharmacist the great indication is to arrest the bleeding until the physician arrives. And he must not be carried away by the confusion of the moment, else he will be seen grasping a bottle of Monsell's solution, glycerite of tannin or some other styptic, and very diligently pouring it into the wound—which would be a great mistake, as styptics are only useful in parenchymatous bleeding (*i. e.*, capillary oozing) and not in arterial or venous hemorrhage ; and even in parenchymatous bleeding they are not to be used if other means are at hand for controlling it. On the contrary, the pharmacist who is properly informed and keeps his presence of mind will promptly tie an Esmarch elastic bandage around the arm just above the elbow, or if no Esmarch is at hand, he must simply use his common sense and make use of a piece of rubber tubing that he may have about his percolators, or if he has none of this he can run to the show case and take the rubber tubing off a fountain syringe and tie it tightly arround the arm. The point to be remembered is that an elastic bandage of any kind is more efficient in controlling hemorrhages than one that is non-elastic, and if the pharmacist remembers this he can usually find means of applying it, even if he be forced to use his own suspenders.

After the bleeding is somewhat under control, the pharmacist should at once turn his attention to the wound itself. And right here is where he can make himself of immense value or of equally great detriment, depending on whether or not he understands the principles underlying modern antiseptic surgery. If the pharmacist protects the wound properly, he will not only not be supplanting the physician, but, on the contrary, he will be making the physician's work more valuable to the patient and more pleasant to the physician himself.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

The pharmacist is not the judge as to whether the wound is or is not already infected, but it is duty to make an effort to prevent any further opportunities of infection after it comes under his care, and to this end he should simply cover the wound with sterilized gauze, if at his command, and if not, then he can quickly make an antiseptic solution of bichloride of mercury (1 to 2,000 or 1 to 3,000), dip some clean absorbent cotton into it and cover the wound, allowing it to remain until the physician arrives. At all events, he must make no attempt to close the wound, especially with ordinary adhesive plaster, as this is beyond his sphere and likely to result in damage to the patient.

And right here I want to condemn in no uncertain language the practice of covering a wound, be it ever so small, with adhesive plaster that has been moistened with the saliva of either the patient or the pharmacist. This may seem a trifling matter, but is a common practice among the laity, and even among persons who should certainly have better judgment and training. The practice is not only a filthy one, but is also the cause of no considerable amount of suffering, as the saliva is especially rich in pathogenic germs.

The treatment that I have described for a wound in the forearm may be applied with proper variation to wounds of any part of either extremity. But suppose the wound is in the neck, or some other locality where pressure cannot be utilized in the manner mentioned, then what shall we do? In answer it may be said that the underlying principle is the same. It is pressure that we want, and we may get it by packing the wound thoroughly with sterilized gauze or with clean absorbent cotton wet in an antiseptic solution, or if neither is available, then the pharmacist may place his thumbs in the wound, and thus close the bleeding vessels ; however, this is a dangerous

practice, and should not be resorted to when other means are at hand.

The pharmacist should cleanse his hands before making any attempt at dressing the wound, and this may be hastily done by washing them with soap and water and then dipping them in strong alcohol. These means are usually at hand and can be utilized quickly, and while they are by no means thorough, they are perhaps all that the pharmacist can make use of at the moment, unless he chances to have other antiseptic solutions available.

INSOLATION, OR SUNSTROKE.

I shall now refer to insolation, or "sunstroke," as it is a subject that often interests the city pharmacists, and even occasionally the pharmacists of the country village as well. If a man is carried into your store prostrated by the heat, you can render valuable service both to the individual and to the physician by removing the clothing from the shoulders and chest of the unfortunate victim; in fact, strip him to the waist, place him in a perfectly recumbent position, and have some one pour cold water from a height onto his neck and back, while you hastily procure some ice from your soda fountain or elsewhere. Break the ice into small pieces, fill an ice-bag and apply it to the man's head. You may even add salt to it, thus making a freezing mixture; but it is of the utmost importance that such an application should not be allowed to remain in one position longer than a few moments, for in such an event the scalp would be frozen and devitalized, and serious injury result. If you have no rubber ice-bag, you can use an empty cork sack or a towel or such other material as may be at hand. The patient should be kept perfectly quiet until the physician arrives, and some stimulant may be administered, such as ether or ammonium carbonate.

SYNCOPE, OR FAINTING.

Another condition somewhat similar to the previous one is syncope from fright or injury or even possibly from joy, and the circumstances surrounding such emergencies are peculiarly calculated to the cause of the pharmacist "losing his head," so to speak, as they usually occur under conditions of great excitement.

When this accident occurs the victim in the majority of cases is a young lady, and she is, as a rule, promptly surrounded by a number of anxious friends or curious spectators or both, and the very first impulse is to "lift her up;" but if the thoughtful pharmacist is present he will promptly and strenuously object to this proceeding, and will insist on keeping her in a perfectly recumbent position, and will at the same time loosen all clothing about the neck, chest and waist, and then sprinkle cold water over the face, neck and chest. The water should be sprinkled with considerable force, or poured from a height if the syncope is complete, but if only partial, then these proceedings may be unnecessary, and the administration of stimulating inhalations may suffice.

The most convenient inhalations are ammonia or amyl nitrate, but these are of little avail if the syncope is complete, as in that case the respiratory movements are almost absent. While these steps are being taken the anxious friends and overcurious onlookers should be urged to stand back and thus give the patient air, and in the majority of cases a few moments only will suffice to enable you to note evidences of recovery; the physician will arrive and the pharmacist's duty will have ended.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

In conclusion I shall refer briefly to the treatment of burns and scalds. True, there is but little for the pharmacist to do in this direction, but occasionally he is called upon for assistance in such accidents, and he should at least be aware of the fact that he can do but little, and thus avoid embarrassment. However, he may contribute quite considerably to the comfort of the victim by promptly adopting measures to exclude the air, and for this purpose a number of remedies have been suggested, but the time-honored carron oil possesses the great advantage of being nearly always at hand and is probably as efficacious as any of the newer remedies. Still we may add about one per cent. of thymol to the carron oil, and thus add to its antiseptic properties.

We should thoroughly saturate a piece of clean gauze or absorbent cotton with this preparation and cover the affected surface, and if the burn is not quite extensive, this will suffice to bring a great deal of relief to the sufferer. If, however, the burn covers a large surface, it may be necessary to give an anodyne in addition to the foregoing treatment, and perhaps the best one is morphine, either hypodermically or internally. This will give relief, and since the object of the pharmacist's efforts is to give temporary relief, he will have accomplished it and can await the arrival of the physician.

I have now referred to a few of the emergencies that are most frequently encountered, and I wish to emphasize the fact that what I have said is intended for the pharmacist and not the physician, and while it covers, as I believe, fairly well the duty of the pharmacist in the cases cited, it would by no means cover the duty of a physician in the same cases. The pharmacist occupies a middle ground between the physician and the layman, and while he is in no way competent to supplant the physician, and, indeed, has no inclination to do so, still, the public at large rightfully looks up to the pharmacist as a man of superior intellect and judgment, and expects him to be more competent to act in cases of emergency than is the ordinary man.

As I said in the beginning, time will not permit me to more than hint at the subject of emergencies in this paper, but I would suggest that a more extended study of the subject might be interesting to the pharmacist and would widen the sphere of his usefulness and influence.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

By Dr. A. Ruiz, New York.

On the fourth of July I had a serious case of burning in a boy of 12 years, caused by the premature explosion of some large firecrackers. The whole face and also the eyeballs were burned. I used the following prescription:

R	Cocaine	gr. iss
	Boroglyceride	ʒ ij

Sig.—Apply locally on absorbent cotton.

For the burns of the eyeballs:

R	Atropine	gr. iv
	Cocaine	gr. iv
	Acid. oleic	gr. xl
	Ol. Olivæ	ʒ j

Dissolve alkaloids in the oleic acid by use of water bath and add to the olive oil, previously warmed.

As soon as the acute and painful stage was past I prescribed:

R	Aristol	ʒ ij
	Ft. pulvis.	

Sig.—Dust the parts.—*Medical Summary.*

It is estimated that over $32,000,000 worth of patent medicines are sold each year in the United States.

The number of chemists and druggists in Great Britain, as shown by the register at the end of 1897, was 15,215.

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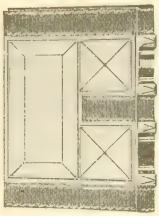

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Formaldehyde.

By George Reid

Formaldehyde, formic aldehyde, or formalin, was discovered by Hofman in 1869. In the formation of starches and sugars from the carbon dioxide which the plant absorbs from the air, it is believed that formic aldehyde is formed as an intermediate product. Chemically, it is prepared by the limited oxidation of methyl alcohol, or when calcium formate is subjected to dry distillation. The gradual oxidation of methyl alcohol occurs when a stream of air saturated with the vapor of methyl alcohol is drawn through a tube containing a copper spiral or platinized asbestos.

Formaldehyde is a powerfnl germicide, due to its combination with gelatinous and albuminoidal substances; in consequence of its chemical reaction with the various volatile products of decomposition it is a decided deodorant. Its great antiseptic properties were discovered by Berlitz and Trillat, who found that an addition of 1 in 50,000 was sufficient to prevent the development of bacteria in meat-juice. Leow recognized it as a powerful poison to vegetable protoplasm. Its non-poisonous character makes it extremely useful in preserving certain preparations, and in pharmacies, especially dispensaries where there is much dispensing done, it can be used in some cases with good results. This is particularly so where large quantities of fermentable mixtures have to be kept readymade, and often enough to last some days or even weeks.

In hospital dispensaries and establishments where a large amount of dispensing has to be done in a very short time, it is necessary to prepare beforehand many preparations which, in some cases, must last a considerable time, and, as may be expected, a preservative of some kind must be used, such as alcohol, salicylic acid, chloroform, and now formaldehyde. The addition of alcohol is costly, and, unless a large quantity be added, the preparation becomes sour, owing to the action of micro-organisms and natural ferments. Salicylic acid is objectionable in many ways. Camphor and chloroform have a taste and smell which many cannot tolerate, so there still remains to be found a preservative that can be used without having any particularly objectionable points. I have for a considerable time used chloroform, and, experimentally, formalin, in all cases where my experience has taught me that a preservative must be used, such as in making fresh infusions and decoctions sufficient to last perhaps weeks, in the solutions of the alkaloids; mixtures which, if dispensed as written, would keep only a few days, whereas they are often expected to remain good for two or four weeks; mixtures which contain organic substances in which bacteria grows with extraordinary rapidity. Those containing ergot are very common in my case; these at times assume the appearance of mucilage in a few hours, and here something must be done. Almond-mixture is one which ferments after a few days, and patients often have enough to last them two weeks, and nothing keeps it so well as formalin—1 in 10,000 [of the 40 per cent. solution] will keep it sweet for weeks and cause no inconvenience to the patient. Milk is another fluid which gives trouble in hospitals, it often goes bad during one night; but as small a quantity as 1 in 50,000 will keep it for that time and give no unpleasant symptoms to the patients. Milk required for future analysis can be kept sweet for some weeks by adding four or five drops to each 100 c.c. It is stated to have the curious effect of slightly increasing the total solids in some cases, due probably to the conversion of milk-sugar into cyalactose.

For infusions and decoctions 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 3,000 answers best; but, taking into consideration the powerful effect formalin has on animal tissue, and how intensely irritating is even a weak solution, it is doubtful if the former strength can be adopted until its action on the human economy is better understood. When it is used for concentrated preparations the case is somewhat different, and no harm can possibly result from its use. It has the advantage of having little taste or smell in such small quantities, and thus differs from chloroform. For infusion, which it is an advantage to keep one or two weeks, it is decidedly useful; but when required to be kept longer nothing answers so well as chloroform, 1 in 500 or 1 in 1,000, such as for gentian, calumba, quassia, either single or four times the strength of the Pharmacopœia; these, when diluted, have little of the smell or taste of chloroform. When patients are put on digitalis, jaborandi, and a few others, and only small quantities of stock need be made, formalin answers well. Its power to destroy the bacteria of fermentation and putrefaction is its strongest point, and is thus of great service in pharmacy for preparations which have a tendency to ferment. In breweries it has been found useful on account of its arresting secondary fermentation, although not interfering with the resulting quantity of alcohol produced; it also reduces the acidity, and thus enables the process to be conducted at a lower temperature. It cannot be said it is systematically adopted in this country for this purpose, but it has been used with marked success on the Continent. Antiseptic agents were used to preserve beer and other fermented fluids from the ravages of aerial ferments long before Pasteur explained the true cause of fermentations, and were protected under patents; hydrofluoric acid was one.

In the manufacture of mineral waters of a sweet nature it is impossible to exclude the germs of putrefaction from the materials and apparatus; consequently much turbidity is the result, and great is the loss to the maker. Most of the preservatives in common use have therapeutic activity or corrosive action on the metals. It is claimed that formalin will do away with these objectionable points, and 1 in 20,000 is considered sufficiently strong for the purpose. For washing the utensils 1 in 1,000 should be used; the mixture can be used over and over again, as long as it retains its characteristic odor.

Formalin has not been much used in medicine. As a spray and paint it has been found useful in diphtheria—½ to 1 per cent. as a spray and 1 in 500 as a paint. Glycerine agar inoculated with the bacillus and sprayed with formalin gave no growths. As an inhalation diluted with carbonic-acid gas it has been found beneficial for consumptives; if used too strong it may bring on hæmorrhage, etc. In ophthalmic surgery a 1-in-2,000 solution has been found useful for injury to the cornea and various forms of ulceration. Applied three times at intervals of two days it has been found useful in ringworm. In dentistry its weak solution is antiseptic and astringent.

It is excellent for keeping urine required for future analysis—it will keep it sweet for weeks. For preserving vegetable products a 1 to 2 per cent. solution has been found best; little of the fresh appearance is lost, and the odors are quite distinguishable after many months. Gelatine exposed to the vapor of the 40 per cent. solution for twenty-four hours becomes like leather, and insoluble in boil-

* A paper read to the Chemists' Assistants' Association, February 17th (slightly condensed).

ing water; it is thus useful for the preservation of the cultivations of bacteria. In nutrient gelatine for biological specimens it must be used early in those cases where the bacteria liquefies the gelatine. It is used extensively for hardening tissue, and saves much time; it does not cause shrinkage of the cells. Tissue ½ to ¾ inch thick hardens in twenty-four hours in 40 per cent. solution; for loose tissue it is best to use a 5 to 10 per cent. solution. A saving of time may also be effected by making the mucilage with formalin-water, and placing the specimen in direct. For preserving specimens a 2 per cent. solution is now being used in many places instead of methylated spirit; it does not require to be changed very often, and is thus more economical. After an operation the specimen may be placed in the solution, and will keep in good condition until an examination of it can be made. Many specimens have been spoilt in consequence of the evaporation of the spirit which was formerly used. Surgeons now rinse their hands and instruments in a weak solution prior to and after operating, and 1 or 2 per cent. is about the desired strength. It may be mentioned that it is very painful to cuts and abrasions of the skin.

It will be found most useful for disinfecting rooms, and can be used in the form of a spray, or placed in various parts of the room in shallow vessels. Lamps can be obtained for using the solid paraformaldehyde; they are specially constructed, and, by an ingenious method, moist carbonic-acid gas is made to pass over the slowly vaporized solid, converting it into formic aldehyde. These will be of service to those distressing cases of cancer which have to be isolated on account of their unfortunate condition; and if the pharmacist can recommend anything to destroy the unpleasant odor which is characteristic of them, he confers a boon on the sufferers and attendants that is not easily forgotten.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

HYDROSOL AND ORGANOSOL.—By these names are introduced (Pharm. Post) two solutions of colloidal metallic silver, the first being prepared with water, the second with organic solutions, for instance, alcohol. They are expected to replace other silver preparations for hypodermic use. The solutions are stated to be prepared from silver nitrate by means of reducing agents.

Medicinal Uses of Coffee.

It is said that the first use of coffee by man was made by the prior of a convent. He was told by a goat-herd of the exciting effects of the berries when eaten by his goats; so he thought he would try them and see if he could not keep his monks awake during what should have been their vigils. He succeeded admirably, and brought coffee into the way of earning its world-wide reputation. The most active principle of coffee is caffein; it contains also certain oils, which no doubt have a share in its action. Many years ago a claim was made that green, or unroasted, berries had a great value in liver and kidney troubles. One enthusiast prefers a mixture of two parts Mocha and one part Martinique and Isle de Bourbon coffee. He puts about three drachms of this in a tumbler of cold water and lets them strain and infuse over night. The next morning, after straining, the infusion is taken on an empty stomach the first thing after getting up. This medical authority cites many cases of kidney and liver colics, diabetes, nervous headaches, etc., which, though rebellious in all other treatment for years, soon yielded to the green coffee infusion. The remedy is a very simple one, and well worthy of a trial. Another use of coffee medicinally is in nausea and retching. For that purpose a strong infusion is made of the berries which have been ground and roasted, and it is sipped while very hot.

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Their therapeutic value depends upon the presence of sulphate of magnesium, sulphate of sodium, of which the former is greatly in excess, and a small amount of lithia.—*Milwaukee Medical Journal, December, 1897.*

An Official Pronouncement.

Under date of February 1st, Mr. John Mackenzie, Official Bacteriologist of the Ontario Board of Health, reports the following result of his action in subjecting Antitoxin purchased on the open market to bacteriological test:

"I beg to report to you the result of a test which has been made during the past month, upon Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s Antitoxin. This firm has repeatedly requested that such a test should be made, but routine work in the laboratory has been so great that it has been impossible to get the time until recently for its completion.

"The sample tested was bought in the open market, at a drug store, and the test applied was one to determine if the sample contained the number of antitoxic units indicated by the label.

"The label claimed that the bottle contained 1,000 units; the result of the test showed that it contained over 1,200 and under 1,500 units, probably nearer 1,500 than 1,200 units. This shows that the Antitoxin was reliable, as it is necessary to place in the bottle a good margin of units in excess of the label strength, so that the loss of units which takes place by keeping, may not be so great as to bring it in a reasonable time below the amount indicated by the label.

"Antitoxins differ from other drugs in this respect, that there is no danger in over-dosing; the danger is rather the other way, and the rate of decrease in strength due to keeping is determined by factors which are largely not controlled by the manufacturer."

RED PIGMENT OF THE LADYBIRD.—By extracting the elytra of the ladybird, coccinella septempunctata, and those of pyrochroa coccinea and lina populi with boiling ether and alcohol, and purifying by resolution in alcohol and subsequently evaporating to dryness, Griffiths (Comp. Rend.) has obtained an amorphous red pigment, which is a lutein or lipochrome.

TOXOIDS.—This name has been applied by Ehrlich (Ther. Monats.) to certain modified and less virulent bacterial toxins. He distinguishes protoxoids, syntoxoids and epitoxoids. Toxins frequently are converted into toxoids.

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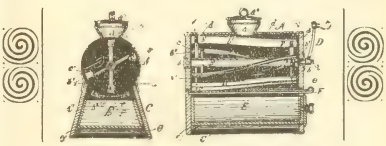

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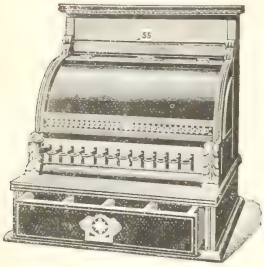

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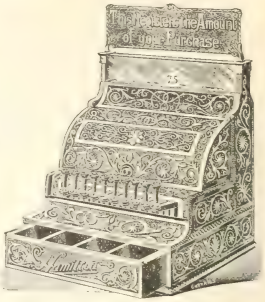

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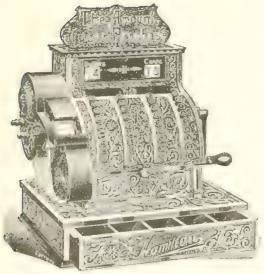

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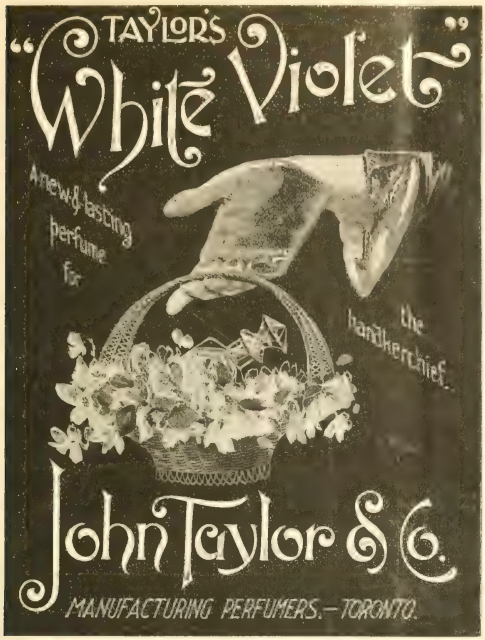

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Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
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Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

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Each Spruce Bark Bed Comfortable and Sheet is packed in a carmine wooden bag highly polished, showing the natural grain of the wood, also silk-lined and trimmed; the most unique and attractive package on the market.

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Physicians recommend Spruce Bark Bed Clothing in La Grippe, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Pulmonary and most Nervous Complaints, and as a protection against colds, and infections from sleeping in strange beds in hotels and on trains and boats.

As we do not open accounts with the retail trade, retail druggists favoring us with an order will kindly furnish us with name of Jobber through whom they wish the goods shipped, and we will see that their order is filled at above-mentioned price.

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Thousands of riders wonder how we manage to sell such satisfactory high-grade cycles, at so low a price.

Did you ever stop to think that a manufacturer who has to make the expenses of his factory, wages, travelling expenses, advertising, losses, interest, depreciation in values of stock and plant in addition to his living expenses out of a few hundred machines, can not possibly offer as good value as standard makers turning out 20,000 to 80,000 cycles.

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The Selection of Photographic Apparatus.

Now that the days are lengthening, and spring with its accompaniments of bright weather and sunshine is almost upon us, the amateur photographer will begin to think about unearthing his apparatus from winter quarters and preparing it for work again; while there will be those who, tempted to investigate the great unknown in photography, will be considering the question of purchasing suitable apparatus with which to pursue this delightful pastime. For the latter this short article is written, offering suggestions and advice in the matter, while a word or two will also be given to those already advanced in the art.

It is so often the case that the beginner, when looking about for apparatus with which to commence photography, purchases a hand camera frequently at considerable expense. This is the worst possible procedure, and is the direct cause of keen disappointment, and often of the abandonment of the hobby altogether. It should be remembered that the successful use of the hand camera can only be accomplished after a complete mastery of the processes of development in instantaneous work has been obtained, and it is courting failure for any one with practically no knowledge of photography to commence work in this way.

The beginner is, therefore, strongly advised to purchase at the outset a good field camera, for with it instantaneous pictures can always be taken, if desired, by means of a shutter attached to the lens; while there are makers who construct cameras which, although essentially designed for use on a stand, can with equal ease be used in the hand. As to the size of plate to be carried, that of most general utility is undoubtedly the half plate, because, in the first instance, when the beginner will be experimenting with his apparatus and making preliminary trials, a smaller plate may always be used—and, in fact, is recommended—by means of carriers in the dark slide.

The amateur with a moderate sum at command will naturally require apparatus at as reasonable a figure as possible. There is no advantage in going to the very extreme as regards cheapness, but under such circumstances a complete outfit should be purchased in one set. A thoroughly reliable half plate set with good camera possessing modern movements, rapid rectilinear lens, book form dark slides, etc., may be obtained through a good photographic house for five guineas, and is capable of turning out really first-class work.

To those budding amateurs possessed of a longer purse, and who are desirous of commencing photography under the most favorable conditions, each piece of apparatus should be purchased separately.

The principal feature of every photographic outfit is the lens, and in selecting this much care should be exercised. A couple of good R.R. lenses may be purchased, one having a focus of about 7 inches, for landscape work, and one of about 4 inches focal length, for wide-angle work or photography at close quarters. Good foreign lenses can be procured at the most reasonable prices, and they are instruments, too, which are capable of doing splendid work, but there is always a certain amount of risk with them. Where price is no object the beginner is recommended to invest in a lens of modern make, such as a Dallmeyer's Stigmatic, which can truly be termed a universal lens; in fact, as the maker asserts, it is capable of doing the work of four lenses. A lense of this description, covering at its full aperture a quarter-plate, can, by inserting a smaller stop, be made to cover a half-plate, thus becoming at once a wide-angle lens; or by removing the front combination the focal length is doubled, when it may be utilized as a long-focus landscape lens. Every lens should be kept in a separate chamois leather bag, free from dust and grit, and when cleaned it should be carefully wiped with a very soft old silk handkerchief.

As regards the special form of camera, the best for every purpose is one built with square bellows, and athough the beginner may not at first appreciate its value, the time will arrive when, having become proficient, he will find such a camera simply indispensable. Cameras with conical bellows are generally lighter in weight and more elegant in appearance, but when they are being used under extraordinary circumstances, where it becomes necessary to employ the rising front or swing back to its utmost limit, parts of the image are cut off, and troubles soon arise. Then, too, when using a wide-angle lens, it is very seldom that a camera of this description can be satisfactorily and easily manipulated, and in other ways the tapering bellows becomes a source of annoyance. In the matter of the tripod the principal points are that it should be perfectly rigid when set up, not liable to vibration; and nothing in it should be sacrificed to lightness.

When the beginner has completed the outfit he should become thoroughly acquainted with the working of every part of the apparatus by setting it up and mastering the details of manipulation; and if a photographic friend be available, a few lessons should be taken. The preliminary chapters of a work like the "Ilford Manual" are very useful for conveying information in this respect.

To the amateur who, having made progress in photography, is desirous of purchasing a hand camera, a few words of advice may not be out of place here.

In the first place it should be decided whether roller films, flat films, or glass plates are to be used. The writer still adheres to the latter, but most hand cameras designed to carry plates will admit of the employment of flat celluloid films. When selecting a hand camera the following points should more particularly be considered:

(1) The lens.
(2) The method of plate changing.
(3) The shutter.
(4) The particular form of shutter release (the trigger).

According to the quality of the lens will be the price of the camera. The ideal lens for hand-camera work is one which will give absolutely sharp images to the corners of the plate when used with the full aperture of about F/6, allowing exposures to be made with a quick shutter and in a dull light. Most hand cameras are fitted with lenses of much too short a focus. If possible, one having a focal length of not less than 5 in for a quarter-plate should be chosen, provided with an iris or revolving diaphragm. The great objection to so many hand cameras is that the lens is built into the body, being extremely difficult to reach for cleaning; whereas if it be simply screwed into its flange in the ordinary way it can not only be taken out easily and cleaned when necessary, but it may, if required, be used in a stand camera, in which case, of course, an extra flange would have to be provided. There should also be a flap or sliding panel to protect the lens from dust when not in use.

Regarding the method of plate changing, in the writer's opinion there is nothing equal to the changing bag, where the fresh unexposed plate is transferred to the bag by means of a plate-lifter and shifted into position in front. The whole operation is under the worker's control, and there is

practically no chance for the plate to become fixed. Dark slides for the hand camera have their good points, but in many respects it is doubtful if they are superior to a well-made magazine. There is one particular, however, in which they are extremely useful, in that they may be filled with plates of different speeds and time and instantaneous exposures made at will, whereas if this were done in a magazine camera there is great danger of losing their whereabouts. Some cameras have an extra chamber, into which each plate falls as it is exposed. Although this is a fairly reliable method on the whole, the size of the camera is somewhat increased.

There is no doubt but that the roller blind shutter is the best for hand camera work, and very few are made nowadays without it. Metal shutters actuated by springs are very uncertain. The springs are generally spirals of brass wire, which soon become weak, causing the shutter to work slowly and sometimes to fail altogether. The question of a shutter release may seem so trivial a detail as to be not worth considering, but in point of fact, it has a most important bearing upon the subject, and is more often than not the cause of blurred images and spoilt plates. The proper place for the trigger is undoubtedly in front of the camera, so that it may be pushed backwards towards the lens, thus reducing risk of vibration to the minimum. Some releases are placed on the right-hand side of the camera, and are intended to be pushed downwards with the thumb. This device is not a good one, as often in the excitement of releasing the shutter the camera receives a tilt upwards from beneath. The pneumatic ball, of course, is always good, but it is a question whether the long rubber tube is an advantage in hand camera work.—*Phar. Journal (Eng).*

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David Genese, Baltimore, Md., Capsule machine, 600863.

Hugh W. Graham, Louisville, Ky., Inhaling mask, 601074.

George E. Homan, Williamsport, Pa., Invalid bedstead, 601001.

Wm. A. Johnston and A. W. Browne, Prince's Bay, N.Y., Gas-administering apparatus, 601057.

Mary A. Slatter, Leckhampton, England, Bed-pan, 601084.

Johan G. Wiborgh, Stockholm, Sweden, Phosphate and making same, 601089.

George P. Adamson, Easton, Pa., Apparatus for manufacturing acids, 601457.

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Fridrick W. Korb, Cleveland, Ohio, Device for treating rectal diseases, 601345.

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Put up in tablet form; 100 tablets to a box. Each tablet makes a cup of delicious cocoa. We will mail a box to any address in Canada, on receipt of price, $1.00.

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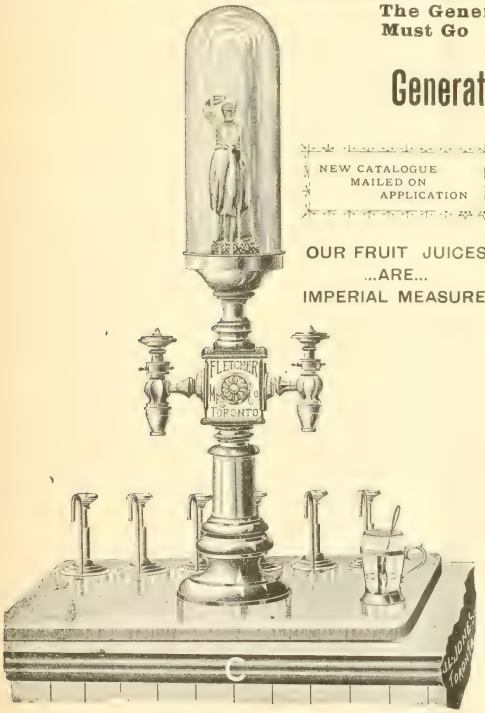

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QUALITY THE BEST. PRICES REASONABLE. EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

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Having all the advantages afforded by the largest Onyx Works in the world, we give our customers the very highest grade of Soda Fountains at lower prices than it is possible for other manufacturers to make. We will save you 20 to 50 per cent. on any style of apparatus you desire.

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Trust Agents will tell you that our Fountains are no good. But we will give you the names of Druggists throughout the country who say our apparatus is the best they ever used. Which will you believe—the interested Trust Agent, or the disinterested Druggist? Why spend a dollar with the Soda Fountain Trust? It was organized to crush competition that it might bleed the Druggists of the country. There are a number of thoroughly responsible houses outside of the Trust, all making fine goods. Patronize any one of them in preference to the Trust. The talk of Trust Agents about the "quality" of Trust goods is bosh—rot—nothing more. They need some kind of an excuse for trying to get big prices—consequently they talk "quality." The Lautz Co., the largest Onyx firm in the world, is located in Buffalo. They build all of our apparatus. Ask Trust Agents if they ever heard of the Lautz Co.—whether the Lautz Co. does most of the fine work for the Trust houses.

Prices and Terms will always be made to suit. Apparatus sent on approval to responsible parties. Second-hand Fountains, all makes, very cheap. New Catalogue free by express to intending purchasers. Get our prices before placing your order with anyone. We will save you money—20 to 50 per cent.

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Bacteriology as a Side Line for Chemists.

By F. Pellington Sargeant, F.I.C.

Of late years much has been done both in England and America to develop a more professional spirit amongst chemists and druggists. As a result of these efforts we find that they are striving to make more use of their education than heretofore by engaging in profitable scientific pursuits, which, however, can only be profitable to chemists in certain neighborhoods and with a certain class of clients. One of the most interesting and fairly profitable of these subjects is bacteriology, and as the practice of it requires care and cleanliness more than expensive apparatus, it can easily be brought within the reach of the chemist. A medical man often has sputum which he wishes to be examined, or the local authorities may require a bacteriological examination of water, etc.; and there is no reason why a chemist, with a little experience, should not perform these operations, and so add a little to his income. I will endeavor to indicate the lines on which intending students of the science should proceed.

Bacteria are minute, colorless cells, generally transparent, and they contain no nucleus. Their contents are often homogeneous, but sometimes are oily and granular. They may be round (cocci), united in groups of eight (sarcinæ) or in chains (streptcocci), or they may consist of minute straight rods (bacilli), the smallest of which are the influenza-bacilli. Sometimes the rods are spirally coiled, forming spirilla. The pellicle often found on decomposing organic matter is composed of the extended cell-membranes of the bacteria which have conglomerated. They are reproduced by fission or splitting, but often by means of spores, which are formed either in the centre or less frequently are terminal. The products of their metabolism are numerous; sometimes coloring-matters are produced (never chlorophyll), very often foul-smelling liquids, though in some cases, as in the bacillus of Asiatic cholera, a pleasant-smelling liquid is excreted. These bodies, when existing in quantities, are fatal to the bacilli producing them. They may be obtained in various ways—by boiling pure cultures of the required bacilli, filtering and purifying by means of alternate solution in dilute alcohol and precipitation by absolute alcohol, in which they are insoluble. It may be of interest to note the method by which Koch obtained his tuberculin. He bred the tubercle-bacilli in an alkaline solution of veal (taking precautions that no other bacilli were present) containing 1 per cent. of peptone and 4 to 5 per cent. of glycerine. This solution, having received the seed-culture, was kept at a temperature of 38° C. for three or four weeks, when a pellicle formed; this broke up in three or four more weeks, and the ripe solution was filtered through infusorial earth. Such bodies are alleged to have a very powerful physical action, and are supposed to be of great therapeutic value in cases where the bacilli producing them are concerned.

In the study of bacteriology the principal processes are the preparation of media and the sterilization of instruments, etc., used in the preparation and inoculation of such media. Sterilization is rendered more difficult by the powerful resisting action of the spores, which are able to retain their vitality at a temperature far above that at which the parent bacteria would succumb. The most efficient sterilizer for instruments is the Bunsen flame. Where, however, from the nature of the tools, it is inapplicable, they should be heated in an oven to 170° C. for half an hour, or in a steam-bath for one hour, the last-named being best for such things as cotton-wool, great care being taken in drying. To sterilize gelatine it must be heated on a water-bath for a quarter of an hour daily, during three days. If heated longer at once, it loses its power of solidifying. Blood serum so treated would decompose, hence it must be heated to 55° C. for three or four hours daily during a week. Sometimes it is necessary to use chemical sterilizing agents, the best for the purpose being 0.1 per cent. solution of corrosive sublimate. Carbolic acid, lime, chlorine-water, osmic acid, etc., are also used. Chloroform is also a very useful sterilizing agent, owing to its low boiling-point. In using chloroform to sterilize a liquid, it is mixed with the liquid, allowed to stand some days, and then heated to 62° C. for one hour, this process killing both bacilli and spores.

An incubator is also required. This is simply an oven, preferably with felt sides, glass doors, and a thermo regulator attached, capable of being retained at a temperature of about 37° C. Several bell jars, square glass plates, water-baths, hot-water funnels, and test-tubes complete the apparatus required, it being taken for granted that all chemists possess a fairly good microscope.

To fit up a bacteriological laboratory for advanced work requires an initial expenditure of about 10*l.* invested thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Sterilizer	2	10	0
Incubator	1	0	0
Counting-apparatus	0	15	0
Coddington lens	0	15	0
Regulators, thermometers, Pasteur's flasks, etc.	2	0	0

As to the preparation of media and cultivation of the micro organisms, gelatine media are unmistakably the best for a beginner, and the following process is the one generally recommended for its preparation:—

Five hundred grammes of good meat, free from fat, are chopped fine and allowed to stand in 1,000 c.c. of water for twenty-four hours; the liquid is then filtered and heated on a water bath for forty minutes to precipitate albumen, and again filtered, making up to 1,000 c.c. with water if necessary, then adding 100 grammes gelatine, 10 grammes peptone, and 5 grammes of common salt, allowing to stand for a while, then heating on a water-bath to dissolve the gelatine, keeping the bulk made up with water. Now the reaction of the liquid is noted, and, if acid, neutrality is produced by means of caustic soda. It is then filtered through paper in the hot water funnel, and if the filtrate is not clear a little egg-albumen is added, the fluid is boiled and refiltered.

Some of this prepared solution is then introduced into test-tubes (about filling a quarter of the tube) carefully by means of a funnel, none of the mass being allowed to touch the side of the upper part of the tube. These test-tubes must have been sterilized by immersion in boiling water for one hour. Having introduced about 10 c.c. of the medium, the tubes are plugged with cotton-wool, which has the remarkable property of preventing the passage of bacteria, and kept heated in steam for a quarter of an hour daily for five days. They are then ready for inoculation—that is, for the insertion of seed cultures containing any particular bacterium. These seed-cultures are introduced by means of a sterilized platin-

um wire, which is first inserted in the sputum or other body from which it is desired to extract the bacilli, and then inserted into the gelatine in the tube, which is held mouth downwards during the temporary removal of the cotton-wool plug. Plate-cultures, potato-cultures, etc., as not being suitable for one just commencing the study, need not be more than mentioned. Some time after inoculation, varying with different bacilli, a white or coloured streak will be observed to form in the course of the platinum needle. This is due to the formation of colonies of bacilli, and if another tube be inoculated from one possessing such a streak, a culture will be obtained of greater purity than the first; and by continued reinoculation a perfectly pure culture will be finally obtained, the characteristics of which can then be definitely ascertained.

Having now briefly sketched the main points in bacteriology, I may refer to its value to the chemist. It is impossible to describe in detail here the many processes involved in the science, but the two which are of most general interest may serve as types. The value of a bacteriological examination of drinking-water is not very great since it is almost impossible to distinguish in a reasonable time the pathogenic microbes from those which are non-pathogenic. The total quantity of microbes present in a sample of water is therefore all that is generally required, for, as Professor P. F. Frankland has pointed out, if there are a large number of microbes of any description present there is a greater chance of harmful microbes being there than if only a few were present. As to how many colonies might be allowable opinions differ. Miguel says a good sample ought not to yield more than 10,000 colonies per c.c.; other writers, however, give a lower estimate. If a sample of water contained, say, over 0.1 per million of albuminoid ammonia, and gave over 5,000 colonies per c.c., then it would certainly not be safe for human consumption.

A sample of water is obtained in a sterilized bottle, and the examination of it must begin at once before the microbes have time to multiply. One cubic centimetre is well mixed with some of the melted gelatine prepared as above and poured over a square glass plate under a bell-jar, both sterilized. When the gelatine has solidified the plate is placed in such a position that it may be retained at about 22° C. for several days, when numerous colonies are found to have developed. These are then counted by placing a glass marked into squares, and called Wolffhugel's counting-plate, over the gelatine, though not touching it, and examined by means of a lens. The number of colonies in one square being noted, this number multiplied by the number of similar squares on the plate will give the number of microbe colonies in 1 c.c. of the water.

In the examination of milk the quality rather than the quantity of microbes is of importance, as also in the examination of the sputum of suspected phthisical subjects, which is carried out as follows: A little of the more dense portion of the sputum is spread on a cover-glass by means of a needle, and dried a little. It is then placed in an aniline water-solution of fuchsine, gently warmed, and allowed to stand for five minutes. It is then removed and placed in a 3-per-cent. solution of hydrochloric acid in alcohol for one minute. This removes the stain from all but the bacilli. It is now rinsed with water, and a drop of aqueous methyl blue is poured over it, when it is again washed, and dried by quickly passing it through the flame of a spirit lamp about three times. It is now ready for examination. If the *bacillus tuberculosis* be present, numerous rodlike bodies of very characteristic form will be noted. They generally appear to be more or less ringed, their marking being brought out wonderfully by the double stain. To examine milk, one drop of the suspected milk is evaporated on a cover-glass with one drop of a 1-per-cent. solution of sodium carbonate, which saponifies the fat, and is then treated as above. Did space permit, many more examples might be brought forward to prove that bacteriology is a most interesting, appropriate, and possibly a profitable science for the chemist to pursue; and, particularly to the numerous students of photomicrography, a field is opened up which cannot be surpassed in providing material for delicate work.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Gold-like Alloy.—An alloy of 94 parts of copper and 6 parts of antimony, discovered in France, is declared to be a wonderful substitute for gold, and when polished it almost exactly resembles that metal. It can be drawn, wrought and soldered precisely like gold.

Iodogallicin.—A new antiseptic powder, being a compound of bismuth and oxyiodomethylgallol.

Facts About Lanoline.

Pure lanoline is perfectly neutral, is very difficult to saponify and has no tendency to become rancid; its capacity for absorbing water is remarkable, taking up when kneaded with water about 110 per cent., forming a plastic, cream-like fat; it also combines freely with glycerine; in both forms—hydrated or with glycerine—it forms an excellent basis for ointments, pomatums and cosmetic purposes. The extraordinary capacity with which lanoline and lanoline ointments are rapidly absorbed by the skin affords an unrivaled method of introducing effective remedies through the skin; as an evidence of how promptly this absorption and action takes place, the fact may be mentioned that, for instance, a lanoline corrosive sublimate ointment, containing but 1 1000 per cent. of sublimate, produces the metallic taste upon the tongue within a few minutes after application on any part of the body, as, also, that upon the application of a 10 per cent. potassium iodide lanoline ointment, the presence of iodine in the urine will make its appearance in about ½ to ¾ of an hour after application. No one of the known fats approaches this extraordinary power of absorption, either by the skin or of water; lard associates with but 15 per cent. of water, and petrolatum stands in his respect lowest on the scale of all fats, absorbing but 4 per cent. of water and being least absorbed by animal tissue.

BURNS.

Dr. Walton advises in cases of extensive burns:

	Parts.
Diiododithymol (Aristol)	1
Sterilized olive oil	2
Vaseline	8

Around the edges of the burns, after the ointment is spread, he dusts diiododithymol (Aristol) in powder form. In burns of small extent, he employs the powder only. Cleanliness must be thorough whenever the dressing is changed. One of the great advantages of the foregoing is its freedom from poisonous effects. There is some smarting at first, but it soon passes off.—*Medical Age.*

To Clear Lemon Juice.—Agitate the fresh lemon juice with 5 per cent. of kaolin and filter through felt bags. The addition of 5 per cent. of alcohol facilitates precipitation of gummy matter.

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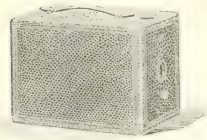

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Photographic Notes

ALUMINIUM TO REPLACE MAGNESIUM.—M. E. Demole, in a communication to the Société Française, recommends aluminium as much superior to magnesium for flash-light work. He found that the reds and yellows in a bouquet of flowers came out in almost ortho-chromatic relation when aluminium was used as the illuminant—a much superior result to that with magnesium being secured. Although a mixture of potassium chlorate and magnesium or aluminium serves very well. M. Demole finds the following to be superior, the mixture burning with a rapidity which leaves nothing to be desired. If less permanganate be employed than the proportion recommended, the speed of combustion is less, and the smoke very much greater :

Potassium Permanganate.....	2 parts
Aluminium	1 "

—*Photogram.*

FOLIAGE IN THE STUDIO.—Probably nothing adds more to the artistic appearance of the studio, or produces a better effect on patrons by exhibiting good taste, than a few handsome or strikingly formed natural plants. Among plants that are particularly adapted to this purpose is the palm family. One of the best palms for bold, striking effects is the *Latina Bourbonica*. This is the well-known fan-leaved palm, and it is a fine plant for decorating the studio, although for introducing into portraits it is rather massive. Another good palm is *Ereca Lutescens*. This is a very graceful and rather tall-growing variety, and can be used in many ways, either for decorating the studio or in practical portrait work. Many of the numerous family of *Kentias* are also very useful and they are very good, sturdy plants, as well as graceful in form. The well-known *Cocos Weddelliana* is a little gem in its way, its light, feathery appearance giving it the look of a graceful fern, and harmonizing well with artistic surroundings. For more bold and striking effects, the well-known family of *Dracenas*, or dragon trees, are frequently very useful, but the red-leaved varieties must be used with care under the skylight, as, in a photogram, they come out very dark. When using ortho-chromatic plates, however, their color values are much better rendered.—*The Professional Photographer.*

TONING GELITINO-CHLORIDE PRINTS.—The following formula is given in the *Photo-Revue* : Wash prints in two waters containing as little lime as possible, then, after draining off the excess of water, immerse in a bath composed of

Water	1000 parts
Borax	10 "
Acetate of Soda (fused)....	10 "
Chloride of gold (1% solu-	
tion)	30 "

As soon as the half-tones appear blue by transmitted light, rinse and fix in a 10% hypo-bath for ten minutes. To obtain a brownish-black tone, treat the print in the manner just indicated, but when the prints have attained to a red-violet tone in the bath, remove them, and after rinsing immerse them in the following :

Water	1000 parts
Potassium Chloroplatinite..	1 "
Common salt	5 "
Citric Acid	5 "

They will soon take the desired tone, and when this point is reached, plunge them in the 10% fixing bath. As soon as they come in contact with the hyposulphite they will redden, as if all the toning had disappeared, but, on waiting, the proper tone will come back little by little. The wash water after fixing should be changed at least ten times.

Photography for Chemists.

Mr. H. Hunt, L.P.S.I., recently read a paper on "Photography" before the Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association, in which he argued that the art of photography should be taken up by chemists as a source of profit to themselves, and to enable them to set the novice right in the purchase of chemicals. Having related the history of the discoveries which

had brought the art to its present position, the lecturer showed by practical demonstrations on the blackboard diagrams of light passing through lenses, and explained its action on chemicals. Speaking of the camera Mr. Hunt, said this was secondary, up to a certain point, to the skill and experience of the operator. To show that expensive apparatus was not essential, he showed a photograph taken by means of a cigar box, an elastic band, and a shutter worked by a hairpin. Half-plate cameras were recommended for beginners, and promiscuous snap-shots were deprecated. The focussing of an object was dealt with. The taking of a picture was governed by the exposure, character of the light, nature of the subject, time of year, hour of day, etc. Sky and sea views required short exposures, while woodland scenery and dark masses of foliage required long exposures. The rule was "expose for the shadows and let the high lights take care of themselves." Developing was next treated of, and the following formula for a developing-preparation was given as a stock solution of pyro :

Pyrogallic acid	1 oz.
Nitric acid	20 min.
Water	5½ oz.

Add acid before pyro.

NO. 1.

Stock solution of pyro	1 to 2 oz.
Water to	20 oz.

NO. 2.

Carbonate of soda	2 oz.
Sulphite of soda	2 oz.
Bromide of potash	20 gr.
Water to	20 oz.

For a correctly-exposed plate equal parts of Nos. 1 and 2 were taken ; 6 dr. of each would be sufficient for one plate. The developing-tray should be kept away from the ruby lamp. Place the plate in the tray, film-side upwards, and pour thereon the mixed developer with a rapid motion so as to completely cover the plate, rocking the tray immediately. In a minute or two the image will begin to appear in patches, the parts where the light was brightest showing up first. In a landscape the sky would first appear in a dark patch. The developer should consist of three parts, viz. :

1. The developer or reducer ..... Pyro.
2. Accelerator ..... Soda carb.
3. Restrainer ..... Bromide of potassium.

The addition of sulphite of soda prevents pyro absorbing oxygen from the air, and bromide of potassium keeps the pyro from attacking the silver salts too rapidly. The plate, having been developed, should be first washed and then immersed for five minutes in a solution of alum and water—1½ oz. and 20 oz. respectively—then again washed, and afterwards placed in a fixing-solution of a 20-per-cent. of hyposulphite of soda to dissolve the unaltered salts of silver on the plate, and leave the image only, the result being a double salt of hyposulphite of soda and silver. After removal from this bath the plate should be washed in running water for two hours. Printing and toning were next touched upon, the solution for the latter being given as—

Sulphocyanide of ammonia	30 gr.
Chloride of gold	2½ gr.
Water	10 oz.

After toning, the prints should be fixed in a solution of hyposulphite of soda half the strength of that used for the plate.—*Chem. and Drug.*

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient : (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male ; age, 18 ; bookkeeper ; can read small type to within five inches of each eye ; complains of much headache through the day and evening ; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{30}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

L.A.T. What is the best line to pursue in high myopia, say above 14.D , in a man 35 years old ?

Ans.—It depends upon his occupation, but in these high cases the best plan is to give them a little more than half their full correction. In the case above I would probably order a minus 9, possibly 10. Of course at church and public gatherings this correction will not give as good vision as could be obtained by full correction. On the other hand, it affords fairly satisfactory vision at all distances, for myopes realize their infirmity and soon learn by intuition and experience to interpret retinal images which the emmetropic eye could not possibly do. A pair of extra fronts to slip on as occasion demands overcomes the most exacting. Although high myopes seldom prefer their full correction on account of the minifying effect which concave glasses has on objects, which is especially pronounced with high numbers of concave glasses.

T.L.B. I had a child, aged 2 years, brought to me whose hair was a beautiful white and eyes a pink. The light seemed to hurt the child's eyes and they seemed to be moving in every direction constantly. What would you advise in this case ?

Ans.—This child no doubt was an albino, which is caused by a diminution of the pigment in the system. The result of so little pigment causes the hair to be white, and because there is little or none of this pigment on the back of the iris and in the choroid the light enters the eye in floods, which causes photophobia. Perhaps the best advice in these cases is to do nothing, although a pair of plain smoked glasses, about No. 2 tint, would be very comfortable. You can give the parents some comfort by telling them that the pigment may increase as the child becomes older, which is a fact in some few cases.

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The following order was recently received in a retail drug store in Western Ontario. What does it call for ? "Eye-dying Amerky."

Hydrargyroseptol. — A new antisyphilitic consisting of mercury quinoslate and sodium chlorid. It is a yellow mass, dissolving in 20 parts of water.

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Those diploma-giving colleges are always run by some Optical Firm, who make sales of their goods to students by holding out their diploma as a bait. **We are independent of any Optical Firm;** and the knowledge gained at, and a Diploma received from, THE OPTICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA means something and always indicates merit—and you are free to buy where you please.

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Maisch's Materia Medica.....	2 80
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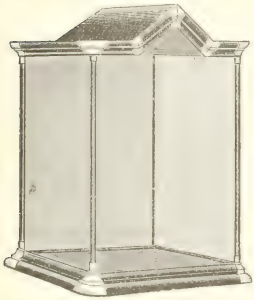

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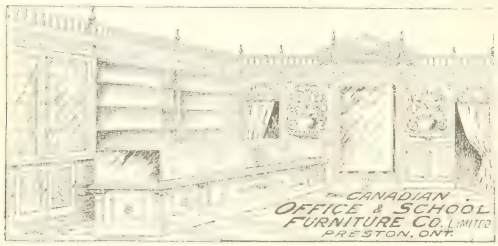

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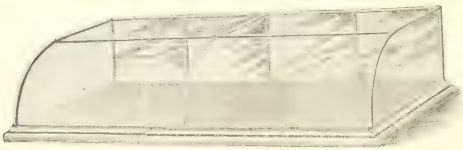

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Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co.
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co.
Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman.
Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Bennet et Cie
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

PATENTS

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Correspondence Solicited

John A. Saul,

LeDroit Building, Washington, D

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1899, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture.

Myopia.

At the age of fifty-five, when the condition, that in an emmetrope causes acquired H, comes on, the structural changes that take place in the eyes do slightly decrease the extent of the M, and weaker lenses are required for distance, and in act slight degrees of M, say up to 1.50D or 2D, may disappear altogether. For reading, of course, after forty years of age, the Cc. lenses must be reduced in strength on account of the advent of presbyopia, and if the M be not very high the person will reach an age when he requires no lenses at all, and later Cx. lenses for reading and Cc. for distance.

If the myope be of more than 2.50D, theoretically Cx. glasses can never be required. The PP, owing to the presbyopia, can recede, but it can never pass beyond the PR, and the myope of 2.50D can therefore always read at 16 ins.

In reality, M of 6D is the smallest degree that cannot at any age require Cx. lenses, because M might decrease owing to the flattening of the eyes in old age as much as 2.50D, and the decreased visual acuteness of old age may require that the reading may be brought to 11 inches.

When a person gets old the pupils become smaller and cut off some of the peripheral, and therefore most refracted rays, thereby causing a myope to see rather better.

When one hears of people with wonderful sight who have never, or only very late in life, required spectacles for reading, it is a certainty that they are myopic to a greater or lesser degree.

In very high degrees of M, when lenses are of no use owing to the extremely bad condition of the eyes, some improvement in sight might be made with discs with centre apertures which reduce the circles of diffusion formed at the macula. Such bad cases of M should not, however, be treated by the optician unless all available medical treatment has been tried without result.

Myopes not using glasses have a habit of partially closing the lids, so as to cut off some of the peripheral rays, and thus obtain better vision. The name of the defect—eye closed—is derived from this habit.

Large pupils are rather the rule in M. This is doubtless caused by inactivity of the sphincter of the iris induced by inactivity of the sphincter of the ciliary. As the incident cone of light has a greater angle of divergence when the pupil is large, it would seem as if a large pupil should cause improved V in M, but this is more than counteracted by the increased refraction of the eye when the pupil is large, so that the sight is really worse with large pupils.

Accommodative M is a term applied to a condition of the sight where the eyes being hyperopic or emmetropic, the ciliary muscle contracts spasmodically, causing an apparent M. It need hardly be said that not being true M it cannot require Cc. lenses. Sometimes this condition is found with true M, causing it to appear of a much higher degree than it really is. It is usually due to exophoria because the necessary convergence effort brings about an accommodative effort. This condition was mentioned under H and will be again referred to under spasm of accommodation.

The P P without lenses should be measured in every case of M in order to prove the correction by lenses, and to avoid an overcorrection where there is a spasm of the Ac. Thus suppose a person to be twenty years of age, and the sph. lens that makes $V = \frac{20}{20}$ is 4D, then the amplitude being 10D and the M 4D = 14D, and 14 into 40 = 2¾. His P P will be at 2¾ in. and the correction found − 4D is about right. If the position of the P P does not correspond to the distance test further investigation is needed.

Although M has been discussed as being refractive and should be so considered by opticians for the sake of simplicity, it is in reality nearly always axial. It is said indeed that the cornea of the myopic eye, being larger than the emmetropic, in proportion with the rest of the globe, is of a greater radius, and so of less refractive power. This might be or not, or the eye might be myopic, partly refractive and partly axial, but the anatomical structure is of no importance to the refractionist; he is interested only in the refracting power of the eye, and so whether the defect be the one or the other it does not in the slightest degree alter the fact that for convenience M must be considered as the condition of eyes that have more than 50D of refraction, and the correction consists of giving lenses that neutralize the surplus refraction so that the eye and lens together make the normal refractive power of 50D.

A Cc. lens diverges parallel rays of light. The myopic eye of say 3D is exactly adapted for receiving on the retina the focus of rays from 13 ins., hence if there be placed in front of such an eye a − 3D or 13 in. Cc. lens, parallel rays are rendered divergent just as if they came from a distance of 13 in., and thus distant objects are made visible. The optician renders parallel rays divergent, before they enter the eye, to that extent for which any myopic eye is anatomically adapted.

A —sph. lens corrects a slightly lesser degree of M than its No. 1 indicates. The di erence is small and need not be considered, as the defect is always taken as being of so many D according to its correcting lens. The difference is owing to the distance between the lens and the eye itself, instead of the former forming an integral part of the latter. The nearer the lens is to the eyes, the stronger is its power, so that if a person sees through a Cc. lens equally well when it is further removed, it shows that the lens is too strong, and if he sees better when it is nearer it is too weak for a full correction. Myopes wearing glasses that do not fully correct the defect bring them as close to the eyes as possible. The habit is also indulged in because then the retinal image is larger. The retinal image in M is larger than in Em., a Cc. lens makes it smaller. It is best when it is the same as in Em., which is when the lens is about at 15 m.m. in front of the eye, so this is the proper position for the lens when in use.

The Ac. is really never totally relaxed except in extreme old age, and very high degrees of M. Therefore under atropine most cases of M show a smaller degree of defect and the correcting lens, if a full correction be needed, must be somewhat stronger—perhaps 1D—than that which makes $V = \frac{20}{20}$ while the effects of the drug obtain.

In very high degrees of M the removal of the crystalline by operation has been suggested and even tried. The results did not prove satisfactory, being generally followed by retinal detachments, nor were there in any case reasons to suppose that changes in the retina and choroid were arrested, while on the other hand fluidity of the vitreous seemed rather to be caused by the operation than prevented.

The increase of length in the visual line in M is roughly $\frac{1}{75}$ of an inch ($\frac{1}{3}$ m.m.) for each D of the defect. The amount of increase can be calculated by dividing the focal length in mm of the correcting lens into 300, the result being mm also. Thus in M 2D the focal length of the correcting lens is 500 m.m., then $\frac{300}{500}$=6 m.m. which is the extent which the visual line is lengthened in M 2D.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York

There is no use in printing advertisements that people don't believe. The only way to make people believe advertisements is to make them true. It doesn't take a woman long to sort out the truthful stores. There are stores in New York that are undoubtedly making some money, although they have more or less of a reputation for untruthfulness in their advertising. But the stores that are making the biggest success are the ones that keep closest to the truth. I am not a moralist, and so haven't anything to do with the ethics of the case—the wings on my shoulders are not sufficiently developed to interfere with the fit of my coat—but I look at this matter of truthfulness in advertising from a purely business standpoint.

* * *

My old Spencerian copy-book used to say "Honesty is the best policy." I didn't know what it meant when I was writing it, but the more I learn about advertising the more I appreciate this old saying.

A man came to me the other day for a criticism of a circular concerning a certain article. He made a number of very strong claims for the article, and at the end of the circular made the statement that if the article didn't do exactly what it was claimed to do it might be returned and the price paid for it would be refunded. He wanted to scratch that last part out. I told him that his article was either good or bad. If it was bad he ought not to try to sell it; if it was good it would stand the guarantee. If he was telling the truth when he described the article he would never be asked to refund a cent of money. If he wasn't telling the truth he would have to refund the money anyway. If a man claims that an article is a certain thing, or that it will do certain things, and upon trial those claims are proved false, the purchaser is going to bring the article back and demand his money.

And he is going to get it, if he has back-bone enough to stick up for his rights.

When one man sells another one a bogus gold brick the transaction is called a "bunco game" or a "confidence game." A more euphonious title for similar transactions is "obtaining money under false pretences." Unreasonable policemen and inconsiderate judges have been known to send men to the penitentiary for these little irregularities.

* * *

Now, I cannot see very much difference between selling a man some ordinary article of merchandise under false representations and selling him a gold brick under false representations. I don't believe that either transaction is conducive to permanent trade in the immediate locality where it occurs. I am afraid that the bunco gentleman would find it pretty hard to dispose of a second gold brick in the same neighborhood. I believe it is pretty hard to get a woman back to a store where she has been badly treated—I won't say "buncoed," because that might hurt somebody's feelings.

* * *

One trouble is that a great many people—advertisers included—have a sort of sneaking notion that advertising is a fake anyway, and that honesty and advertising is entirely different from honesty in other transactions. A man who wouldn't think of lying in his daily intercourse with other men, thinks it is perfectly legitimate to stretch the truth a little bit in his advertising. Fortunately for the future of advertising these men are becoming beautifully few. I suppose that the men in Philadelphia who say without reserve that the Wanamaker ads are lies would be glad to take John Wanamaker's personal word for anything he might promise them. That would be "different." Just why, nobody knows.

* * *

I believe there are a number of business men who think that the advertisement-writer proposes to write advertisements out of his inner consciousness, with utter disregard of the business in hand. The case of the advertiser must be explained to an ad writer just as the case in law is explained to the lawyer. A lawyer may not know the first thing about steam boilers, and yet he may be called to try a case in which a knowledge of steam boilers is necessary. He gets this knowledge from his client and from such other sources as are accessible. It is the same way with the advertisement-writer. He gets all the information he possibly from his client. He studies the advertising his client has done. He makes use of all the good points which his client has made in the past. His business is to take these points and sharpen them and to add other points if he can.

* * *

The advertisement-writer cannot undertake to give an advertiser something entirely and distinctly new and different from anything he has had before. His proposition is simply to prepare good advertising matter that will help in the sale of goods. In the preparation of effective copy he has the advantage of the advertiser because he has the advertiser's best efforts to work on. It is presumed that the advertiser has done the very best he could and has put all he knew into the advertisement before called upon the professional advertisement-writer. The advertiser and the writer would both be very foolish if they didn't make use of the advertiser's knowledge.

* * *

The advertisement-writer's work is to present the actual facts about a business in an agreeable manner. Of course, he he has to know what he is writing about, and there is no better place to find this out than from the owner of the business.

Dr. Hamill wishes us to emphasize the fact that he has some very desirable drug businesses for sale, some 26 all told. (*a*) One in county Huron, town, 3,000; 3 stores; stock, $3,000; sales, $15. (*b*) Toronto, stock, $2,000; sales, $10. (*c*) North-west Territory, population, 1,500; one opposition; stock, $3,000; sales, $15. (*d*) County of Leeds, town, 4,000; stock, $4,000; sales, $20. (*e*) British Columbia, population, 400; stock, $1,000; sales, $8. (*f*) Middlesex county, population, 1,200; stock, $2,000; sales, $13. (*g*) Oxford county, population, 3,000; stock, $3,700; sales, $12. (*h*) County Bruce, population, 1,400; stock, $3,000; sales, $10. (*k*) County of Lincoln, population, 10,000; stock, $4,000; sales, $15.

YOUR

Prescription Work

SHOULD BE

Accurately Executed,

SHOULD BE

Promptly Returned,

SHOULD BE SENT TO

COHEN BROTHERS,

The only Manufacturers of
Gold and Gold Filled Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in
the Dominion of Canada.

FLUID CASCARA AROMATIC

(SCOTT & McMILLAN)

NOW

The....

HOLGATE FIELDING CO., LIMITED

The attention of the trade is called to the fact that the S. & M. pharmaceutical specialties are now carried in stock by all wholesalers.

Particular attention is called to the above, which is now being detailed.

Always carry it in stock

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

The **Holgate, Fielding Co.,** Limited
25 Melinda St., TORONTO

Can you Afford to Experiment

You have seen an up to date bicycle.
Were the axles self-oiling?
Were the chain rivets file-proof?
Were the cranks spring tempered steel?
Were the balls hand gauged and pedals dust-proof?
Were the cones locked, insuring a permanent adjustment?
Was the chain between the bearings or on one side?
Had the chain been submitted to a jerk test of 1,200 lbs.?
Were the bearings two point, oil-tempered, file and dust-proof?
Were the sprockets detachable forged and flanged, or only stamped?
Were the spoke threads rolled or cut, detracting from the strength?
Were there oil cups to fall off, permitting dirt to enter the bearings?
Was it protected by a reliable home guarantee, or guaranteed by some unknown or remote American manufacturer?

The 1898 CLEVELAND has all these advantages

Clevelands = $55, $70, $80

See the CLEVELAND IMPROVED BEARINGS—The only correct principle. The greatest invention since the Pneumatic Tire.....
NO SIDE PULL, BIND, OR TWIST.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

H. A. LOZIER & CO., TORONTO JUNCTION.

Showrooms removed to 117 Yonge St.

A Good Deal of Noise for Ten Cents

I have a couple of large mailing cards, nine inches by eleven inches.

They go through the mails with a one-cent stamp on the address side.

They are printed in three colors.

For identification in this office they are called:

"The Tiger Card."

"The Elephant Card."

They are the noisiest things that ever went through the mails.

If you send for them you can hear them coming when they start.

If you want to hear them you will have to drop ten cents in the slot—send five two-cent stamps.

The cards are to be used to drum up business—have been used successfully. Sold to only one firm in each town.

If you buy enough of them you can pre-empt a county, or a state, or an entire line of business in the whole country

They cost $20 for 1,000, $65 for 5,000, $15 for 500.

Charles Austin Bates

Vanderbilt Building, NEW YORK

Formulary

BARBER'S STYPTIC POWDER.

The majority of the preparations upon the market contain tannic acid, alum, subsulphate of iron, or some other astringent substance, which, when applied, will arrest local bleeding. Here are two formulas which are said to be serviceable :

1.—Alum
Nutgalls
Acacia
Gum benzoin ..... equal parts.

Powder each separately and mix.

2.—Alum
Gum tragacanth
Tannic acid ..... equal parts.

Powder and mix.

SHAMPOO POWDER.

Sodii bicarb	4 ozs.
Sodii biborat	4 ozs.
Pulv. saponis	4 ozs.
Pulv. curcumæ	1 dr.
Ol. geranii	20 m.
Ol. verbenæ	5 m.

Mix. Weigh up into three-quarter ounce packets.—*Chem. and Drug.*

ANTISEPTIC SHAMPOO.

Ammonium carbonate	½ oz.
Boracic acid	1 oz.
Distilled water	1 pt.
Glycerin	4 ozs.
Bay rum	1 pt.

This is as effective as the stronger potash or soda mixtures.

SKIN FOOD.

Any of the cold creams may be sold under the name of "Skin Food"; the following is said to be the formula of one that has some sale :

Petrolatum, white	8 ozs.
Paraffin wax	1 oz.
Lanolin	2 ozs.
Water	2 ozs.
Oil of geranium	20 drops.

Melt the paraffin, add the petrolatum and lanolin, pour into a warm mortar and with constant stirring incorporate the water and the perfume.

If the preparation is to be tinted red use alkanet root, and an amber colored petrolatum may be employed instead of white.

MOUTH-WASH TABLETS.

Heliotropin	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.
Saccharin	gr. ½.
Salicylic acid	gr. ij.
Menthol	9j.
Sugar of milk	9v.
Spirit of rose, a sufficiency to perfume.	

Mix with any coloring desired, and divide into 120 compressed tablets.

BICYCLE TIRES, CEMENT FOR.

The following formulas have been published in *The Standard Formulary* as reliable cements for bicycle tires :

Take of
Caoutchouc (in fine shreds) .. 2 ozs. av.
Resin ..... 140 grains.
Shellac ..... 100 "
Carbon disulphide, sufficient to dissolve the other ingredients.

A very good cement can be obtained by placing pulverized shellac in ten times its weight of stronger water of ammonia. The shellac becomes soitened, a viscid, transparent mass resulting, which after standing three or four weeks will liquefy. The glue is always ready for use, but in cold weather it is necessary to soften it by placing in hot water.

SODIUM PEROXIDE AS BLEACHING AGENT.

The most practical solutions are one composed of :

	Parts.
Sodium peroxide	1
Magnesium sulphate	3
Water	95

And another, composed of :

	Parts.
Sodium peroxide	1
Conc. sulphuric acid, Sp. gr. 1.84	1.35
Water	100

For bleaching straw a solution containing oxalic acid has been found useful.—*Sudd. Ap. Ztg.*

DENTIFRICE FOR DARK ENAMEL.

The following is a dentifrice recommended for the use of persons the enamel of whose teeth has become discolored.

Chlorate of potash	1½ drs.
Powdered boracic acid	3 drs.
Carb. of magnesia (heavy)	3 drs.
Precipitated chalk	3 drs.
Ess. of peppermint	5 dps.

—*L'Odontologie.*

TRANSPARENT CHINA CEMENT.

	Ounce.
Isinglass (French)	1
Glacial acetic acid	1
Water	½

Soak the isinglass in the water overnight, add the acid, and heat till clear.—*Chem. and Drug.*

PROCESS FOR SYRUP OF SENEGA.

Take of senega root, 10 troy ounces; stronger ammonia-water, 3 fluid drachms; alcohol, 4 fluid ounces; water, 20 fluid ounces. Macerate in a closed vessel for three days, express and strain, return the dregs and remacerate with stronger ammonia, 1 fluid drachm; alcohol, 4 fluid ounces; water, 16 fluid ounces. Express and strain as before. Mix the two decantates, add 1 ounce of precipitated chalk, filter, and pass enough water to complete 25 fluid ounces. Percolate this through 38 troy ounces of sugar, and make up to 48 fluid ounces.

MOTH DESTROYING SOLUTION.

Dissolve 20 parts of naphthalin, 20 parts carbolic acid, and 50 parts camphor in a mixture of 50 parts oil of turpentine and 850 parts 90 per cent. alcohol, then add 5 parts each of oil of mirbane and oil of patchouli. The solution is used as a spray.—*Drug. Zei.*

RUBBER CEMENT FOR CYCLES.

	Parts.
Fish glue	1
Gutta percha	2
India rubber	4
Bisulphide of carbon	32

—*Brit. and Colo. Drug.*

Terebene-glycerine is prepared by mixing 7 parts glycerine, 4 parts terebene, and 1 part water, and shaking the mixture thoroughly with frequent exposure to air, until the separating glycerine remains turbid upon standing. This product is employed for purulent wounds and applied by covering the wounds with cotton or gauze saturated with it.—*Ph. Post.*

LAXATIVE REMEDIES.—LAXATIVE TEA.

Senna, cut	8 av. oz.
Couch grass, cut	4 av. oz.
Frangula, cut	4 av. oz.
Fennel seed, bruised	½ av. oz.

Mix. This may be sold when German herb tea, cathartic or laxative tea are called for. Directions : From one-half to a teaspoonful of the species to a cupful of boiling water, this to be taken at bedtime.

WINE OF CINCHONA.

The following formula is given by Dr. G. Romijn :

Powdered cinchona bark	10 parts.
Hydrochloric acid (146 parts for every 310 parts alkaloids).	
Alcohol	14 parts.
Sugar	25 parts.
Water, sufficient to make	100 parts.

Dissolve 5 parts of sugar in a mixture of the alcohol, two-thirds of the acid, and enough water to make 40 parts; percolate the powder with this menstruum in the usual manner; continue the percolation with a mixture of 20 parts of water and the remaining acid and finish with water. Separate the first 75 parts of percolate, dissolve in it the remainder of sugar, and make up to 100 parts with the succeeding percolate.—*Phar. Weekblad.*

All Wide-Awake Druggists Handle

Dr. Jim 5c Little Governor 5c.

For Sale by all Jobbers and **Cecil Rhodes** 10c. Cigars as Leaders

By far the best advertised brands at present before the public

The Canadian Cigar Co., MANUFACTURERS **Toronto, Ont.**

Amongst Our Advertisers.

An Old Friend

Our old friend Tangle-foot makes its bow to our readers in this number, introducing itself for the season of '98. No words of commendation are necessary for an article so well and favorably known to the trade. Read the advertisement, there is something in it for you.

Have You a Camera?

If not, there is no reason why you should not, at the price offered by the Vive Camera Co. in this issue. Read their full page announcement. It is interesting and valuable to all dealers in photographic supplies, and to amateur photographers.

Extension of Time.

Messrs. Powell & Davis announce that the time has been extended for taking advantage of their special offer on "Fly Felts." Now is the time to order. Read the adv.

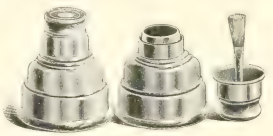
J. Hungerford Smith Co., on page 76a this issue, make some important announcements to the drug trade, both in reference to their fly papers and their celebrated fruit juices and flavors. If you want any goods in these lines be sure to communicate with this firm.

Maypole Soap.

Most gratifying results are reported as to the introduction of Maypole soap, the wonderful home-dyes. There can be no doubt as to the sale of these goods, which are so liberally advertised and give such satisfactory results. We are informed that in Australia alone 12,000 gross of these goods were sold last year. Three additional colors are now being added to the lines already mentioned in these columns. Send a trial order to Arthur P. Tippet & Co., Montreal.

Perfect Mucilage Bottle.

The "Perfect" Mucilage bottle illustrated herewith is recommended as among the best containers for mucilage paste on the market. It is made of aluminium on



the principle of a glue pot, having a water reservoir and vapor chamber absolutely preventing the contents from thickening or clogging up at the mouth. They retail at fifty cents each, and the trade can procure them from Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton.

Fly Pads.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, intend spending a very large amount of money this season in advertising fly pads in family journals and have no doubt that the increased demand will this year be much larger than ever before.

So far the output of fly pads has increased almost every year since their introduction nearly twenty years ago, and at present the sale of fly pads is much larger in Canada than all other forms of fly poisons put together.

To Polish Aluminium.—Gray or unsightly aluminium may be restored to its white color by washing with a mixture of 30 grams of borax, dissolved in 1,000 grams of water, with a few drops of ammonia added.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once **free of charge.** *Answers must not be sent to care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

POSITION WANTED BY A LADY DRUGGIST having six years' experience as dispenser and general clerk. Good references given. Address M. Gibson, Box 231, Belleville.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN who is an honor graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy (1897), and having the degree of Phm.B. (Tor.). Excellent recommendations and references can be furnished concerning dispensing, business principles, good habits, etc. Address H. E. Woodland, 35 Besserer street, Ottawa, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHYSICIAN WANTED IN A MONTANA, U.S.A., mining camp of 3,000 inhabitants. Write for particulars. Address Martin C. Julian, Belt, Mont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF Drugs and Stationery, about $2,000, in one of the best villages in Ontario. Thriving business done. Good reasons for selling. Address "Drugs," 177 Emerald street north, Hamilton, Ont.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S

CELEBRATED

Not a Common Mixture, but made from a formulæ of great merit.....

Put up in 25c. and 50c. sizes

PARISIAN BALM

"REGISTERED"

For Toilet Use.

Whitens the hands and beautifies the skin.

SEELY — The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. ESTABLISHED 1862 **Windsor, Ont.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to April 11th, 1898.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	16 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb	50	55
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	15	10
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 25	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	17	20
GUARANA	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 75
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	35
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	5	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	6 00	6 25
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	86
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	38
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

	$	$
Senna, Alexandria, lb		25 30
Tinnevelly, lb		15 25
Stramonium, lb		20 25
Uva Ursi, lb		15 18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi		45 50
Pignali		35 40
Grasso		30 35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.		27 30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box		75 75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz		30 35
LYCOPODIUM, lb		70 80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb		9 10
Irish, lb		12 13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb		21 25
Powdered, lb		25 30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb		10 12
Powdered, lb		20 25
OAKUM, lb		12 15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼		70 75
Citrine, lb		45 50
PARALDEHYDE, oz		20 22
PEPPER, black, lb		13 16
Powdered, lb		16 18
PITCH, black, lb		3 4
Bergundy, true, lb		10 12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd		12 13
Belladonna, lb		65 70
Galbanum Comp., lb		80 85
Lead, lb		25 30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb		2½ 3
White, lb		3½ 4
RESORCIN, white, oz		25 30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb		23 28
ROOT, Aconite, lb		22 25
Althea, cut, lb		30 35
Belladonna, lb		25 30
Blood, lb		18 25
Bitter, lb		27 30
Blackberry, lb		15 18
Burdock, crushed, lb		18 20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb		20 25
Canada Snake, lb		30 35
Colosh, black, lb		15 20
Colchicum, lb		40 45
Columbo, lb		20 22
Powdered, lb		25 30
Coltsfoot, lb		38 40
Comfrey, crushed, lb		20 25
Curcuma, powdered, lb		13 14
Dandelion, lb		20 22
Elecampane, lb		15 20
Galangal, lb		15 18
Gelsemium, lb		22 25
Gentian or Genitan, lb		12 13
Ground, lb		13 14
Powdered, lb		13 15
Ginger, African, lb		18 20
Po., lb		20 22
Jamaica, blchd., lb		27 30
Po., lb		30 35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	14	16
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	2 40	2 50
Powdered, lb	2 50	2 75
Jalap, lb	40	45
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18

	$	$
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	90
ALKANNIN, lb	70	75
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16

	$	$
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 30	1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 10	1 20
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz	0 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
CODEIA, ¼ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	25	30
MERCURY, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 00	1 10
Calomel, lb	1 05	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Books.

Messrs. Lea Brothers & Co. announce for early publication the following books by eminent authorities. Complete catalogues of the publications of this firm may be had by addressing either their Philadelphia or New York house:

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Varnish for Bookbinders, for Paper and for Drawings.

The essential features of a varnish suitable for the above purposes are flexibility, durability, imperviousness, and adhesiveness. We subjoin a few recipes. All the proportions given, whether liquids or solids, are by weight, and it should be noted that methylated spirit of wine, which gives a cheaper and more quickly drying varnish than rectified spirit does, may in most cases be employed instead of the latter:

1. Light Brown Varnish—
   Refined pale shellac ..... 5 parts.
   Turpentine ..... 2 "
   Spirits of wine ..... 16 "

2. Dark Brown Varnish—
   Refined dark shellac ..... 10 parts.
   Turpentine ..... 5 "
   Spirits of wine ..... 34 "

3. White Varnish (A)—
   Bleached shellac ..... 11 parts.
   Turpentine ..... 5 "
   Spirits of wine ..... 35 "

4. White Varnish (B)—
   Sandarach ..... 10 parts.
   Turpentine ..... 7 "
   95 per cent. spirit of wine .... 34 "

5. Varnish for Full Calf Extra—
   Shellac ..... 8 parts.
   Sandarach ..... 8 "
   Mastic drops ..... 2 "
   Turpentine ..... 2 "
   40 per cent. spirits of wine ... 60 "
   Brush lightly over the book.

6. Elemi ..... 4 parts.
   Mastic ..... 4 "
   Sandarach ..... 6 "
   Turpentine ..... 3 "
   Spirits of wine ..... 30 "

7. Shellac ..... 20 parts.
   Turpentine ..... 2 "
   Spirits of wine ..... 60 "

8. Dragon's blood ..... 2 parts.
   Gum gutta ..... 20 "
   Sandarach ..... 4 "
   Shellac ..... 40 "
   Turpentine ..... 10 "
   Spirits of wine ..... 200 "

9. Mastic ..... 5 parts.
   95 per cent. spirits of wine ... 5 "
   Ether ..... 10 "

10. Mastic ..... 6 parts.
    Sandarach ..... 6 "
    95 per cent. spirits of wine ... 25 "
    Ether ..... 13 "

11. Pyrocopal ..... 5 parts.
    Mastic ..... 2 "
    95 per cent. spirits of wine .. 8 "
    Ether ..... 5 "

12. Gum lac ..... 54 parts.
    Turpentine ..... 2 "
    95 per cent. spirits of wine ... 344 "

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Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 75	1 80
Muriate, oz.	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz.	1 80	1 85
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz.	35	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	17	18
PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb.	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	28
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	75
Cyanide, lb.	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12
Iodide, lb.	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	30	36
Ozs., oz.	35	38
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
SALICIN, lb.	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	80	85
Fused, oz.	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6

Iodide, oz.	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb.	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb.	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	8	10
SOMNAL, oz.	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	80	85
SULFONAL, oz.	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.	55	60
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75
Carbonate lb.	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	60
Sulphate, lb.	9	11
Valerianate, oz.	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb.	60	65
Anise, lb.	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb.	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz.	60	65
Caraway, lb.	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb.	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz.	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb.	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz.	50	60
Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	5c
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb.	2 50	2 05
Peppermint, lb.	2 25	2 07
Pimento, lb.	2 00	2 05
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	75	00
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb.	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb.	65	00
Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb.	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb.	4 25	4 58

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb.	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal.	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 35	1 50
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal.	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal.	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal.	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal.	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb.	12	13
SPERM, gal.	1 35	1 40
TURPENTINE, gal.	60	65

13. Gum lac..... 63 parts.
Sandarach..... 130 "
Turpentine..... 15 "
95 per cent. spirits of wine . 790 "

14. Sandarach..... 191 parts.
Turpentine..... 46 "
93 per cent. spirits of wine... 763 "

15. Varnish for Maps—

Pyrocopal..... 24 parts.
Essence of lavender..... 3 "
Turpentine..... 14 "

A somewhat smaller quantity of pyrosuccin can be substituted for the pyrocopal.

16. Paper Varnish (1st quality)—

Sandarach..... 5 parts.
Turpentine..... 3 "
95 per cent. spirits of wine... 15 "

17. Paper Varnish (2nd quality)—

Sandarach..... 5 parts.
Thick turpentine..... 3 "
95 per cent. spirits of wine.. 15 "

18. Varnish for Chalk or Black Lead Drawings—

Sandarach..... 2 parts.
Turpentine..... 2 "
95 per cent. spirits of wine.. 18 "

19. Tarnish for Water Color Drawings—

Sandarach 4 parts or mastic.. 5 parts.
Turpentine 4 " or " .. 2 "
95 per cent. spirits of wine.. 14 "

—Oils, Colors, and Drysalteries.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

The most important change last month was the surprising drop in quinine, and we are favored with another surprise in the same line this month owing to the low price of bark at the last Amsterdam sale, the price is down about 2c. oz.

As before reported Norway cod liver oil is likely to be much higher, price has already advanced from 15 to 20c. a gallon and higher prices still looked for, as the catch is just over and it has been a poor one.

Camphor is higher, guaiacol carb. is easier, no other changes of importance. Phenalgin powder and tablets, made by Etna Chemical Co., New York, are now put up only in 1 oz. bottles, price $1.30 oz. Sloan's Indian Tonic has been advanced by the manufacturers to $8 doz.

We would call the attention of our readers to Trask's Magnetic Ointment and Ransom's Hive Syrup. These remedies are being extensively advertised, and where druggists recommend them and push them they are receiving large returns. It is essential when a druggist is recommending a remedy that he recommends one that can be trusted, and such are these articles. The proprietors authorize druggists to guarantee these remedies and to refund the money where a customer is not satisfied.

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Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. X. TORONTO, MAY, 1898. NO. 5

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Canadian Druggist

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The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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The Condition of the Drug Trade.

As a result of diligent enquiry amongst both the wholesale and retail branches of the drug trade, there is no doubt of the steadily increasing business in Canada and of a brighter outlook than has been apparent for some years. Not only has a feeling of confidence been inspired, but the actual results show a marked improvement. The large influx of foreign capital which has been steadily pouring into this country both in the shape of investments in mining lands and in other ventures has given a plethora of money, and we all know that where money is plenty with attendant increase in values of produce and real estate, the effect on commercial circles is very evident.

This is what we are now experiencing in this favored country, and, as one branch of the mercantile community, the drug trade is reaping its share of the prosperity.

Although the vexed question of "cut-rate" prices and competition from outside dealers is still prevalent in some of the large centres, which has tended to demoralize legitimate business, yet, in spite of these drawbacks, and probably in some measure as a result of them, the retail druggist has become more self-reliant, more aggressive, and more thoroughly a "business" man, not depending so much on the efforts of others, as is exemplified in the cases of patent medicines, whose makers have, in many cases, allowed them to be sold indiscriminately and at whatever prices the "general merchant" chose to name, but in the development of his own individuality in the manufacture of lines adapted to his trade and in the handling of others which command a good margin of profit through the watchful efforts of their manufacturers.

The aggressive policy also which has been adopted of handling lines of goods outside of the ordinary run of the druggist's stock, but which can with great

advantage and in perfect keeping be added to it, has opened new sources of profit to the wide-awake dealer.

On the whole the state of the drug trade in Canada to-day is reassuring and its prospects are bright for a continuance of sound business development.

No doubt there are individual businesses and individual localities which have not yet, and perhaps never will, from some reason or other, see any improvement; but the concensus of opinion and feeling and the actual results so far confirm what we have said as to the decided impulse given to the business both of the wholesale and retail drug trade in Canada.

College of Pharmacy.

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held in the college building, 595 Lagauchetiere street, May 5th. W. H. Chapman, ex-president, in the chair. The chairman opened the meeting by calling upon Mr. E. Muir, secretary-treasurer, to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved and adopted. The secretary then read the annual report and financial statement, both of which were of a highly satisfactory character. The president then delivered his address, complimenting the members upon the progress which had been made, and then referred to several changes that were in contemplation in the near future, which would further raise the standard of the college and extend its usefulness. After the delivery of his address the chairman nominated Messrs. Lecours and Morrison as scrutineers to count the ballot papers for the Executive Board and during the interval Prof. T. D. Reed, M.D., honorary dean of the college, gave a very interesting exhibition of acetylene gas in connection with the magic lantern. The scrutineers, having completed the counting of the ballots, reported the following gentlemen elected to the Executive Board, namely: John G. Tremble, Joseph Contant, C. J. Covernton, H. R. Lanctot, J. R. Parkin, R. W. Williams, H. W. Reynolds, T. E. Barbeau, and A. M. Macmillan; these with the following officers elected by acclamation, namely: W. H. Chapman president, A. J. Laurance vice-president, and E. Muir treasurer, will compose the Board for the ensuing year. The chairman now presented the college prizes to the successful students, namely: Gustave Richard, senior chemistry and junior materia medica; George H. Voss, senior materia medica and botany; and Alfred J. Bedard, junior chemist. Mr. Gustave Richard also won the Pharmaceutical Association minor prize, he having obtained the highest count at the recent minor examinations. Votes of thanks having been accorded to the returning officers, the scrutineers and others for their services the meeting closed.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

The fifty-fifth semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held at the College building last week. There were 126 candidates. The following are the results:

PRIZEMEN.

John Roberts' Scholarship—A. Moir, Dunnville.

John Roberts' Medal—C. W. Watson, Goderich.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Gold Medal—A Moir.

MEDALS FOR SUBJECTS.

Silver Medal—C. W. Watson.

Dispensing—W. C. Dixon, Peterborough.

Pharmacy—John Bartholomew, Hamilton.

Chemistry—Hugh McPherson, Kenmore.

Materia Medica—H. A. Davidson, Peterborough.

Botany—C. W. Watson, Goderich.

HONOR LIST, BY MERIT.

A. Moir, Charles W. Watson, Hugh McPherson, John Bartholomew, C. H. Lewis, James E. Twohey (aeq.), H. H. Black, W. Bew, Foster Studholme, S. M. Lyon (aeq.), L. R. Clark, A. W. Smiley, H. A. Davidson (aeq.), Hugh Y. Smith, G. N. Bateson, J. W. Johnston, Louis D. Orr, G. W. Henderson (aeq.), Geo. B. Fowler, Elmer J. Bellman, A. J. Gallagher, A. Potts (aeq.), William Driver, J. A. McDonald, E. R. Davis, J. Nelson Scott, James M. Duncan, A. G. Borland, U. R. Bailey (aeq.), P. H. Morrison, A. Johnston, Malcolm T. Galbraith, F. C. Fielding (aeq.), R. W. McKinnell, E. E. Rutherford, W. G. Williams, M. C. Prust, Barth Munro, H. E. Middlebro, G. W. Pegg, F. M. Crowe, E. T. Jones, W. C. Dixon, George E. Rason, J. T. Curts, H. W. Hardy, Harry Hebblewhite, H. A. Croo'ks, H. I. Ridley, J. McRae, J. S. Kennedy, J. S. Nomabell, J. Kelly (aeq.), B. Carswell, J. A. Milbee, W. J. Kent, C. W. Elliott (aeq.).

PASS LIST, ALPHABETICALLY.

J. N. Allen, T. A. Argue, A. R. Badger, W. N. Braund, C. J. Cunningham, A. J. Davidson, E. W. Dunn, F. A. Gray, B. Griffin, C. D. Harris, B. N. Kelley, A. F. Knowles, A. G. Kalbfleisch, G. J. Mitchell, R. L. Morgan, T. L. Murray, R. M. E. McDiarmid, W. L. McKinnon, J. W. McLaren, H. E. McLean, W. D. McLeod, J. F. Patterson, A. Powell, R. W. Reid, G. A. Ross, A. Smith, L. H. Stanton, Alex. Stuart, James E. Totten, J. Taylor, G. L. Walker, F. H. Walley, A. E. Wardell, J. H. White, J. Winterborn, G. H. Worthington, E. J. Williams.

PASSED IN FOUR SUBJECTS.

E. H. Allen, George F. Brethour, W. L. Cameron, C. P. Collins, George F. Craig, F. W. Glassford, E. C. Haines, W. H. Hewgill, F. W. Jeffs, W. M. Scott, Irwin A. Snider, J. A. Stewart, William Summerfeldt, Stanley M. Tarrant.

The New British Pharmacopœia.

Our readers will find an excellent review of this work on page 99 of this issue. Nothing can be of greater moment to the practical druggist than his official text-book, and the publication of the Pharmacopœia of 1898 has been looked forward to with much interest. There have been many changes, the most notable ones being in the fact, that while there have been only 80 additions, there have been 189 deletions. The abolition of *proof spirit* is another noticeable feature, the strength of the standard of alcohol has also been increased from 56 o. p. to 58 o.p. In other parts of this issue will be found a very useful table which has been furnished to the (London) *Phar. Journal*, for the production of the various strengths designated.

It is expected that supplies of the new Pharmacopœia will be to hand in the course of a few weeks and will eb followed shortly afterwards by that, to many, indispensable work, "Squire's Companion."

Some men grieve two dollars' worth over every dollar they lose.

Any fool can lay plans, but it takes a wise man to hatch them out.

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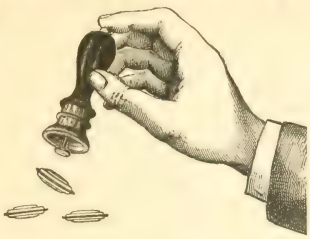

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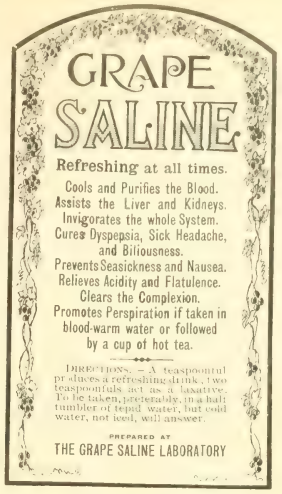
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Pharmacy in England.

Review of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

Photographic Notes Trade Novelties.

From our own Correspondent.

The long-delayed British Pharmacopœia, 1898, has at length seen the light, although not yet actually published. The manner in which advance copies were issued was as badly arranged as possible. On the Thursday morning before Good Friday the editors of the various journals of medicine and pharmacy received a copy each, and, as a result, they had to delay their issue that week in order to notice the new B.P. It was the ironical working of fate that the only British journal of pharmacy, which has attempted to pierce the mystery surrounding the preparation of the B.P. and whose early publication of a review was promptly met by official denial of accuracy, missed any review Easter week as they had gone to press earlier than the others. Both the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and the *British and Colonial Druggist* had several pages devoted to the principal alterations, etc., and since then each week has shown that the critics of the 1898 edition will be quite as numerous as those of the 1885.

To Canadians the first disappointment will be that in spite of all official utterances the needs of the Dominion have not been considered in the least, in fact the Imperial character of the work is a misnomer. In the appendix a few alternatives and modifications of formulæ are mentioned that may be allowed in the colonies, but the real work of catering for their requirements is left for an addendum. Then the adoption of the metric system is such that to those accustomed to these weights and measures it seems ridiculous, whilst to those who are not often using them it will be confusion worse confounded. In one instance the exact metric equivalent is given to that of the Imperial, whilst in another it bears no relation whatever. But it is the new preparations and remedies that will attract most attention, whilst the omissions are always profoundly interesting. The medical committee are mainly responsible for this part of the work and conservatism is stamped large on the result. Only Virginian Prune Bark, for the tincture, and Quillaia Bark for alcoholic coal tar solution have really been added in the way of drugs, as fresh orange peel and ararobа were really official before. The chemicals added are bismuth, salicylas, codeine phosphate, hyoscine hydrobromide, hyoseyamine sulphate, morphine tartrate, naphthol, physostignine sulphate, quinine acid hydrochloride, sallo, strychnine hydrochloride. The new organic remedies are represented by dried myroid gland and a solution of the fresh gland. The omissions are very large, and include all the household articles, such as honey, raisins, vinegar, poultices, soda water, etc. The most surprising omissions are amongst the preparations, such as ext. belâ liq., liq. ammon. acet. fort, liq. ferri dialysat, pil. ferri iodid, tinct. lobeliæ, tinct. valerian, tinct. zingiv fort, and ung. simplex. The most radical alterations are in tinct. aurant (fresh peel with strong spirit, instead of dry peel and proof-spirt), tinct. chlorof. et. morphinæ (now completely altered and containing four times as much morphine), sp. æth. co. (now only obtained by distillation) extract cascarà liq. (cold water treatment), Blaud's pill (now sodii carb. exsico., and ferri sulph. exsico.), concentrated in fusions and decoctions 1 to 10 and so on. All the tinctures have been shuffled, either as regards their strength of drug per pint or respecting the strength of alcoholic menstruum.

Standardization has hardly advanced since the 1885 edition, although a good show is made of the small advance, which now includes belladonna and ipecacuanha, whilst tincture of jalap based upon percentage of resin. Improved methods are given for the standardization of cinchona, opium and nux vomica and their preparations.

The chemical tests and botanical and physical characters have been elaborately extended, and in most cases show that higher purity has been the object in view. In some instances these are overdone and the result will be that only a refined article can be sold under the B.P. designation, which is often an unfair disadvantage to him as a trader. For instance, the tests for glycerine are so much improved that most of the commercial article will fail to respond, consequently the chemist cannot sell B.P. glycerine to compete with a dry goods store prices even if he wished to. To the pharmacist who prepares his own tinctures, the new series of alcohols of various strengths will seem specially irritating, but it is an attempt to meet Farr and Wright's results on the standardization of tinctures. The adoption of a rectified spirit having 85.6 percentage of alcohol and specific gravity of .834, instead of the old spirit of 84 percentage and .838 was found necessary in order to obtain something like accuracy in diluted alcohols. The new spirit is 90 per cent. by volume, and the other strengths, such as 70, 60, 45 and 20, are easily calculated. The chemistry of the oils has been thoroughly brought up to date, and nomenclature has been carefully attended to. There can be little doubt that the new B.P. shows marked progress in the art of pharmacy during the thirteen years that have elapsed since the last edition, but it is by no means so complete as we had been led to expect. The additions are, for the most part, unimportant; the arrangement of the volume not so useful for reference as Squire's well-known Companion; the spirit of conservatism has been too strong; the chief characteristics are that articles of well-tried reputation, such as compound syrup of hypophosphites, Parrish's syrup, etc., or improved methods of administration such as cachets, capsules, compressed tablets, etc., are conspicuous by their absence. The marked indifference displayed by the medical profession in the publication of the B.P., and the complete disregard by the committee of the convenience of pharmacists where momentous alterations have been effected, would surprise foreign nations. It is not known, even now, when the new B.P. will become the legal authority of the medicinal preparations in this country, and it looks as if the General Medical Council did not care.

There is no diminution in the interest displayed by pharmacists in photography, either as a profitable extra or as a hobby. The makers and dealers in photographic appliances are never behindhand with novelties and prices are now much more reasonable than even three or four years ago. A friend of mine, a pharmacist in a London suburb, has a small window at the side of the entrance to his shop, and he used to fill it with the usual lines of perfumes, toilet preparations, and the like, but it was suggested to him that he

should try the photographic business. He obtained a fairly selective stock and in less than six months that window was returning him $50 a month net profit. He fitted up a dark room and has almost too much developing and printing to do for his amateur customers than he can manage. One of his most successful strokes is to procure good specimens of the photographic art, supplied free by Eastman's or Ilford Co., and others, and display these prominently. He says it is a wonderful draw as all the enthusiastic amateurs imagine they are going to procure equally good results. From practical experience he finds Lancaster's ¼ "Instantograph" the most successful cheap tripod camera, whilst the kodaks come easily first as hand cameras. Plates are an active source of income, but printing-out-paper is a bit too cheap. Then the numerous little accessories are always attractive to the amateur, who seems never tired of adding them to his appliances, whilst now and again a good portrait lens is sold at a thumping figure that makes one's mouth water in these days of cut rates. Photographic chemicals are not of much value, a little goes such a long way; but stock solutions of developer, fixing and toning, and so on will always command a ready sale.

Extract of malt in lever-top tins is not a bad idea, and the Distillers' Company, of Edinburgh, in pushing this line. It has an advantage that no pouring is required, as the spoon can be easily inserted. Parma violets are ubiquitous; the scent has been going strong for the last year or two, then a soap was introduced, and now a tooth powder. I have a suspicion that ionone is responsible for much of this popular perfume. Granular effervescent citrate of magnesia in rounded-corner pale flats is an improvement on the usual dark blue bottles, as the size and shape of the granules are so conspicuous. A vanilla-flavored citrate is very popular just now and is easily managed by the introduction of vanillin into the citrate before granulating.

Camphor is used as an antidote to strychnine poisoning.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, of Halifax, N.S., has the sincere sympathy of the editor of this journal as well as of a very large circle of friends in his sad bereavement through the death of a child, and also his father-in-law, both occurring during a week.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Semi-Annual Examinations.

The semi-annual examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy were held at the College building, May 2nd to 7th. The following are the papers submitted:

DISPENSING.

Examiner: W. MULLIN. Time allowed: Three Hours.

MISS CHASE.

℞ Camphor ..... ʒj.
Ol. terebinth ..... ʒ ss.
Ol. ricini ..... ʒiss.
P. acaciæ ..... q.s.
Aquam ..... ad. ʒiv.

Misce ft. emuls. Cap. cochl. parvum omni semihora donec dolor mitescat; phiala prius concuss.

J. ROSS.

℞ Plumbi acet ..... gr. xx.
Pulv. opii ..... gr. iv.

Ft. massa in pil, octo divid.
Cap. unam statim; iterentur post horam si perstet diarrhœa.

ELI SPAIN.

℞ Sulphurus sublimat. ..... ʒj.
Kali iodid ..... gr. x
Hydrarg. ammoniat ..... ʒss.
Vaselini ..... ʒvj.

Misce intime sec. art.
Affricetur parti affect. omni biduo si opus sit.

LESTER HALL.

℞ Emp. canthar. pone sinistram aurem ponendam.

LAURA ROSE.

℞ Potas. chlor. ..... ʒj.
Acid. hydrochlor. ..... ʒss.
Aquam ..... ad ʒvj.

Ft. solut. chlori recens
Cap. gutt. triginta omn. quadr. hor. sup. sacch.

Values: 24, 20, 18, 18.

Pharmacy.

Examiner: F. T. HAGGEN. Time Allowed: Two Hours.

1. What is understood by destructive distillation and fractional distillation? Give examples of each, and describe fully how the latter is performed.

2. *Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum*:—State how it is prepared, its strength, how preserved, in what way it may deteriorate, and how tested for impurities and for strength.

3. *Opium*:—*(a)* About what is the percentage of moisture contained before drying?

(b) What should be the percentage of morphine present when dry and powdered?

(c) Give outline of method of assay. (The process given in the B.P. or any other trustworthy process will be accepted.)

4. *(a) Pulvis Rhei Compositus*:—What are the ingredients used and why is it directed to be kept in a well-closed bottle in a dry place?

(b) Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus:—What are its ingredients, how prepared, and why is it directed to keep in a lightly covered jar?

(c) Hydrargyrum cum Creta:—Name the ingredients and proportions, and state how prepared. Are the ingredients chemically united?

5. Describe fully the preparation of the solid extract of the following: Dandelion, gentian, aconite, rhubarb and opium.

6. *Incompatibility*:—Classify and define, and give an example of each class.

7. Name the most important ointment bases with notes as to their application.

8. *(a) Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.*
Take of—

Granulated Sulphate of Iron	224 grs.
Phosphate of Sodium	200 grs.
Bicarbonate of Sodium	56 grs.
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid	1¼ fl. ozs.
Refined Sugar	8 ozs.
Distilled Water	8 fl. ozs.

(b) Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.
Take of—

Mercury by Weight	4 ozs.
Nitric Acid	12 fl. ozs.
Prepared Lard	15 ozs.
Olive Oil	32 fl. ozs.

Give a detailed account of how you would proceed in making the above preparations. Also state why bicarbonate of sodium is used in *(a)*.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

Values, 7, 10, 10, 10, 15, 9, 9, 10, 20.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: PAUL L. SCOTT. Time allowed Two Hours.

1. "The molecular weight of carbon dioxide is forty-four." Explain clearly

The above is one of the cuts we intend using during the present season for advertising

FLY PADS

in the best family newspapers of Canada. The demand for **FLY PADS** will certainly be much larger than ever.

ARE YOU READY FOR IT ?

JUDGMENT has been handed down by the Court of Appeal, with the result that the legal aspect of the case of Wilson *v.* Lyman remains exactly as stated in Mr. Justice Rose's judgment of October 15, 1897.

We are taking the necessary legal steps to prevent infringement of our Fly Pad trade mark and imitations of our goods.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, : : : HAMILTON

Druggists

YOU MAKE A BIG MISTAKE IF YOU DO NOT KEEP IN STOCK NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers and Positive Cure for

RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES.

AH-WA-GO is the Best Selling Medicine on the Market.

A Medicine that sells on its merits.

A Medicine that is guaranteed, and if, after using the entire contents, your customer is not [illegible], we refund the money.

AH-WA-GO WILL BUILD UP YOUR TRADE AND BRING YOU NEW CUSTOMERS.

Write for Booklets, Sales Records and Prices of AH-WA-GO, and our other Remedies.

[illegible] Wholesale Druggists Stock Ah-wa-go, and will supply you [illegible]

The F. E. KARN CO. 128 Wellington St., Toronto, Canada.

United States Office: 19 Court St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Petrolatum, U.S.P

LUCERINE

"A yellowish or yellow fat-like mass obtained by distilling off the lighter and more volatile portions from American Petroleum and purifying the residue. Transparent in thin layers, more or less fluorescent. Completely Amorphous, Tasteless and Odorless and having a Neutral Reaction. Melting point 104° to 125° F." *United States Pharmacopœia.*

A very large per cent. of the Petroleum now on the market and sold as Petrolatum U.S.P. will not stand inspection of the United States Pharmacopœia; for

First—It is not completely Amorphous, as it contains Paraffin wax and other waxes of a crystalline nature, shown by its tendency to separate.

Second—It is not Tasteless and Odorless.

Third—It does not have a Neutral Reaction, as acids are used in its manufacture, the traces of which cannot be removed.

We have it in all sizes, from Barrels down.

FOR THE GENUINE APPLY TO

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

LONDON, ONT.

Niagara Falls Line

STEAMER EMPRESS OF INDIA,

G.T.R. SYSTEM.

Daily at 7.30 a.m. and 3.20 p.m.

From Geddes' Wharf, foot of Yonge St., for St. Catharines and all points on Welland Canal,

NIAGARA FALLS
BUFFALO
NEW YORK

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Also commencing JUNE 18th every Saturday night at eleven to Rochester (direct), returning Monday morning at five o'clock and in time for business and all out-going trains.

FAMILY SEASON BOOKS at low rates. Freight carried at lowest rates and with express despatch.

Tickets and information apply Head Office on Wharf. Tel. 260.

W. H. SMITH, General Agent. A. W. HEPBURN, Manager.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

[illegible] Nervous [illegible]

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

[illegible] WINCKLER [illegible]

[illegible] Dose [illegible]

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.

[illegible] M. DECARY.

[illegible] The Therapeutic Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

[illegible] Nervous [illegible]

[illegible] Dose [illegible]

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreal, Successor to [illegible] Paris.

[illegible] LEAEY

[illegible] The Therapeutic Corporation of Canada, Limited

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists Winnipeg, Man.

To the Drug Trade

HOFBRÄU.

"A malt liquor of surpassing value in its curative properties."

"A tonic unequalled for the wants of nursing mothers and invalids."

"Health and Hofbräu ale will be found very satisfactory in the rearing of strong, healthy children."

"Ahead of porter or stout-ale, whether imported or domestic."

"Endorsed by the medical profession as the standard of perfection."

Reinhardt & Co.,

Lager Brewers, TORONTO.

"The only Pills which purge without pain"

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

[illegible] Box of 60 Pills. 2 [illegible] by Post

Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Agents: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

the meaning of this statement, and mention the facts upon which it is based.

2. Give a brief account of the chemistry of iodine, and compare its chemical properties with those of fluorine.

3. How will each of the following substances be affected by heating in the presence of air: Ammonium chloride, magnesium carbonate, potassium citrate, phosphoric acid, mercury, sodium bicarbonate?

4. Give the empirical formula of the simplest compound having the composition of

Nitrogen	36.85	per cent.
Carbon	15.79	"
Hydrogen	5.26	"
Sulphur	42.10	"

(Atomic weights: Sulphur, 32; carbon, 12; nitrogen, 14.)

5. Write a short account of the chemistry of iron, including (*a*) sources and metallurgy. (*b*) Important compounds. (*c*) Oxidation and reduction. (*d*) Qualitative tests.

6. Express by equations the action of

(*a*) Potassium carbonate upon calcium chloride in solution

(*b*) Phosphorus pentachloride upon ethyl alcohol.

(*c*) Hot sulphuric acid upon charcoal.

(*d*) Hydrogen sulphide upon potassium dichromate in acid solution.

(*e*) Dilute sulphuric acid upon barium peroxide.

7. Give the rational and the structural formula of: Chloroform, acetic aldehyde, benzoic acid, propane, primary and tertiary butyl alcohols and dimethyl ketone.

8. How would you detect the presence of a salt of

(*a*) Potassium in a solution of sodium chloride?

(*b*) Arsenic in a solution of antimonious chloride?

(*c*) Lead in a solution of mercurous nitrate?

(*d*) Aluminium in a solution of mercuric chloride?

(*e*) Copper in a solution of zinc sulphate?

The following may be substituted for any one of the above questions:

Explain what is meant by the "action of mass" in chemical reactions, illustrating by means of the reactions occurring upon the addition of hydrochloric acid to solutions of potassium nitrate and silver nitrate respectively.

9 and 10. Recognition of specimens and oral examination.

Values: 8, 12, 8, 8, 15, 10, 9, 10, 20.

PHARMACY.

1. Translate into English, describe the manner of mixing, pointing out any errors which may occur in the following:

R

Ferri Pyrophosphate, drachmas duas,
Strychnine, granum unam,
Tincturæ Calumbæ unciam cum semisse,
Tincturæ Quassia uncias duas,
Elixer Simplicis uncias tres,
Aquam ad uncias sex.

Misce fiat mistura sumat drachmas duas, ope tubuli vitrei, mane meridie et hora somni, ad biduum vel triduum elapso capait tablet hydrargyri subchloridi grana duas hora somni.

2. Translate into English and describe *very fully* the manner of mixing the following:

R

(*a*) Morphia Mur. . . grana sex
Camphor . . . . . grana viginti
Cera Flav . . . . . drachmam unam
Ol. Theobromat Q.S.

Misce et divid: in suppos. xii.

Usus unam more dictu om nocte.

N.B.—Make by hand. State quantity Ol. Theobrom.

R

(*b*) Ol: Tereb . . . . . ℥ij
Ac: Acet Dil . . . . . ℥ss.
Acet Canth: . . . . . ℥iii
Ol: Olive . . . . . ℥j
Ovi Vitelli . . . . . Q. S.
Aq: ad . . . . . ℥vi.

M. ft. Lin: Quocum illinantur partes dunudatur bis quotidie.

N. B.—State number of Ovi Vitelli.

3. A prescription reads:

Strychnine . . . . . gr. $\frac{1}{12}$
Aq . . . . . ℥j.
Mitte . . . . . ℥viii.

You keep in stock a solution of 1 in 100. How much would you use? Show work. Do you consider it a large dose?

4. Give dose of following: Pilocarpin mur, croton oil, codeine, cupri sulph., acetum cantharides, ext. aconit, tinct. strophanthus, soda sulph., tinct. cannabis indicus, sugar of lead.

5. Give Latin names of the following: Easton's syrup, Prepared Calamine, Black Draught, Prussian Blue, Oil of Thyme, Goulard Water, Salts of Lemon, Confection Hips, Glauber Salts, Phenic Acid.

6. Name two incompatibilities of the following: Ammon brom, iodid of iron, morphia, spts. ether nit, cocain mur.

7. Give best means of preserving the following drugs in stock in order to preserve their efficacy: Nitrate of amyl, bromine, phosphorus, zinc chloride, magnes carb, Easton's syrup, acid sulphurosi, santonine.

8 to 10.—Oral examination.

Values: [illegible]

[illegible]

Hours.

1. *Myrrh.*—(*a*) From what and how obtained? (*b*) Name its constituents. (*c*) Habitat. (*d*) Mention all other B.P. drugs of the same class as myrrh. (*e*) Give preparations of myrrh. (*f*) State any simple tests which would distinguish myrrh from gum acacia.

2. *Oils.*—Fixed and volatile.—(*a*) Give the prime difference between fixed and volatile oils. (*b*) State the principal constituents of each class. (*c*) Mention all the fixed oils of the B. P. (*d*) Give the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations which occur in (*e*) oil lemon, (*f*) oil peppermint, (*g*) oil wintergreen.

(*h*) How would you detect them in oil of lemon and oil of peppermint.

3. *Nux Vomica.*—(*a*) Describe it, microscopically and otherwise. (*b*) Give habitat. (*c*) State all its principal constituents. (*d*) Percentage of chief ones. (*e*) Are any of the principal constituents obtained from other plants? If so, name them; plants and alkaloids as well. (*f*) Mention all the preparations of nux vomica with (*g*) doses.

4. Differentiate in any way you wish between

(*a*) Powd. cantharides and powd. cubebs.

(*b*) Powd. acacia and powd. tragacanth.

(*c*) Powd. senna and comp. licorice powder.

(*d*) Gregory powder and comp. powder jalap.

(*e*) Powd. opium from powd. cinchona.

(*f*) Powd. calumba from powd. gentian.

(*g*) Dover's powder from powd. galls.

(*h*) Colchicum seed from rape seed.

5. *Ipecacuanha.*—(*a*) Describe its gross appearance. (*b*) Give its constituents, (*c*) active principle and percentage of same. (*d*) Habitat. (*e*) Medical properties and dose. (*f*) Mention any other drugs belonging to the same natural order. (*g*) Preparations of ipecac with doses.

6. *Camphor.*—Describe (*a*) at length, its characters and properties. (*b*) Mention its preparations. (*c*) Give test for purity. (*d*) Name ten drugs of B. P. having a principle more or less allied to camphor

7. *Cantharides.*— (*a*) Describe it. (*b*) How and from what obtained? (*c*) Constituents? (*d*) Active principle, and percentage of same. (*e*) State adulterations of the whole and powdered drug, and give a practical test for detecting them in the powdered article. (*f*) Preparations of cantharides.

8. Give (*a*) Habitat of kino, ol. theobroma, rue sabadilla, santonica, scammony, tragacanth, uva ursi, rad veratri, quassia. (*b*) From what are the following obtained:—Berberia, chrysarobin, delphnine, jervine, saponin, narcein, pelletierine, pilocarpine, saccharin, picrotoxine eserine, salisin, codeia, salol? (*c*) Five of them (*in b*) give the doses of.

9 and 10. Oral Examination.

Values, 8, 12, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 20.

BOTANY.

Examiner: CHARLES SEAGER. Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Describe the natural orders, cruciferæ and labiatæ. Name two members of each.

2. Write short descriptive notes on the following, viz., ovule, cellulose, archegonia, antheridia, parenchyma.

3. What is a fruit? Classify and explain your classification.

4. (*a*) What classes of plants are grouped under series bryophyta and pteridophyta respectively? (*b*) Describe the general characteristics and mode of reproduction of the class filices.

5. (*a*) Explain the different kinds of dichotomous branching. (*b*) How does it differ from the monopodial form?

6. Describe the different forms of leaf apices. Illustrate by diagram, naming correctly.

7. (*a*) What is prefoliation or vernation? (*b*) Describe the various forms.

8. What is anthotaxy? Define the two kinds, and name (without description) the principal forms of each.

9 and 10. Oral examination.

Values—10, 15, 7, 10, 10, 10, 10, 8, 20.

The United States Congress has under consideration the matter of imposing a stamp tax on all proprietary medicines in order to provide an additional revenue for war purposes.

The result of the season's fishing at Lofoden, Norway, shows a vast difference between this year and last. In 1897 the catch was twenty-six million codfish and 18,300 hectos of cod liver oil; in 1898 it is only fifteen millions codfish and 11,000 hectos of oil.

Alcoholic Menstrua of the New Pharmacopœia.

By F. C. J. BIRD, Phar. Jour., Eng.

The strength of the standard alcohol of the Pharmacopœia having been increased by the revisers of the new edition from 56 o. p. to 58 o. p., chemists and druggists will shortly be faced with the necessity of requiring to convert rectified spirit of either strength into alcohol of various degrees of dilution. To facilitate matters the following table is published, as it gives the approximate quantities (sufficiently exact for all practical purposes) of rectified spirit 56 o. p., or alcohol 90 per cent., and water, required to form either 1 gallon or 1 litre of the alcoholic menstrua of the new Pharmacopœia. If the proportions requisite to produce a given bulk of diluted alcohol, after contraction has taken place, are known, further measurement is unnecessary, and generally the method of dilution to a unit volume will be found more convenient than the addition of water to a unit volume of strong alcohol, as indicated officially. These calculations are based on a percentage of 88.7 by volume of alcohol in Spiritus Rectificatus, B.P. 1885, and in the table the quantities of alcohol and water required to produce 1 gallon of the required dilute spirit are first given, the quantities required to produce 1 litre being given below. The special mixture of 20 per cent. alcohol (2 vols.) and 45 per cent. alcohol (1 vol.) is that required in the preparation of Liquor Senegæ Concentratus.

Menstrua, B.P., 1898.	Spt. Rectificatus (56 o.p.) B.P. 1885. S.V.R. 56 o.p.	Spt. Rectificatus (Alcohol, 90 p.c.) B.P. 1898. Alcohol, 90 p.c.	Water.	Product, Sp. Gr., and Proof Strength. Product.	Sp. Gr.	Proof Degs.
Alcohol, 90 p.c.	142½ f.oz. 889 C.c.	18 f.oz. (absolute alcohol) 112 C.c. (absolute alcohol)		1 gall. 1000 C.c.	·834	40 o.p.
Alcohol, 90 p.c., 7 vol. Water, 1 vol.	144¼ f.oz. 903 C.c.	17½ f. oz. 108 C.c.	142½ f.oz 889 C.c.	10½ f. oz. 123 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	·864	40 o.p.
Alcohol, 70 p.c.	126¼ f.oz. 780.2 C.c.	36½ f. oz. 228.5 C.c.	124½ f.oz 777.7 C.c.	38½ f. oz. 241.6 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	·890	22 5 o.p.
Alcohol, 60 p.c.	108¾ f.oz. 676.4 C.c.	55¼ f. oz. 346.3 C.c.	106½ f.oz. 666.6 C.c.	57½ f. oz. 357.3 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	·913	5·5 o.p.
Alcohol, 45 p.c.	81½ f.oz. 507.5 C.c.	83 f. oz. 518.4 C.c.	80 f. oz. 500 C.c.	84¼ f. oz. 526.0 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	·943	21 u.p.
Alcohol, 20 p.c., 2 vol. Alcohol, 45 p.c., 1 vol.	53½ f.oz. 334 C.c.	109⅝ f. oz. 686.3 C.c.	52¾ f.oz. 328.8 C.c.	110¼ f.oz. 692 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	·966	40 u.p.
Alcohol, 20 p.c.	30 f. oz. 225.5 C.c.	126 f. oz. 787.3 C.c.	35¼ f. oz. 222.2 C.c.	126½ f.oz. 791 C.c.	1 gall. 1000 C.c.	·970	65 u.p.

Items of Interest

The unfortunate war in which our United States neighbors have become involved has affected the prices of many lines of drugs and chemicals. Quinine, which always appears to be the most quickly affected in price, has advanced somewhat, but we are inclined to think it is due more to speculation than to the fear of any scarcity. The numerous sources of supply, and the keen competition amongst an increased number of manufacturers, will not permit, we believe, of any very great advance.

The Spanish Government, through their ambassador at London, has entered a protest against the export of sulphur from Canada to the United States on the ground that the article is contraband of war. Many large shipments have recently been made, and it is said a large quantity is now on the way to this country to be resold or transferred to United States houses.

NOVELTY, CONVENIENCE AND PROFIT

THE NEW PACKAGE FOR RETAILING

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

The Novelty in the handsome, enamelled metal box, with slide cover, holding 12 pills, each in a separate compartment.

The Convenience is in its size, fits the vest pocket or lady's purse, giving a handy means for carrying quinine pills.

The Profit is 300 per cent., when the package is retailed for 15 cents. The superior quality of the pills and their unique quality of friability insure their ready sale.

Put up in attractive counter display containers holding one gross of boxes.

Order a Gross or ¼ Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL

Sole agents for Upjohn's Pills

Don't Order

....YOUR....

Calendars

FOR 1899

TILL YOU HAVE SEEN

Lawson & Jones'

SAMPLES.

Drop a Card to the Firm

If you are interested in this line and get particulars. . . . . .

LAWSON & JONES,
LONDON, ONT.

IF IT DOES NOT LOOK LIKE THIS.....

IT IS NOT

TANGLEFOOT

SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER

The paper that originated every modern idea and feature of Sticky Fly Paper, and made it a profitable and merchantable commodity. Tanglefoot is the paper your customers prefer and expect to get when they ask for Sticky Fly Paper.

40 CENTS A BOX.
$3.40 A CASE.

YOUR JOBBER SELLS IT

LYMAN'S

Anæsthetical Ether,

Pure Specific Gravity 0.725

Put up in 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Tins

Leading Surgeons are using it daily for operations of all degrees of severity. The after effects are no greater than those of any other Ether. . . . .

SOME ARRIVALS:

SALOL
SODA SILICATE
GINGER JAMAICA
" COCHIN
" JAPANESE
" AFRICAN
NUTMEGS
CLOVES
ALLSPICE
OIL CUMMIN
PARALDEHYDE

EXT. IGNATIA AMAR
AMYL BUTYRATE
NICKEL SULPHATE
EUROPHEN
SALACETOSELLA
PUTTY POWDER
BARYTES CHLORIDE
POTASS BICARB
ZINC CHLORIDE
ZINC SULPHOCARB
SODA SULPHOCARB

COCAINE MUR
CUMARIN
PHENACETINE BAYER. ozs
SULFONAL BAYER, ozs.
ANTIPYRINE, ozs.
ICHTHYOL
ESERINE SULPH
LITHIA CITRATE
POTASS SULPHOCYANIDE
EXT. MALT.

Lanoline Soap. Una's Superfatty Soap. Pasta Mack.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers, Tartarlithine and Sulphur Tablets, Bazin's Depilatory, Martin's Cardinal Food.

FRUIT JUICES HANCE BROS. & WHITE'S and SEELEY'S.

Wood Alcohol.

LAUREL GREEN. - MAYPOLE SOAP DYES.

(A Substitute for Paris Green)

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

TORONTO.

Trade Notes

C. G. Booth, druggist, Odessa, Ont., has made an assignment.

Dr. J. G. Calder, druggist, Slocan, B.C., has made an assignment.

Dr. Cutter's drug store, Sutton, Que., was destroyed by fire April 15th.

J. R. Byers has purchased the drug stock of R. G. Balmer, Oakville, Ont.

A. Dugal, druggist, 1399 St. Catherine street, Montreal, has made an assignment.

A. M. Morrow has purchased the drug business of Gordon & Co., Wingham, Ont.

T. C. Donald has removed his drug business from St. John to Hampton, N.B.

G. B. McCullough (A. Hamilton Co.), druggist, Hamilton, Ont., has made an assignment.

O. Dowler has purchased the drug business of A. M. McMillan, Phillips square, Montreal, Q.

W. A. McLaren, druggist, Digby, N.S., has registered under the name of W. A. McLaren Co.

Orlando V. D. Jones, druggist, St. John, N.B., is reported to have closed up and left the city.

W. J. Urquhart has purchased the drug business of R. Dagg, corner of Yonge and Gerrard streets, Toronto.

J. W. Lawrence has purchased the drug business of Dr. W. Armstrong, corner Queen and Dundas streets, Toronto, Ont.

Burgess & Powell will open a new drug store in the new block at the corner of King and Yonge streets, Toronto, Ont., about May 22nd.

F. G. Burgess has purchased the drug business of F. A. Bell, 680 Queen street east, Toronto, Ont., and will conduct it as a branch store.

Henry J. Dart and Fraser Chapman have registered partnership as wholesale druggists in Montreal. The firm name is Dart & Chapman.

W. A. McCollom, druggist, Tilsonburg, Ont., has made an assignment, due we believe to real estate investments which have proved unprofitable.

J. A. M. Waugh, formerly with W. H. Stepler, Strathroy, has purchased the branch drug business of W. W. Greenwood, at Port Dalhousie, Ont.

The Diamond Glass Co., Limited, has changed its name to The North American Glass Works, and application has been made to have the capital stock increased to $1,000,000.

The drug business at Moosejaw, N.W.T., owned by W. W. Bole, has been converted into a limited liability company under the name of the Moosejaw Drug and Stationery Co., with a capital stock of $10,000. The directors are W. W. Bole, Dr. Turnbull and Dr. McCulloch.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. C. W. Walden, formerly of Antigonish, and more latterly doing business at Shubenacadie, has removed to North Sydney. Mr. Walden disposed of his Shubenacadie business to Dr. D. McLean, who reports business good there.

Mr. Jas. Burns, of Sydney, who has been seriously ill for some time, is now about as usual.

Mr. J. Sinclair Coombs, for some time clerk with Messrs. Irwin, of Halifax, has now opened business for himself, and is asking his friends for their support.

It is rumored that there is to be a new drug store in the west end of Halifax shortly.

Mr. D. L. Tremaine, formerly of Halifax, is now with A. C. Bell, of New Glasgow.

Mr. A. F. Buckley, the well-known druggist of our city, recently graduated from the Halifax Medical College, and is now entitled to write M.D. after his name. Mr. Buckley's many friends congratulate him on his new honors.

Mr. John Drummond, for some time the obliging chief clerk in Messrs. Hattie & Mylius' north store, has returned from Bermuda, very little benefited in health, and is now in the Victoria General Hospital, where he has the best wishes of his friends for his speedy restoration to health.

Mr. Alfred A. Patterson, who was with Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co. since the inception of their business, and who for the past four or five years filled the position of chief clerk and buyer for their firm, has had to go to South Africa to reside permanently, owing to ill-health. Mr. Patterson was a general favorite, being much esteemed for his upright, honorable qualities, and he is much missed in Halifax, both by personal friends, and in business relations. He has left with the firm he served so faithfully a vacancy that will not be easily filled. Latest advices received from Mr. Patterson in his new home bring the gratifying intelligence that his health has materially improved. His brother accompanied him to Africa.

Business Change and New Firm.

Mr. D. W. Bole, of the wholesale drug firm of Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Man., has severed his connection with the firm. The business will, we understand, be continued under the same firm name. Mr. E. E. Lightcap, who has been with the company for a number of years, takes Mr. Bole's place as treasurer.

Mr. Bole has organized a new drug company under the name of the Bole Drug Co., with a capital stock of $100,000. Its headquarters will be in Winnipeg. Incorporation has been applied for, the applicants being Messrs. D. W. Bole, J. Y. Griffin, Alex. Macdonald, Robt. J. Campbell, Kenneth Mackenzie, and Wm. Georgeson.

Appeal Dismissed.

WILSON *vs.* LYMAN.

This case, which has been before the court for some time, came finally before the Court of Appeal, and judgment was rendered May 10th.

It will be remembered that in the first place, the plaintiffs, Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, brought an action against Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, of Toronto, to restrain them from imitating and infringing on the plaintiffs' trade-marks, and to prevent them from using fly pads, and from putting the pads up in envelopes and boxes, which the plaintiffs claimed were similar to those in use by themselves.

This action was tried before Justice Rose, in January, 1897, and in his judgment he ordered that the defendants be restrained from continuing to put up and advertise the goods in such manner as to mislead, and also held that the form of the fly paper, the envelopes, the packing of the boxes and ornamentation of the boxes was calculated to mislead. This judgment was given on the 23rd day of June, and the case was appealed. It came up before the full court on Tues-

day, May 10th, 1898, with the Chief-Justice Burton and Justices Osler, Maclennan and Moss.

Judgment was given on appeal by the plaintiffs from judgment of Justice Rose (17 C. L. T., Occ. N., 258), dismissing the action brought by Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., wholesale druggists of Canada, against Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, wholesale druggists, Toronto, for an injunction restraining the defendants from imitating and infringing on the plaintiffs' trade-marks, labels, envelopes and boxes, and from imitating and infringing upon the pads manufactured by plaintiffs and sold under a registered trade-mark, consisting of the words, "Wilson's fly poison pads." The defendants described their goods as "The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, lightning fly paper poison." The word "pad" appeared only upon the envelopes as printed at the top, as follows, "Three pads in a package, five cents——" "Six pads in a package, ten cents." The appellants contended that the defendants should be restrained from using the word "pad" in any form upon the package. Appeal dismissed with costs. Cross-appeal as to certain declarations made by the trial Judge also dismissed with costs.

S. H. Blake, Q.C., for appellants, D. E. Thompson, Q.C., and D. Henderson for defendants.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for major and minor candidates, held their semi-annual examination in the Montreal College of Pharmacy beginning April 19th and closing April 22nd. Twenty-six candidates for the major and thirty-eight for the minor examinations entered their names; of these, five of the major and nine of the minor candidates were successful and are entitled to be registered as licentiates of pharmacy and certified clerks respectively. They are named in order of merit, namely:—As licentiates: J. B. Faulpner, O. Dowler, W. F. Roach, A. Lebeau and D. S. Baxter, the last two being equal. As certified clerks: Gustave Richard, C. Adrien Brault, F. J. Lemaistre, Gaston St. Jacques, J. W. Elcome, H. Guerin, Louis Fortin, J. G. A. Filion and A. G. Lapointe.

The subjects examined upon were: Materia Medica, Chemistry (theoretical and practical), Pharmacy, Botany, Practical Dispensing, Reading of Prescriptions, Physics and Weights and Measures, the examination being both written and oral. The examiners were: Messrs. R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Lawrence and J. B. Parkin, Montreal. The next examination will be held in Laval University, of Quebec, in October.

Among the Buchu Shrubs.

By H. Magness-Elgar, Cape Town.

The Buchu Shrub like the ostrich is something purely African. The Colonial Government will not permit you to handle Ostrich eggs as you please, and I very much question if they would the Buchu Shrub if it could be raised to advantage elsewhere. We cannot blame the Government for being so particular.

Wandering up the mountain slopes in the Ceres district of the colony, which is not far from the centre of the world's Buchu supply, my mind naturally turns on Buchu, and its use as a medicine. Long before the white man got to know of its medicinal value, the Hottentots used it both externally as well as internally. It was to them what White Rose and Violet Perfume is to us at the present day: a luxury.

When I was on the east coast of England some years ago, I remember requiring Buchu leaves, so I dispatched a messenger to the nearest druggist for 2 oz., and I also remember that he charged me 2¼ cents (1 s.) for same. It was only the other day that I freely forgave that druggist. In making my way slowly up the slope to a particular kind of Buchu, I had to pass over some exceedingly rough ground when a huge snake, travelling the same direction as myself, glided swiftly past. Notwithstanding his pace being much faster than mine I decided to wait a bit so as to give him plenty of space. At that moment I felt like paying a dollar an ounce for Buchu leaves rather than see that snake again. I do bar snakes.

The leaves are gathered when perfectly dry by niggers when the "Baas" has nothing else for them to do. No care is taken of the shrub itself, but the different species are kept separate for commercial reasons. They are next sold to the merchants mostly in or near Mossel Bay, as that is the chief port of shipment both for Buchu and Aloe.

The price paid by the exporter varies from three to five cents per pound delivered to his store, and it may be safely said that he obtains the biggest profit in handling Buchu, excepting of course the druggist. The next move is to ship them abroad, London being the most convenient destination, nearly all the supply is shipped thither. The other markets, the United States not excepted, only take about one-eighth part direct shipment.

Now I do not know from whence Canadian druggists draw their stock. It may be from London, it may be from New York. In any case it matters little, they pay a long price. How many wholesalers in Canada are aware that Buchu can be purchased in Cape Town at from four to four and a half cents, C.i.f. for shipment. Writing of Buchu reminds me of aloes—*aloe capensis*. As this happens to be the wrong time of the year I have not had the pleasure of seeing this collected, but I believe little if any progress has been made in the methods since Mr. Lyell wrote on the subject in the forties. The packages shipped from the Cape are known at a glance by their broken condition.

To such a length is the system of bad packing carried, I am told that many vessels refuse to ship the stuff at any rate of freight. This counts for something when an African liner refuses freight; they nearly all clear empty. The prices asked for aloes are from $2.40 to $3.00 per case of 10s. per 100 pounds.

March 23, 1898.

No Doctor There.

There is a town in Syria named Hamah, the inhabitants of which rejoice in such excellent health that there is absolutely no doctor within its confines. Hamah is not far from Latakia, and possesses some 60,000 residents, so the record is distinctly a good one. From a superficial observation of the information the Hamahs are to be congratulated on their enjoyment of life without those accompanying ills to which the worthy doctor usually ministers; but, after all, it may be explained that they are a branch of that sect of amiable idiots we call peculiar people, who prefer to die rather than seek medical aid. We read that the Hamahs are afflicted with ophthalmic troubles.

FLUID EXTRACTS

The generally accepted definition of a fluid extract is a liquid preparation of a drug in which each fluid gramme represents a solid gramme of the drug itself. Of course it must be made with a menstruum which will thoroughly exhaust the drug of its active principles and hold them permanently in solution, at the same it must, as far as possible, exclude all inert and extraneous material. While the above may generally be considered sufficient to cover all that may be thought necessary in the manufacture of a fluid extract, yet there are other measures to be observed which are quite as important: First, the drug itself should be of prime quality, and if it contains alkaloids or active principles it should be assayed for such before being made use of, thereby insuring at the beginning that the fluid extract will be of standard strength. Again, in the manufacture of fluid extracts it is necessary that in addition to the proper menstruum being adopted, that the improved and advanced methods of percolation and concentration be used. Take a case of the drug which depends for its medicinal activity upon a valuable alkaloid, or volatile constituent; if a fluid extract of such a drug be subjected to a high heat in process of manufacture the resulting product will be inferior or quite inert as regards its active principles. In the manufacture of our fluid extracts the process of percolation as directed by the U. S. Ph. is generally used. With such fluid extracts as are prepared by the U. S. Ph. process, the evaporation is conducted in vacuo, thus insuring the preparation from all possible injury by limiting the heat to the lowest degree. In cases where the preparation of the drug would be injured by the application of any heat, the fluid extracts are made by the Squibb process of re-percolation. Such drugs as Ergot, Rhubarb, Buchu and Wild Cherry are treated in this manner.

In the selection of the drugs themselves we have unexcelled advantages, buying as we do from first hands in large quantities. Samples of all pharmacopœal and other important crude drugs are assayed prior to purchasing. This insures the procuring of drugs of prime quality and is also a guard against adulteration.

As to the best methods of extraction our experience of many years is of great value.

In addition to all the above precautions comes the final assay of the fluid extract itself, thus insuring each lot of a fluid extract to be of the identical standard of previous lots.

In regard to prices we are as reasonable as any reliable manufacturer; our regular discount being 40% from list to all alike On goods in bulk we believe we can make interesting prices to those who are large users of fluid extracts in quantity. In short, we guarantee our fluid extracts to be of the highest quality, sold at reasonable prices, and on liberal terms.

We invite correspondence.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists,

WINDSOR, Ont.

BRANCHES AT

Detroit, Mich. London, Eng. New York City.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C H 3 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Pure Paris Green

Guaranteed Above the Government Standard.

IN BULK AND PACKETS.

Pure Carbonate of Copper

For Spraying Fruit Trees, Etc.

The Fungicide Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

Packed in Kegs, Pounds, and in 3 oz. Packets Two Dozen in a Box.

Glacial Acetic Acid

VERY FINEST QUALITY. In Demijohns. 80, 85, 90, and 95 per cent. In Wood. 80 per cent.

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(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

Nourishes. Strengthens. Stimulates. Fortifies and Refreshes the Entire System.

Effect Immediate and Lasting.

As palatable as the choicest old wines.

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OLD LACK SEC CHAMPAGNE. ◆ OLD EMPIRE RYE WHISKEY
BOUTELLEAU FILS, DOCTORS' SPECIAL BRANDY

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Who stock any of the following lines will be interested in the perusal of our Catalogue, just issued.

SURGICAL GAUZES
ATOMIZERS
TRUSSES
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And all articles used in the Sick Room and Surgery. . . . . .

IF YOU DID NOT RECEIVE ONE, KINDLY NOTIFY US

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European Offices, 78 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

The Japanese Tariff.

In view of the efforts now being made to encourage trade between Japan and this country, the Dominion Government having sent a special commissioner to "the flowery kingdom" to enquire into the lines most suitable for export to that country, we append the portion of the new customs tariff of that country which comes into force Sept. 21, 1898. For the following we are indebted to *The Chemist and Druggist*:

Group I. (10 per cent. duty except where otherwise stated). — Barometers, binoculars (15), physical, electrical, chemical, surgical, and similar instruments, photographic apparatus (15), microscopes, thermometers.

Group II.—Foods and drinks chiefly, including pepper (whole or powdered), 15 per cent.; and salt, 10 per cent.

Group IV.—Drugs, chemicals, and medicines, 10 per cent.—viz., carbolic acid, salicylic acid, tartaric acid, alcohol, alum, antifebrin, betel-nut, radix atractylis, bismuth subnitrate, chlorinated lime, borax, Borneo and Ngai camphor, cassia and cinnamon and their oils, Iceland moss, cinchona-bark, cinchonine and its salts, cinnabar, cloves, cocaine hydrochloride, cod-liver oil, photographic collodion, calumba-root, bezoar stone, catechu and gambier, gentian-root, ginseng, glycerine, gum arabic, dragon's-blood, myrrh, frankincense, hops, iodoform, ipecacuanha-root, jalap, sugar of lead, liquorice, mawo (*Ephedora Vulgaris*), manganese binoxide, morphine hydrochloride and sulphate, musk (15 per cent.), spikenard, amorphous phosphorus, pilocarpine hydrochloride, potassium bromide, potassium chlorate, potassium iodide, quinine hydrochloride and sulphate, colophony, rhubarb, saffron, saltpetre, santonin, sarsaparilla, wormseed, shellac, soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, sodium salicylate, sticklac, vaseline, and all other drugs, chemicals, and medicines.

Group V. is made up of dyestuffs, pigments, and distempers, upon which a duty of 10 per cent. is levied, except in the case of gold, silver, and platinum paints, which will pay 15 per cent.

Group VI.—Glass and glassware pay 20 per cent. with a few exceptions, which do not include bottles.

Group X.—Oils and wax pay 10 per cent., except vestas, which will pay 15 per cent.

Group XVI. contains a large variety of merchandise, the following only being of interest to the drug trade:—Lign. aloe, amber, celluloid, corks, sandalwood, soap, logwood, and red sanderswood, which will pay 10 per cent. Celluloid articles and toilet soaps will pay 20 per cent.; toilet articles generally 25 per cent.; but toilet specialties, hair preparations, dentifrices, and perfumes will pay 30 per cent.

The prohibited articles are all adulterated drugs, chemicals, and medicines, smoking-opium, and opium not sanctioned by the Imperial Government.

The Manufacture of Lime Juice.

When limes are freshly squeezed, the juice is always very turbid, owing to the presence of mucilage and extractive matter derived from the fleshy part of the fruit. This is what makes it necessary to clarify it. The same difficulty occurs in lemons, but the yield of juice from lemons is much greater than that from limes; indeed the yield from limes is very small, and the freshly expressed juice always contains a large amount of pulp. This, however, on standing for a few weeks, separates out, and a clear, sherry-colored liquid (the true lime juice) is obtained, and can either be siphoned, or decanted off. If time is no object, then the process of natural settling may be observed economically, but even then it is probable that upon storage the clear, sherry-colored juice will get turbid, owing to the decomposition of mucilaginous matters which may still be in suspension. There are two courses open; either treat the juice in the manner which we are about to describe, or else allow it to stand for a few weeks, and then treat the clear liquid which is obtained, using the same process in this case also. This process is very simple, and simply amounts to heating the juice to a temperature not lower than 150°, or higher than 160° F. If the temperature is carried above this point, alteration will take place, and a noticeable flavor will be communicated to the juice. While the juice is still hot, it should be filtered, and almost any filtering medium will do. On the whole, we recommend crushed quartz, graded and arranged in the filtering vessel, in such a way that the larger pieces are at the bottom of the vessel, while the smallest fragments are at the top. If this process is performed shortly after the harvesting of the fruit, the juice will, under ordinary conditions, keep good for twelve months. But if the juice is intended for exportation, then it may be prevented from decomposition, and rendered fit for transit by mixing it with one-tenth of proof spirit. This is Schweitzer's recommendation. If the flavor, however, is not objected to, there is a cheaper method of preserving the juice after it has been heated and filtered, and this simply consists in adding one per cent. of bisulphite of calcium. When ready for the market the specific gravity should be 1044.18, the percentage of citric acid should attain 8.66, and that of the ash obtained by evaporation and incineration, 0.401.—*Trade Review.*

Nature's Soaps.

There's nothing new under the sun, and if one flatters oneself that one has introduced an entirely new invention one is certain to learn later on that, far from its being new, it was in use many centuries ago. It might be thought, perhaps, that the modern well-advertised washing powders were a product of the civilization of the 19th century; but this is erroneous, for the Chinese had a prototype of even this aid to domestic comfort, as, indeed, they seem to possess of every imaginable invention. Their washing powder, however, is made by grinding down into a fine powder the black seeds of a particular sapindus, and as the chief purpose to which it is put is to cleanse the hair, perhaps, like the Gallic invention mentioned by Pliny, it is a hair beautifier as well. Curiously enough, says a writer in the current number of *Good Words*, the outer succulent part of this fruit is not used in washing, but is eaten and esteemed a delicacy, the saponin in this case being principally located in the seeds, and not in the fleshy envelope. Another shrub of a different nature from which the Chinese derived their soap is the tea-oil tree. The seeds of this plant are crushed in order to extract the "tea oil," and the residue, though deprived of its oil, is found to contain a quantity of saponin, therefore it is kept and used for washing of every description—hair, person, and clothes.—*Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

The "Nouveau Remedes" says perspiration of the hand can be relieved or prevented with a mixture of borax 15, salicylic acid 15, boricacid 5, glycerine 60, alcohol dilute 60.

Olive Oil Substitute.—Corn or maize oil is a good substitute for olive oil for toilet purposes, being tasteless, non-freezable, and a water white oil.

Gleanings.

Pencils of Yellow Oxide Mercury Ointment for Ophthalmic Use.—Babcock, in *The Ophthalmic Record*, calls attention to an old formula for preparing sticks of this ointment, which, although containing some unusual ingredients, is found in practice to be very serviceable. English graphite, 10 grains; yellow oxide of mercury, 20 to 40 grains; oil of theobroma, 4 drachms; butter of antimony, 2 drops. Mix and mould into pencils. Instead of the butter of antimony any bland oil will do. In applying the stick to the lids, it is rubbed on the eyelids, and the eyes closed for about ten seconds, when any excess is wiped off. If it is to be introduced into the eye, a small piece is picked off, softened between the fingers, and put between the ball and the lower lid, or the upper lid is everted and dressed with the pencil. It is also a good application for any abrasion of the lips or nostrils.

Globularin and Globularetin.—The glucoside of *Globularia alypum*, globularin, and its product of hydrolysis, globularetin, have been submitted to a therapeutic examination by Mourson; he finds that the glucoside possesses a stimulating action similar to that of caffeine, and globularetin possesses a distinct action in various urinary diseases.—*Les Nouv. Rémèdes.*

Preparation of Crystals.—W. Tassin has reviewed the several methods of preparing crystals for the determination of their geometrical and physical constants, and groups them under the three heads: solution, sublimation, and fusion. Solution.—In the first class, crystals of a substance are prepared from its solution in a liquid by evaporating and cooling the solution, by the reaction of soluble compounds, or by chemical changes in general. The general rules to be observed are that crystallization must proceed as slowly as possible, the solution must be of the least viscosity possible, the crystallizing substance must be present in the solution in the greatest quantity, removal of the crystals should preferably be effected when the solution is at its minimum temperature, and crystals desired for measurement must be quickly and completely dried in order to prevent corrosion or etch figures forming. Sublimation.—In this case crystals may be obtained direct, or a non-volatile compound may be obtained as a result of chemical action between two or more volatile substances, or from a volatile substance and a gas. Fusion.—Crystals in the third group are secured, either with or without pressure, by slowly cooling a homogeneous magma, or by a solution of the substance in a molten magma.—*Proc. Am. Chem. Soc.—Phar. Jour.*

A New Antiseptic.—Thiophene, the sulphur analogue of benzine, discovered by the late Professor Victor Meyer, is now being employed in the preparation of what is described as a very powerful antiseptic. Iodine, either in the presence of iodic acid or of mercuric oxide, reacts with thiophene to form a di-iodide $C_4H_2I_2S$. It contains 75.5 per cent. of iodine, and forms a crystalline powder melting at 40.5°; insoluble in water, but soluble in the usual organic solvents. It is recommended for a dusting powder, and as gauze for dressing wounds.

Kola Nuts.—According to Knebel, who discovered kolanine in kola nuts, this glucoside is broken up under the influence of a special ferment, into caffeine, glucose, and a red coloring matter. He considered that the action was not completed till the nuts were dry, and that, therefore, the dry nuts contained a relatively greater amount of caffeine than the fresh nuts. Francois has, however, examined the fresh and the dry nuts very carefully, and finds that dessication does not at all alter the proportion of caffeine contained in the nuts (allowing for the moisture driven off, of course); nor are the nuts containing the greatest proportion of red coloring matter richest in alkaloid, which should be the case, according to Knebel.—*Repertoire de Pharmacie. Brit. and C. Druggist.*

Bismuthan.—This body is a canary yellow, odorless powder, with a sweetish taste, insoluble in water. It consists of bismuth combined with resorcin and tannin, and is especially recommended as a remedy against diarrhœa in children, in doses of [illegible] grain.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

Filtration Through Cotton.—D. R. Dom strongly recommends absorbent cotton as a filtering medium, the chief advantage claimed for it being its rapidity of action, which renders it of special value in filtering preparations containing volatile or readily oxidizable constituents, such as medicated waters, spirits, and ferrous preparations. The difference in viscosity of preparations requiring filtration must be allowed for by greater or less compression of the cotton plug. As a general rule, however, the cotton should be rolled into a cone-shaped plug, which is then to be pressed down carefully into the neck of the funnel in such a manner that the bulk of the cotton remains in the body of the funnel. A glass rod is then pressed gently on the cotton and the liquid poured down the rod. In the case of fluid extracts and other preparations containing much suspended or sedimentary matter, cotton is not suitable for filtering purposes.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Disinfectant Perfume.—Crawalowski proposes to dissolve pure sulphurous acid gas at a low temperature in alcohol, and add to it thymol and perfume. This would be sprayed in the ordinary way, or if supercharged with sulphurous acid could be sprayed out of syphons by its own internal pressure.

Aceto-Salicylic Acid, which is claimed to possess powerful antiseptic properties, is prepared by Limpach (*Phar. Rundsch.*) by decomposing the sodium salt of ortho-oxy-benzonitril or of ortho-oxy-benzamid with monochloracetic acid and decomposing the acid amide or nitril group by boiling with soda solution.

To Avoid Contagion.

In these days of microbe and contagion from all things, a new set of sanitary regulations for general guidance ought to be jumbled up into the form of an act and shovelled before the Viceroy's Council, says a foreign paper, in order that it may become a law. A few suggestions like the following might help the Deputy Legal Remembrancer:

Every hotel, hostel, bar or restaurant-keeper must set apart a special knife, fork, spoon, plate, glass and table for each customer, and the customer's name must be inscribed.

No two persons must be supplied with milk from the same cow.

No two men may kiss the same girl.

Small boys must not wear jackets that their elder brothers have grown out of.

It is a criminal offence to cut down parental pants to fit the offspring.

No person shall sit on another person's lap on pain of death.—*Exchange.*

Styes.—Professor Hare aborts styes by frequent applications of yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

Sponges . . Chamois Skins

We purchase our Sponges direct from the fisheries and comprise amongst other

MANDRUKA BATH AND HONEYCOMB SPONGES.
Forms, Half Forms and Cuts. Finest goods ever shown in Canada.

BATH SPONGES
in Florida and Abaco Sheep Wool, Nassau, Abaco and Cuba Velvets, and Florida Yellow; Nassau and fine Acklin Reef and Acklin Grass; also superior line in fine Surgical, Semoka Toilet, and finest Silk Toilet.

CHAMOIS SKINS
American and English, first and second qualities.

Send for Catalogue.

Saunders & Evans,
Office and Warerooms:
30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

..Now Being Advertised..

Egyptian Egg Shampoo,	$1 75 per doz.
Dr. Sago's Hair Saver,	2 25 "
Miraculous Water,	3 00 "
Egyptian Pimple Cure,	1 30 "
Witch Hazel Cream,	1 50 "
Cream de Rose,	1 50 "

THE SIX LEADING TOILET ARTICLES ON THE MARKET

Order from your wholesale house, or write

THE WINSOR BARKER CO.
LIMITED
50 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

Now, Gentlemen of the Pestle, what are you going to do about RUBBER GOODS this spring?

All the most successful ones are buying theirs from us. We have larger and more complete orders this year than we ever had before. For quality, style, variety, and finish we can't be beat, and our prices are right. Come along; send in your orders, and we will do the rest. All the wholesalers stock our goods.

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Canadian Rubber Company
Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Decorated Tin Cans and Boxes

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN

DUTY FREE

LANSING'S GLASSCINE LABELS

(CELLULOID)
Patented in the U.S. and Canada

For Druggists' Shelfware

Sample and sheet of designs free

Dr. R. R. LANSING
75 Beaubien St. Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A

WE SELL

Containers

and

Pill Boxes

As well as Fine

Lithographed

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Printed Labels

KNOWLES & CO.

Lithographers and Printers to the Drug Trade.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.

Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received

All Correspondence Confidential.

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THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

How many dollars ?

would you lose if your books were destroyed by fire this night : : : We have no doubt the loss would buy more than one

Taylor Safe

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles..... .....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Compare any Lamp

WITH THE

"Pittsburgh"

And see the great difference. In every point you will see the vast superiority of the

"Pittsburgh"

The central draught in one is perfect, the other you will find fault with. See the wick-screw in the "Pittsburgh," see if the other has anything like it. Which is the simpler? The "Pittsburgh," of course. A child can take it apart without any trouble.

Write for Primer.

Gowans, Kent & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Toronto and Winnipeg.

Insects in Medicine.

By Mark Reid.

Nowadays, the use of insects in medicine is a comparative rarity. It was not so in the time of the ancients; they were great on insects. Of course cantharides and cochineal are still with us; but little beside. Our forefathers found a use for all kinds of insects, even bed bugs. Seven bed bugs taken at the outset of a fever, had the reputation of doing away with the fever. Nowadays, we are so over-nice that we would rather have fever, and rather have it bad, too; and yet, who knows, but that the bed bug may be a good, sound, all round family medicine, that may be its real sphere of usefulness; we can't think of any other. Ah, when one reflects upon the lost arts of the ancients and the pithy, practical joys of the good old days, it makes a man yearn. Some fellows, of course, yearn more than others, but they were real good times when the doctor gave you extract of toads for cold in the head, and snake's milk with scorpion tongues and donkey's hoofs for a slight wheezing on the chest. They were times when a doctor had some scope and men built up constitutions which, heaven knows, could stand anything. Nowadays a doctor is cramped and crippled in his flights of imagination as to the treatment of patients. He can't go and boil a dog in two pints of cats' blood, and administer it to his patient as a sleeping draught. No; that fastidious patient must have a tabloid; a gilded pill; a beautifully gelatined capsule. This is the age of ultra refinement. Brimstone and treacle is in banishment; epsom salts are in hiding; black draughts sneak sulkily into obscurity, and castor oil shrinks with guilty complacency out of sight. We are not what we were—and a good job, too.

Palm Oil.

By Arthur Leslie, in *The Soapmaker and Perfumer*.

This fat, now so much used for soap and candle making, is the product of the seeds of two kinds of palm, both indigenous to Africa, but which are also cultivated in South America—in New Granada and Brazil—and in the Antilles. The best trees, however, grow on the West Coast of Africa, between about 10° N. latitude and 10° S. latitude. The two palms are *Elais guineesis* and *E. melanococa*. The latter is sometimes called *Alfonsia oleifera* by botanists.

Eais guineesis grows a trunk forty or fifty feet high, surmounted by a great crown or tuft of immense deeply cleft leaves, sometimes sixteen feet long by two feet wide. The flowers are borne in great spikes or club-shaped masses growing closely together all round and along a thick stalk or *spadix*. The flowers are very small and inconspicuous singly, and they are of two kinds, male and female. The male flowers consist of six stamens, having their stalks (*filaments*) connected together into a tube, and protected by three perianth leaves The female flower simply consists of an ovary surmounted by three *styles* to receive the pollen from the staminate flowers. The ripe fruit is a three-celled nut, each containing one seed buried in the fleshy pulp from which the oil is extracted. This pulp is so full of oil when the fruit is ripe that it yields it to the pressure of the finger nail.

Elais melanococa grows partly prostrate, and as its specific (second) name implies, its seeds are black, those of *E. guineesis* being yellowish brown or red.

The ripe spike yields from 600 to 800 nuts, each about an inch and a half long, and weighs from forty to fifty pounds. The seeds lie very close, but can be pretty easily detached by beginning at the top of the spke. Each ripe nut is three-chambered, with one seed in each chamber.

The oil is extracted either by pressing or by boiling with water. Most of the oil exported is got by a very primitive and wasteful process. The fruits are left to rot in heaps, to get some of the toughness out of them. They are then pounded with heavy pestles, the seeds are picked out, and the rest of the mass is packed in bags made of the leaves of the palm, and then pressed. The crude oil thus obtained is of a dark yellow or yellowish red color, with a violet-like smell and a sweetish taste. At ordinary temperatures it has the consistency of butter, and consists when fresh of about 70 per cent. of palmitine and oleine and about 30 per cent. of free fatty acids. Owing to the presence of other constituents of the fruit which putrefy readily, palm oil very quickly becomes rancid when exposed to the air, and as the percentage of fatty acids in it becomes greater its color becomes lighter and its melting point higher. Perfectly fresh palm oil melts at from 27° to 30° C., and old samples of it have been known to have as high a melting point as 42°. Those with the latter melting point contain at least 80 per cent. of free fatty acid.

Palm oil is hardly at all soluble in cold alcohol, and although boiling alcohol dissolves some of it, it nearly all separates out again on cooling. Ether dissolves the oil readily and completely. Its specific gravity at 15° C. is 0.945. It is easily saponifiable by alkalies giving a yellow soap. The yellow color of the oil is destroyed by moderate heat even in closed vessels. If the heating is carried out in open vessels plenty of disagreeable fumes are given off, but the oil does not suffer much loss of weight. At 300° C. the oil boils, giving off fatty acids and acrolein abundantly. The latter is formed by the decomposition of glycerine, itself set free by the decomposition of the palmitine and oleine.

Palm oil used to be bleached by heating it to 100° C. and exposing it to the air. Various plans were adopted to make this exposure as thorough as possible and to ensure every portion of the oil undergoing it. One way was to fill ladles of the hot oil, and then to pour the oil back into the cauldron from a height and in a thin stream. A better plan was to fix a sieve at some height above the cauldron, and to ladle the oil into that. The sieve received the whole of the oil in a very short time, and exposed it to the air in a very large number of very thin streams or threads. A better plan was found to be to rotate a paddle-wheel, half immersed in the oil, so that the latter was constantly dripping back into the cauldron from the upper half of the wheel. The bleaching is now, however, almost universally done by chemical means. Filtration through animal charcoal will not do, and the four reagents chiefly employed are chromic acid, generated in the oil by adding to it sulphuric acid mixed with potassium bichromate solution; chlorine, generated in the oil from potassium bichromate solution and hydrochloric acid; thirdly, and best, peroxide of hydrogen; and, lastly, by sulphurous acid. If this reagent is selected, acid sodium sulphite ($NaHSO_3$) and an acid, preferably hydrochloric, are stirred into the palm oil to be bleached.

The Late Dr. Zaccharin's Peculiarities

By Ernest Reid.

This well-known professor, whose death occurred some short time since, was one of those rugged, unsympathetic natures which have their counterpart in our own

medical history in Abernethy. It is quite possible that the dead Russian savant was familiar with the history of our own eccentric physician, and moulded himself somewhat on the same methods. Originality in that line of conduct which enables a man to ignore the ethics of polite society and adopt a brutal, rude exterior and manner is happily rare, and when adopted is not infrequently a departure from the true workings of a character for the sake of notoriety, if no more. Zaccharin's negligence in the matter of dress, and his blunt rudeness of demeanor to all classes of persons alike, from the crowned head to the peasant, is familiar reading. He was one of your really undesirable individuals, it would appear, who "spoke his mind" and said "just what he thought at the moment," peculiarities which now-a-days rarely commend themselves to the community, despite the immense ability which may be the portion of their practitioner. Amongst other crazes Zaccharin is said to have been consumed with a holy horror of dogs. To such an extent was this aversion carried that he would decline to enter a house until assured that no dog was within it. Noises of all kinds were again his pet abhorrence. Clocks must not strike—they must be stopped entirely—and bells disconnected, lest the worthy doctor's ears should be assailed with any disturbance, however slight. Fresh air was another of his weaknesses, and in this, perhaps, he will command support from free-thinkers of all hues and in all countries. Doors and windows he would have wide open. Fresh air was the creed emblazoned on his banner of hygiene, and fresh air he would have at any cost. No practitioner has more stoutly demanded the assistance of this valuable aid to nature's recuperation, and his insistence doubtless occasioned much heartburning amongst his patients, who, like many others in our own country, have a great fear of fresh air for the sick room. Zaccharin entertained no such qualms, and with brusque petulancy insisted on doors and windows being opened. When he visited the dying Czar he found him surrounded by the Czarina and other members of the family, and on entering the sick room, ignoring the presence of the exalted individuals, he loudly demanded air, remarking, at the same time, in tones of deep reproach, "What an atmosphere! It is disease-breeding. And in this air you allow Russia's little father to lie!" And then, without more ado, he roughly tore down the curtains, and threw open the windows. Later on, when invited by the Czarina to lunch with her, he flatly declined, observing, "I never eat with women." Zaccharin's garb was as uncouth as his manner. He invariably wore high boots of the moujik order, or huge felt slippers, with a coat somewhat resembling a dressing gown. It was in this attire he waited upon the Czar in the fatal illness, despite the fact that the other doctors and attendants were obliged to appear in uniform or evening dress. He would conform to no such observances, and if his services were required they could only be obtained on his own terms. Absolute obedience to his dictum, in the treatment of the patient, was a gospel with this strange individual; and once, when a deviation was made from his prescription for the Czar, he threatened to throw up the case, in fact did so, and announced his determination to leave the city, being only restrained by the officer in command, who, as a quietus, firmly informed him that force would be adopted to prevent such a mad step. Such we read was the style of the man. Of exceptional ability, the Russians regarded him as pre-eminent in his profession, and submitted to his crazy vagaries. A radical of radicals, he cared naught for persons or positions, and estimated every man from his own strange standpoint of reasoning. A John Blunt, of the call-a-spade-a-spade order, such was the dead Zaccharin.

Trade-Marks in the Patent Office.

By Davis & Davis, Successors to Alexander S. Davis, Washington, D.C.

Under the common law, as is well known, the owner and proprietor of a trade-mark is entitled to the exclusive use thereof, the courts affording him a remedy for infringement not only by awarding him damages, but also by injunction against further use by the infringer. Registration, in the Patent Office, therefore, is not absolutely necessary to perfect one's right to a trade-mark, although it possesses certain important advantages of which few merchants are aware, but which all owners of valuable marks will readily appreciate.

In the first place, registration in the Patent Office is *prima facie* evidence of ownership, thereby throwing the burden of disproving title upon the person denying the same. The advantages of being on the defensive in a priority contest will be readily appreciated. Again, the U.S. (Federal) courts have original and appellate jurisdiction in actions for the infringement of registered trade-marks without regard to the amount in controversy; an advantage that at times is exceedingly important and will be fully appreciated by lawyers. And furthermore, some foreign countries require registration in this country before granting protection there.

Not all trade-marks, as is well known, are capable of exclusive appropriation. The general rule is that the word or symbol used as a mark be arbitrary, that is, not descriptive of the article. For instance, "dessicated," "granulated," "dried," and similar words are not good trade-marks because descriptive. Such words, however, as "Ideal," "Eureka," "Boss," etc., are good marks, although indicative of a desirable quality. However, it is impossible to lay down a comprehensive rule, as each case must be decided on its own merits.

The Government fee for registration is $25, and the protection runs thirty years and may be extended for a like period.

We are also satisfied that but few merchants appreciate, until too late, the advantage of registering their marks in foreign countries. Perhaps the value of foreign registration will be best understood from a quotation from the Commissioner of Patents' report for the year ending December 31st, 1897:

"The importance of having trade-marks protected, and in many countries registration is necessary to protection, has been forcibly impressed upon American manufacturers who, sending their goods into some foreign country, have found the very trade-mark which has become of value to them registered in that country to some citizen of that country who made application for registration for no other purpose than to enable him to demand of the American manufacturer a price for the right to sell goods marked with that trade-mark in that country. As in a number of European countries registration of a trade-mark is attributive of property in such mark and is granted, not to the first adopter and user of the mark, but to the first applicant for registration, and as in these countries the registrant can under the laws there in force forbid the importation of goods marked with the trade-mark registered by him, or even compel the seizure of such goods, it is evident that such registrant has the manufacturer, who is the rightful owner of the mark, completely at his mercy so far as trade in that country is concerned.

"I am informed that in at least one

"D.C."

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Druggists will please notice the Style of Package of the Genuine DR. HARTE'S CELERY-IRON PILLS.

Our Specialties are being liberally advertised, are thoroughly reliable and will command ready sales. A good margin of profit and prices protected against cutters.

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(Druggists' Corporation.)

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Each Bottle has the Testimonial of Prof. Heys as to Quality and Reliability.

It is meeting with the most flattering reception by Physicians.

Put up in 1 and 2 dozen cases and shipped from our warehouse direct.

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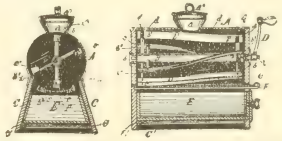

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Three Sizes, Capacity 5, 10 & 25 lbs.
PRICES $6.50, $10.00 and $15 each.

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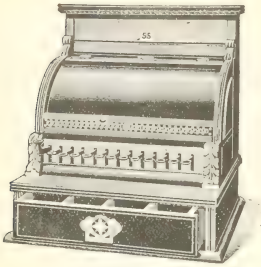

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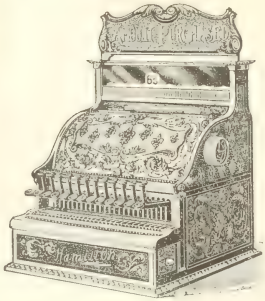

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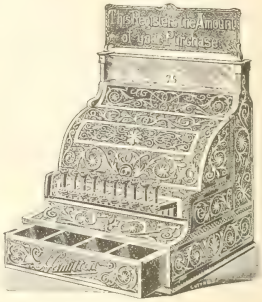

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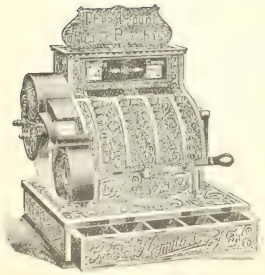

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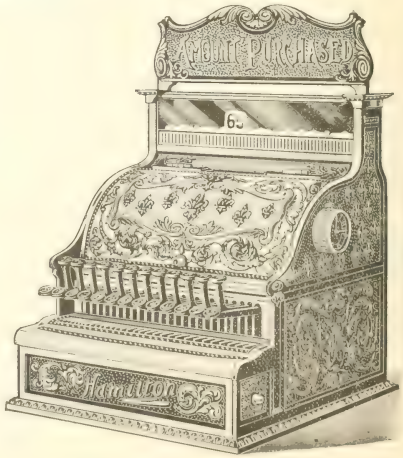

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259 to 265 James St. N., = = Hamilton, Ont.

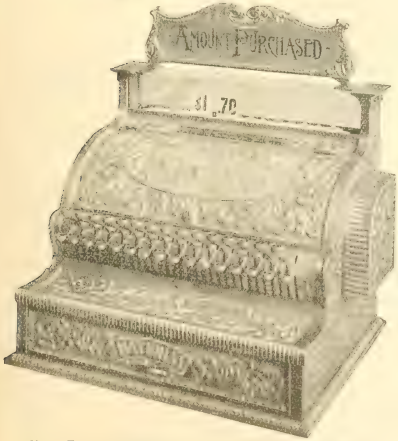
Don't Pay More Than $80

For a Detail-Adding Cash Register.

Detail-adding cash registers were put on the market years ago. Most merchants now prefer total-adding or total and detail adding and check printing registers. Merchants who desire detail adding registers should not pay more than $80 for the best register it is possible to manufacture. See prices below:

No. 303 Detail-Adding National Cash Register—Price $70. In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.

No. 323 Detail-Adding National Cash Register—Price $80. In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.



No. 35 Total-Adding, Check or Detail-Strip Printing National Cash Register—Price $225.

No. 83 Total-Adding Front and Back of Check and Detail-Strip Printing National Cash Register—the most marvelous invention of the age—Price $325.

We make ninety kinds and sizes of cash registers, ranging in price from $15 to $375. Samples can be seen at any of the offices of The National Cash Register Company: 6 Rossin Block, W. King Street, Toronto, Ont.; 1685 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, P. Q.; Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Vancouver, B. C.

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European country citizens of that country have registered the trade-marks used by a number of American bicycle manufacturers and are in a position to prevent the trade of such manufacturers with that country except under such conditions as the registrant may choose to dictate.

"It is believed that the international registration of trade-marks would be of material value and is practically indispensable to those of our manufacturers who desire to develop the foreign trade."

We also quote the following from a report by Vice-Consul Blum, of Copenhagen to the State Department:

"The said firm (the American firm) has, for over a quarter of a century, been selling its goods (Peerless Gloss for Shoes) in Denmark and has built up quite a large trade, the articles now being for sale in almost every shoemaker's store throughout the kingdom. A Danish manufacturer, in the same line of business, recently thought it a good idea to imitate the labels and also the bottles used by the American firm, having found out that it had not registered its trade-mark, although it is registered in the United States and Great Britain. The labels used by the imitator are in Danish and bear his name, but otherwise they are identical with the American firm's labels and bottles. This counterfeit was registered here at the Danish trade-mark registration office, and according to law, duly advertised in the Danish newspapers. No objections were raised within four months after registration, as stipulated by law, and the said trade-mark is now the Danish manufacturer's property."

We would also add that the Statutes require that the mark be used in commerce with some foreign nation or Indian tribe before registration in Patent Office. A bill is pending in Congress extending the protection to marks used in interstate commerce, and is likely soon to become a law.

Bicycle Cements.

Amongst the many lines which it is especially desirable that druggists should either have already prepared, or be in a position to make on very short notice, are those things which are of value to the vast army of bicycle riders. We give the following useful formulæ for some cements, etc., the most of which have been tried and found valuable. The following is taken from *The Bayerische Industrie Gewerbeblatt.* (National Druggist.)

BICYCLE CEMENT.

For wheels tired with rubber tubing the following cement answers every purpose. Leather tiring is, however, best repaired with the following:

Carbon disulphide	10 parts
Oil of turpentine	1 part
Gutta-percha, cut in small pieces, q.s.	

Mix the turpentine and carbon disulphide, and add sufficient gutta-percha, under frequent agitations, or rubbing up, until a thick paste is obtained. To make a good joint all fatty and greasy matter must be got rid of, and the surface of the leather freshened, either by the use of a rasp, emery paper, or knife, before applying the paste

CAOUTCHOUC CEMENT.

Caoutchouc, cut in fine pieces	100 parts
Resin	15 parts
Shellac	10 parts

Carbon disulphide, q.s., to dissolve.

Mix and make a solution—or:

Caoutchouc	1 part
Mastic	7 parts
Chloroform	50 parts

Mix and let stand until dissolved (which will require several weeks).

The following are selected from various sources:

TIRE CEMENT CONTAINING NO CARBON BISULPHIDE.

1.	(*a*) Caoutchouc, fine shreds	1 ounce
	Chloroform	20 ounces
	(*b*) Caoutchouc, fine shreds	1 ounce
	Resin	3 drachms
	Venice turpentine	90 grains
	Oil turpentine	2 fl. ounces

For the solution b, the rubber is shaved into small pieces and melted with the resin; the Venice turpentine is then added, and all is dissolved in the oil of turpentine. The two solutions, a and b, are then mixed.

2.	India-rubber	15 grains
	Chloroform	2 fl. ounces
	Mastic	½ ounce

Mix the india-rubber and chloroform together, and when dissolved, the mastic is added in powder. It is then allowed to stand for a week or two before using.

CEMENT FOR BICYCLE TIRES.

(1)	Gutta-percha	1 ounce av.
	Caoutchouc	2 ounces av.
	Venice turpentine	1 ounce av.
	Carbon bisulphide	8 fluid ounces.

Dissolve the gutta-percha and caoutchouc in the carbon bisulphide and add the Venice turpentine.

2)	Isinglass	½ ounce av.
	Gutta-percha	1 ounce av.
	Caoutchouc	2 ounces av.
	Carbon bisulphide	8 fluid ounces.

		Parts.
(3)	Fish Glue	1
	Gutta-percha	2
	India-rubber	4
	Bisulphide of carbon	32

BICYCLE OIL FOR LUBRICATING.

Castor oil,
Kerosene, equal parts.

BICYCLE OIL FOR BURNING.

(1) Lard oil,
Kerosene, equal parts.

(2) Camphorated oil,
Kerosene, equal parts.

BICYCLE PAINT (GLOSSY BLACK).

(1) Amber	8 ounces av.
Linseed oil	4 fluid ounces.
Asphaltum	1½ ounces av.
Resin	1½ ounces av.
Oil of Turpentine	8 fluid ounces.

Heat the linseed oil to boiling point, add the amber, asphaltum, and resin, and when all melted, remove the heat and gradually add the turpentine.

(2)	Oil tar	4 ounces.
	Asphaltum	1 ounce.
	Resin, powdered	1 ounce.

Mix and dissolve with the aid of heat, care being taken to prevent contact with the flame.

CEMENT FOR MENDING RUBBER SHOES.

Caoutchouc	62 parts.
Chloroform	250 parts.

Mix and dissolve. Then take

Caoutchouc	60 parts.
Resin	24 parts.
Oil of turpentine	250 parts.

Mix and dissolve. When complete solution has taken place in both cases, mix the two solutions, and agitate until homogeneous. Use cold, and apply a portion of the cement to each surface to be joined.

RUBBER, VULCANIZED MATERIAL, ETC., TO METAL.

Add 1 part of coarsely powdered shellac to 10 parts of strongest liquor ammoniæ, and set aside in a well-stoppered vessel, until complete solution, which occurs in from three to four weeks, according to the temperature at which the vessel is kept. This is used cold, a layer being applied to each surface, and the parts left until a portion of the solvent has evaporated, then join and apply a weight or compression. The joint thus made is water and gas proof. It may be used for joining vulcanized rubber, hard or soft, to almost any and every other material—glass, metals, etc.

Creosote taken internally prevents the progress of decay in teeth. Professor Winkler believes much of the destruction of teeth arises from medicines. The use of magnesia at night to obviate acidity is advocated.

Business Maxims.

Mark Twain says you may put all your eggs in one basket, in spite of the proverb; but "you must watch that basket." This means, whether there is one basket or more than one, that careful watching is indispensable to successful business.

It used to be said: "Of all ships avoid partnership." But that depends on your own peculiar genius, and your selection of a partner.

The two most successful men of business this country has produced never made their plans public. To tell your plans in advance will either let others get ahead of you, or make the plans worthless.

Rome was not built in a day, nor will anyone, unless it be one in a million, get rich in a day. As Longfellow says: "Learn to labor and to wait."

Don't think you have found it all out in one year of experience, for some things you never thought of will occur later.

Be reasonably cautious, but be not overcautious. Not to move until you are absolutely certain is to dismiss all profit.

The business instinct, like the poet's gift, partly born; but diligent study improves it.

The colloquial advertiser makes each reader feel that he is personally addressed, and not made one of a multitude. A brisk talk is therefore more influential than a labored essay.

To make your customer feel that he has made a pleasant visit, as well as a good trade, is a paying investment.

Some people sell well who cannot buy well, and *vice versa*. In a wise partnership the two functions are divided.

One shelf of last year's goods may add a stale flavor to the store.

An impatient clerk may undo half his best work.

Do not yield to peevishness or sarcasm over a customer's criticism. Your side of the counter must be dedicated to politeness.

What your rivals do you should know; not for comment, but for instruction.

Do not say too loudly that you are selling the very best goods ever known at the very lowest prices ever offered. Perhaps you are, but it is better to make your claims seem more probable.

An advertisement is not made merely to say things. It ought to convince the reader that they are true.

A dealer who does not know from day to day just how his business is going, is like a captain who is ignorant of navigation taking a vessel to sea.

Antiseptic Dressings and Surgical Accessories.*

Sublimate Gauze, 1 Per Mille.—Purified gauze, 100. Moisten in a solution of sublimate, 0.1; sodium chloride, 50; distilled water, 120; glycerine, 20. Subject to pressure for some hours, then dry in the dark.

Sublimate Gauze, 2.5 Per Mille.—Purified gauze, 479. Moisten uniformly with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1; vaseline oil, 20; ether, 200. Place in a jar, press to distribute the liquid uniformly, and dry.

Arnicated Court Plaster.—Made as the above, medicating the second half of the basis with tincture of arnica, 50. Other medicated taffetas may be prepared, such as iodoform, boric acid, phenol, on similar lines. French taffeta differs from court plaster (known on the Continent as taffeta d'Angleterre) in being spread on gold beaters' skin.

Antiseptic Papers.—Tissue paper or cigarette paper is employed for medication. *Carbolic Paper:* Hard paraffin, vaseline, of each 2; phenol, 1. Melt, and dip the paper in the mixture. *Salicylated Paper:* Hard paraffin, vaseline oil, of each 50; salicylic acid, 1. Melt, and dip the paper in the mixture. *Sublimate Paper:* (*a*) Sublimate, 2; distilled water, alcohol 90 per cent., of each 500; glycerine, 50. Moisten blotting paper with the solution. (*b*) Sublimate, 20; boiled distilled water, 1,000; glycerine, 50; blotting paper, *q. s.* Moisten the paper, and dry in the sun. *Hæmostatic Paper:* (*a*) Solution of perchloride of iron, 18; alum, 1. Moisten absorbent paper in the mixture, and dry. (*b*) Sulphate of aluminium, 2; hydrate of aluminium, benzoic acid, of each 1; solution of ferric chloride, 6; distilled water, 4. Apply hot with a brush to the surface of absorbent paper.

Adhesive Antiseptic Plaster.—Gum acacia, 15; distilled water, 55; salicylic acid, 1. Paint cigarette papers with this mixture.

Antiseptic Collodions.—These are used as applications to wounds to ensure healing by first intention. The majority of the medicaments, such as iodoform, phenol, iodol, may be simply dissolved in official collodion. The following is the formula for *salol collodion* of Ferrier and Perdire: Ether, 225; alcohol, 90 per cent., 25; pyroxylin, 10; salol, 10: serves as a type for other medicated collodions.

* From the *Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique*.

Steatines.—In preparing these a large piece of wet parchment paper is laid upon the smooth surface of a table and wiped dry with a cloth. A piece of gauze is laid on this paper, and on this the nearly cold ointment is painted evenly with a brush, a uniform smooth surface being finally obtained by means of a warm spatula. *Boric Steatine* 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 70; benzoated lard, 20; powdered boric acid, 10. *Carbolic Steatine*, 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 90; carbolic acid, 10. *Sublimate Steatine*, 0.2 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 900; benzoated lard, 50; sublimate, 2; alcohol, 90 per cent., 50. *Sublimate Steatine*, 1 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 85; benzoated lard, 5; sublimate, 1; alcohol, 90 per cent., 9. *Mercury and Carbolic Steatine*: Benzoated suet, 35; mercurial ointment, 50; carbolic acid, 5. *Ichthyol Steatine*, 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 80; benzoated lard, 10; ichthyol, 10. *Iodoform Steatine*, 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 85; benzoated lard, 10; iodoform, 5.

Adhesive and Antiseptic Plasters.—*Carbolic Plaster*: Simple adhesive plaster, 19; phenol 1. *Salicylic Plasters*: Simple adhesive plaster, 95; melt and add a mixture of salicylic acid, 2; lard, 3; *Iodoform Adhesive Plaster*: Lead plaster, 65; suet, 10; gum dammar 7; pine tar, 7; Venice turpentine 1; melt, cool, and when nearly set, add iodoform in finest powder, 10. *Iodoform Adhesive Plaster*, 20 per cent.: Lead plaster, 35; suet, 6; yellow wax, 6; gum dammar, 6; pine tar, 6; Venice turpentine, 1; melt, and when nearly cold, add iodoform in finest powder, 25. *Iodol Adhesive Plaster*: Lead plaster, 65; suet, 3; yellow wax, 7; dammar, 7; pine tar, 7; Venice turpentine, 1. Melt, and when nearly cold, add powdered iodol, 10. *Sublimate Adhesive Plaster*: Corrosive sublimate, 2; alcohol, 90 per cent., 10. Dissolve and add castor oil, 15, and pour into adhesive plaster, 100. *Iodoform Rubber Plaster*, 20 per cent.: Dammar 15; benzoated suet, 30; anhydrous lanoline, 20; rubber, 5; glycerine, 10; iodoform, 20; benzine (to dissolve the rubber), 45. *Boric Rubber Plaster*, 20 per cent.: Dammar, 20; benzoated suet, 25; white wax, 15; rubber, 8; anhydrous lanolin, 12; boric acid in powder, 20; benzene to dissolve the rubber, 72. *Ichthyol Rubber Plaster*, 20 per cent.: Dammar, 5; benzoated suet, 5; yellow wax, 5; rubber, 2; anhydrous lanolin, 3; ichthyol, 5; benzine to dissolve the rubber, 18.

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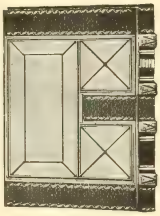

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Variety of Teas.

Of course every one knows that we drink a good deal that isn't tea when we drink a cup of tea. We drink—or are supposed to drin':—some tea, some lead, and some straw. But there are several "teas" that the drinkers know are not made of tea-leaves and yet are not adulterated.

In Peru they drink maté—a tea made from the *Hex peraguensis*, a species of holly. Oswego tea is made from the scarlet *mouarda*, and mountain tea from the dwarf evergreen *Gaultheria procumbens*. Then clover tea, and tansy tea, and catnip, and mint tea are used, though not as beverages.

In Sumatra they use coffee leaves to make tea from, and the beverage is said to be very refreshing. In Mauritius the leaves of an orchid, *Angraecum fragrans*, are used. The Tonquinese have teas of their own, made of leaves, berries, barks, and woods. In Tasmania, there are said to be more than 200 substitutes for tea. In France they use black currant leaves and borage to make tea; and a century or so ago they gathered in English gardens and fields ash, elder, and the sloe leaves, and the leaves of whitethorn and blackthorn, from which to make tea.

Microscopical Mounts.

Dr. H. M. Wheltrey, 2312 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.

1. Cord: Umbilical; Human; transverse section; stained; balsam.
2. Stem; Rose-bush; transverse section; glycerin.
3. Hair; Human; from shaving lather; balsam.
4. Hair; Bumblebee; dry.
5. Hair; Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus; glycerine.
6. Skin: Frog; dry; (opaque).
7. Corn-smut; glycerine.
8. Wing of House Fly; balsam.
9. Vinegar Eels; glycerine.
10. Trichina Spiralis from Human Diaphragm, encysted; stained; balsam.
11. Pith; Elder; stained; balsam.
12. Seed; Hungarian; dry.
13. Seed; Poppy; blue; dry.
14. Seed; Poppy; white; dry.
15. Seed; Millet; dry.
16. Seed; Timothy; dry.
17. Seed; Bluegrass; dry.
18. Bark; Japan Cinnamon; transverse section; glycerine.
19. Bark; Charter Oak Tree; transverse section; balsam.
20. Feather; Canary; balsam.
21. Feather; Pigeon; balsam.
22. Tin Foil; dry; (opaque).
23. Fibre; Silk; glycerine.
24. Fibre; Penghawer Djambi; glycerine.
25. Fibre; Linen; glycerine.
26. Fibre; Ramie; dry.
27. Starch; Bean; cooked; glycerine.
28. Cedar Gall; section; stained; balsam.
29. Root; Meinspermum Canadensis; transverse section; glycerine.
30. Flower; small; glycerine.
31. Scales; Moth; dry.
32. Leaf; Digitalis; dry; (hairs in situ.)
33. Leaf; Mullein; dry; (hairs in situ.)
34. Lycopodium; glycerine.
35. Lycopodium; dry.
36. Cowage; dry.
37. Sand; dry; (opaque).
38. Sand; colored; dry; (opaque).
39. Cadimum Iodide; opaque; dry.
40. Rhizome; Galanga; transverse section; stained; balsam.
41. Kamala; dry.
42. Dust from Bedroom; dry.
43. Scales; Snake; balsam.
44. Rhizome; Ginger; longitudinal section; stained; balsam.
45. Coal; Iridescent; dry; (opaque).
46. Wood; Cedar; transverse section; balsam.
47. Cinnamon; Saigon; powdered; balsam.
48. Root; Apocynum; Andro; transverse section; stained; glycerine.
49. Crystals; Cinchonidine Sulphate; glycerine; (opaque).
50. Almond Meal; glycerine.
51. White Fibrous Tissues; Tendon of Ox; glycerine.
52. Renal Casts; stained; glycerine.
53. Proboscis of Bee; balsam.
54. Silk Worm; Trachea; balsam.
55. Seed; Lobelia; dry.
56. Fibre; Cotton; glycerine.
57. Lupulin; glycerine.
58. Tongue; Woodpecker; balsam.
59. Starch; Corn; glycerine.
60. Pyroxylon; glycerine.
61. Pappus of Dandelion; dry.
62. Sand; glycerine.
63. Printing on Wood (Holly); balsam.
64. Bacillus Tuberculosis (Sputum); double stained; balsam.
65. Powdered Rhubarb; adulterated with starch; glycerine.
66. Powdered Ulmus; adulterated with starch; glycerine.
67. Cream of Tartar; adulterated with starch; glycerine.
68. Irish Potato; section; glycerine; starch in situ.
69. Root; False Rhatany; transverse section; balsam.
70. Fibre; Wool; glycerine jelly.
71. Starch; Wheat; glycerine-jelly.
72. Gold Leaf; (opaque).
73. Muscle; Voluntary; teased; glycerine-jelly.
74. Trachea of Ox; longitudinal section; glycerine-jelly.
75. Crystals; Uric Acid (several forms); balsam.
76. Diatoms; balsam.
77. Stomach; Dog; cardiac end; stained; balsam.
78. Submaxillary Gland; Dog; stained; balsam.
79. Kidney; Injected; balsam.
80. Sponge; section; balsam.
81. Scales; Butterfly; balsam.
82. Senega; transverse section; balsam.
83. Selenite; balsam; polar.
84. Chelifer (Parasite); balsam.
85. Spermatazoa; Human.
86. Bee-sting; balsam.
87. Cuticle; equisetum; polar; balsam.
88. Bee-mouth; balsam.
89. Hair; Horse; plaited; balsam; polar.
90. Hair; Human; Mons Veneris; balsam.
91. Hair; Raccoon; balsam.
92. Hair; Yellow Bulldog; balsam.
93. Hair; Black Newfoundland; balsam.
94. Liver; Tuberculous; stained; balsam.
95. Seed; Anise; German; (opaque).
96. Seed; Foxglove; (opaque).
97. Acid; Gallic; dry.
98. Stem; Peach: transverse section; stained; balsam.
99. Stem; Blackberry; transverse section; stained; balsam.
100. Wasp sting; balsam.
101. Colored Snow from Ind.
102. Sarcoma; spindle cell.
103. Fibroma from Uterus.
104. Fibro Sarcoma.
105. Lung; Broncho-pneumonia.
106. Myxoma from Ovary.
107. Breast; Scirrhus.
108. Fibro-Cartilage; balsam.
109. Lung; Fibrosis.
110. Sporangium of Fern.

For soft corns and warts, tannin 1 drachm, alcohol 3 ounces, used as a wash frequently, is pronounced effective.

A milk dressing has been found most beneficial in the treatment of burns.

Peppermint Cultivation in Japan.

Athough Europeans have only recently applied mint to medicinal uses, it has been employed for very many years by the Japanese, especially in the form of crystals, but also as an essence, in the treatment of neuralgia and coryza. The oil dropped on a piece of sugar is recommended as a cure for catarrh, and mixed with alcohol it is given for cholera, and also applied outwardly to the bites of mosquitoes and other insects. Now that the consumption in Europe is increasing, and with it the exportation from Japan, the Japanese peppermint cultivation has undergone a large development. It is chiefly carried on in the department of Yamagata, in the province of Ouzen. More than ten varieties are grown, some of which give two or three harvests a year, but they all belong to the species *mentha arvensis*, which the Japanese call *hakka*. A plantation is kept going for seven years, as a rule. During the first year the yield is from 260 to 300 kilos. of leaves per rood, say 2400 pounds per acre. During the second and third years this yield may be doubled, but it afterwards diminishes fast, and the mint is of poorer quality. While the fourth year's crop will yield one per cent. of essence, the seventh will only yield about one-third per cent. Hence the plantation has to be abandoned after that year.—*Oils, Colors and D.*

To Distinguish Genuine Oil of Turpentine.

The Royal Prussian Minister of Finance gives the following testing method for use in the Custom Houses: If chlorhydric acid of 1.19 specific gravity (fuming hydrochloric acid) or English sulphuric acid is added to oil of turpentine, the acids collect at the bottom of the vessel and the oil of turpentine floats on the acids. The two liquids do not mix, and the one is not appreciably soluble in the other. Thus it is that only the slight quantity of the two fluids contained in the bordering surfaces come into contact and act upon one another. Hence the effects of the action are inconsiderable.

But if the fluids are mixed together the action becomes more animated. If hydrochloric acid and oil of turpentine be used, they may be shaken diligently in a test tube. The liquid becomes slightly heated. In case English sulphuric acid be used, the two fluids must not be agitated together, because too violent an action and too great a rise of temperature would result.

Although the action of the sulphuric acid is more energetic, yet the use of hydrochloric acid is preferable, because English sulphuric acid becomes also heated with other substances, which do not heat hydrochloric acid.

If a test tube is filled with one-third hydrochloric acid of 1.19 specific gravity, adding a like volume of oil of turpentine, and the glass is closed with the thumb and diligently agitated five seconds, the temperature rises about 25° (C.), and a strong odour of camphor is perceptible.

No chlorhydric acid of 1.19 specific gravity (fuming acid) being at hand, two-thirds of the volume of English sulphuric acid may slowly be added to hydrochloric acid of 1.12 specific gravity (not *vice versa*), shaking and allowing to cool off, and this mixture may be used instead of the fuming hydrochloric acid.—*Kolonialw. Zeitung.*

Hygiene of the Eyes.

Dr. L. W. Fox, Professor of Ophthalmology, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, formulates the following rules for the care of the eyes:

(1) Avoid sudden changes from dark to brilliant light.

(2) Avoid the use of stimulants and drugs which affect the nervous system.

(3) Avoid reading when lying down, or when mentally and physically exhausted.

(4) When the eyes feel tired, rest them by looking at objects at a long distance.

(5) Pay special attention to the hygiene of the body, for that which tends to promote the general health acts beneficially upon the eyes.

(6) Up to forty years of age, bathe the eyes twice daily in cold water.

(7) After fifty, bathe the eyes morning and evening with water so hot that you wonder how you stand it; follow this with cold water, that will make them glow with warmth.

(8) Old persons should avoid reading much by artificial light, be guarded as to diet, and avoid sitting up late at night.

(9) Do not depend on your own judgment in selecting spectacles.

(10) Do not give up in despair when you are informed that a cataract is developing; remember that in these days of advanced surgery it can be removed with little danger to the vision.

The Obligations and Responsibilities of Business Life.

Every man who goes into business should have a sufficient capital to conduct the business comfortably and safely, be it large or small. He should do all the business possible to be done with the means at hand, but should not overreach or spread out to such a degree as would make his business unsafe. He should so watch every detail of his business and guard his purchases and his sales so closely that he will not get beyond his depth. He should so conduct his business as to be able to meet every obligation promptly at maturity. If he could discount every bill, it would be all the better, but if he is not able to do so on account of lack of capital, he should watch his purchases so closely and his resources so carefully as to be able to meet every bill promptly on the day it is due.

The business man who does this will be found to be successful, while the one who allows his payments to lag will be found, as a rule, to be one who trusts out his goods injudiciously and whose business methods are slipshod, whose stock is ill-kept, and whose failure is only a question of time.

The man who discounts and the man who pays promptly are the ones who buy most cheaply. The inducements to sell are so greatly enhanced by these considerations that no bargains escape them, and they are thereby often enabled to sell at a profit at prices that mean ruin to their slipshod neighbors. It is known by experience that a concern which does so much business that it cannot pay its bills promptly is not a safe one to extend credit to. Over-buying, over-trading, and, not the least, over-trusting, are the greatest evils to be contended with in mercantile life.—*Ex.*

Medical Etiquette in China.

Chinese doctors are said to be even more scrupulous than their white brother practitioners in regard to the nice points of professional etiquette. The following amusing tale is related in an English journal: "A Chinese gentleman was struck by an arrow, which remained fast in his body. A surgeon was sent for, and broke off the protruding bit of the arrow, leaving the point embedded. He refused to extract it, because the case was clearly one for a physician, the arrow being inside the body."—*Medical Record.*

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Photographic Notes.

A Rule for Amateurs.

A writer in *The Photo. American* says: In nearly every collection of photographs by amateurs we find, usually, about one-third of the number absolutely worthless.

The mechanical part may be all right, but the subject itself has nothing whatever to recommend it—weak, devoid of interest, unpicturesque. The failure is, of course, the result of inexperience. Every novice must learn for himself the subjects that make good pictures. Suggestions will help sometimes, but practical application will do more. The lesson will not be so readily forgotten when needed.

During the earlier months of my experience with a camera, I formed a rule which has saved many a plate. The rule was this: *Always favor a doubt.*

Dozens of subjects come in our way whenever we go out with a camera. If we snap at everything the result will be a series of worthless negatives. Discrimination and selection must do their part. Governed by these two arbiters, our eagerness to snap this and that will be greatly modified. We shall stop to consider the advisability of using a plate.

But even with this controlling system, we shall not always avoid photographing things we do not want. Now comes in my rule. The subject under consideration is good, but not perfectly satisfactory. There is a shade of doubt in our mind; shall we take it or not?

My method is—favor the doubt. That is, if you are at all concerned about the cost of plates. If not, snap everything, for you may by chance strike something good.

The option is your own.

A Fixing Bath.—A fixing bath used by Mr. M. R. Hemperley is strongly recommended. It hardens the film, clears the negative, and gives good color. Thirty-two ounces sulphite of soda (hydrometer test 60), add to this one ounce sulphuric acid very slowly, and eight ounces solution of chrome alum (hydrometer test 60), then add the whole to two gallons saturated solution of hypo, and it is ready for use. Leave the negative a few minutes longer in the bath than is required for fixing. This is important, as the permanency of the negative depends upon it. Don't use a flat tray to fix in, it causes spots and dirt; use a grooved box.

To Prevent Curling of Prints.

How many photographers are annoyed by prints that they do not wish to mount curling up.

This may be entirely avoided if the prints are immersed in the following solution after their final washing:

Water	1 part.
Alcohol	4 parts.
Glycerine	3 parts.

After this they will dry quite flat.—*C. J.M.*

A Good Paste.—The *Photo-Gazette* gives the following formula for a handy paste, better than anything we have ever come across:

Gum arabic	60 gramms.
Glycerine	15 gramms.
Methyl alcohol	45 c. c.
Water to make up the whole	250 c. c.

Dissolve the gum in 120 c. c. cold water, add the glycerine, and finally, constantly stirring little by little, the alcohol; at last add enough water to make the whole 250 c. c.

Restrainers in Development.—In *La Photographie* are some interesting notes by L. Tranchant on restrainers. He finds that all chlorides, bromides and iodides retard development, as well as the cyanides and sulpho-cyanides of potassium, sodium and ammonium. To these must be added a certain number of organic acids, including acetic and malic acids and all their soluble salts. It was found that the chlorides of the alkalies, chloride of zinc, acetic and malic acids, and acetate of soda, all act as restrainers without exercising a solvent action on the bromide of silver in the emulsion; but chloride of copper and the cyanide and ferricyanide of potassium had a solvent action on the silver bromide. The restraining power of some of the substances is as follows: 1 per cent chloride of copper or 5 per cent. chloride of zinc is equivalent to 20 per cent. bromide of potassium; 25 per cent. solutions of the chlorides of sodium or ammonium have the same restraining power as 20 per cent. bromide; 10 per cent. solutions of acetic or malic acids are equivalent to bromide of 1 per cent. Acid chloride of zinc causes the gelatine film to strip off its support, but if the solution is neutralized with bi-carbonate soda, chloride of zinc can be employed safely, in spite of the small precipitate of zinc carbonate that forms. The author recommends strongly that bromides should be banished from the dark room, on account of their solvent action on the silver bromide in the emulsion. Their place should be taken by sodium or ammonium chloride (common salt or sal ammonic), which he prefers to all other restrainers.—*Photo gram.*

On the Drying of Negatives.

If negatives are taken from the washing water, and simply set up to dry spontaneously, drops of water will collect here and there upon the surface; and as these parts remain damp long after the rest of the film is dry, there is a danger lest they should, when at last dry, be more transparent than the surrounding portions of the negative. I find it an admirable plan to remove all water from the surface of the film. I formerly used fluffless blotting paper, but I find an easier method is to simply wipe the film carefully with a piece of soft, thick twill calico—a portion of an old bed sheet which, having been frequently washed, is free from any fluff that might be present if it were new. I fold this up into a flat pad about six or eight inches in length, and with it wipe the film lengthwise and crosswise until all surface moisture is removed, and then set the plate up to dry in the usual way. It will be found that the film, if this precaution is taken, will dry more rapidly as well as uniformly.—*Photo Beacon.*

Formula to Intensify.—

1—Bromide of potassium	1 ounce.
Water	16 "
2—Richloride of mercury	1 "
Water	16 "
3—Sulphite of soda	Strong solution.

To intensify, soak plate well in water and then immerse plate in No. 1 for about five minutes; then pour off and flow plate with No. 2 till desired density is obtained. Wash well and immerse in No. 3 till plate resumes its natural color. wash well and dry.

Intensification Without Mercury.—Make two solutions: (1) Gallic acid 1 part, glycerine 25 parts, water 125 parts; (2) Silver nitrate 180 grains, citric acid 30 grains, nitric acid 25 drops, water 3 ounces. Dissolve the gallic acid in warm water, add the glycerine, allow to cool, and filter. When the negative is ready to be intensified, pour sufficient of No. 2 into a measure, and add four drops of solution No. 1 for each drachm of No. 2 used. Flow this mixture over the negative, holding the latter in the hand, then wash well and fix for a minute or two.—*Photo. Gazette.*

Optics.

Presbyopia.

By G. N. Lucklv (*Optical Journal*.)

It is not my purpose to go into details to explain what presbyopia is, and the condition of the eye that causes it, as that is fully explained in any of the many text-books that every optician has or should possess. It matters not to us whence the name was derived, since it is here, and probably in about the same general condition as in ancient times.

The first authentic record dates back about sixteen hundred years prior to the Christian Era, where we read in Genesis that "Isaac's eyes grew dim with age." Presbyopia is very distinct from other troubles of the eye, since it is not a malformation, but a physiological change, that comes to all who arrive at the age of maturity, but usually not noticeable until it begins to interfere with our daily vocations.

The cause of presbyopia is easily explained; one text-book will tell you it is the rigidity of the crystalline lens, another, that it is a weakening of the ciliary muscles, and, another, that it may be either or both, so you see that point is easily settled.

Now, what effect does this have on the acuteness of vision? Simply none at all, as the vision is not impaired, and it is only when we try to use our accommodation, that we find we cannot see near objects, like fine print, as easily as formerly, then we begin to realize the approach of presbyopia. Convergence and accommodation are closely linked, and while convergence usually holds good through life, accomomdation weakens at an early age, and the two no longer work together, but, thanks to the invention of glass, we have the only known remedy whereby harmony can be restored, and near vision brought in harmony with convergence. The mobility of the eyes in early years allows the several parts of the eye to work in harmony, and forty years must pass before we begin to strain the ciliary to obtain good vision; from then, through life, we can obtain near vision through the aid of glasses only. The proper strength of convex spherical lenses placed before the eyes gives us easy vision again, at the same time, the rays that pass out of the eyes being convergent create an artificial myopia, with a certain far point of distinct vision, which necessitates the removal of the glasses when distant vision is required.

I find that whoever lives out of doors with a relaxed accommodation, in the majority, requires a stronger glass to cover the presbyopia than one of like age whose business is close work the larger part of the time, as the muscles are set (so to speak) and does not take as strong glass to bring the vision to the same reading point. Many people who require glasses for presbyopia will postpone their use too long and think that they may get along without them. And after standing them as long as possible will apply for a correction. Such people often have strained muscles and perhaps spasmodic conditions, which must be taken in consideration when we prescribe for them as the glasses given them would not be the same as if the eyes were relaxed. I never use a lens of over + 2.50 D. and if I find they test higher than that I look for something else and usually find it.

My method of fitting presbyopia is to make all corrections (if any) first leaving all lenses in the trial frame. Then if the age be about 50 I put say a + 1 D. sphere before each eye and after centering the lenses with the pupil of the eye find far and near points with print suitable for the distance. I hold the print outside the far point gradually advancing, asking in the meantime to tell me when it clears up with well-defined edges and no blur to it. At that point I note the distance, then holding it a foot or so from the finest print and note it. Then let them take a common newspaper and watch where they hold it for easiest vision. Now with these three positions before me it is not hard to judge if the lenses before the eyes are too strong, too weak or just right. A person who uses his eyes but little for near work will hold the paper relatively nearer the far point than one who is working mostly at near work and will get the easiest vision at that point for reading. Of course I inquire if they are wanted for reading, if so I advise 14 inches as the proper distance for a medium-sized person. But if they are required for desk work, or the pulpit, or to work at arm's length then I prescribe for distance needed, always explaining that only at one point is best vision found for a presbyope wearing glasses. I have frequently prescribed two pairs for one person for reading at 14 inches and for carpenter work or blacksmithing at 24 inches, and find satisfaction given when explained to them.

It would seem that presbyopia would require much less study than the malformaties do for its correction, but, as it is the finishing touch for good reading vision to all who are past 40, it should be done with judgment and care to satisfy the customer. A large class of middle-aged and older people are satisfied when they can read easily even if their distant vision be impaired with hyperopia or myopia. A slow and steady recession of the near point is a natural condition and people ignorant of the fact that it advances should be informed that nothing but a change of glasses, say once in about two years, will cover the difficulty and will give them the best attainable vision. I know of no modern appliance for testing the eye for presbyopia to equal the trial frame and convex lenses in their fractions up to 3 D. Of course it is understood that their means uncomplicated presbyopia when errors of refraction are present, or muscular difficulty, they are taken care of in their turn.

Preparation of Carbolic Acid in Powder.

When boric acid is heated at 100° C. it parts with successive molecules of water and becomes converted into metaboric acid, then into pyroboric acid, and finally into boric anhydride, a colorless vitreous mass, which returns to its original condition of boric acid on solution in water.

F. Lutze utilizes this behavior of boric acid in his process (patented in France) for making dry carbolic acid by adding to the fused boric acid crystallized carbolic acid, continuing the application of heat to the mixture and allowing the latter to crystallize out and dry at the ordinary temperature. The product, which can be readily reduced to powder, no longer exhibits the hygroscopic properties of the crystallized carbolic acid but remains dry. This result is obtained in a more or less complete manner by small as well as large quantities of boric acid, so that a dry carbolic acid containing more or less boric acid can be produced.—*Oils, Colors and Drysalteries.*

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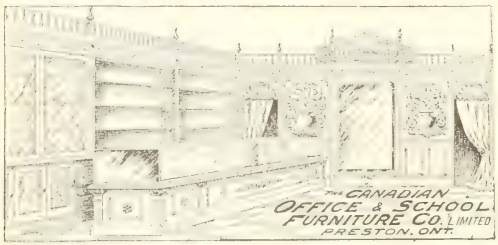

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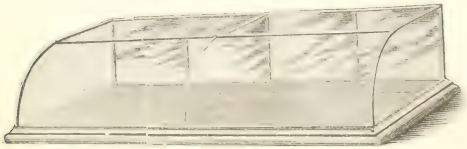

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Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{70}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

Question: S.A.R.—I have a young lady, aged 20, who gets $\frac{20}{20}$V. in the right eye with -3.50 sph. $\bigcirc$ -3.00 cyl. ax. 180. It takes for the left eye -10.00 sph. $\bigcirc$ -3.00 cyl. ax. 180 to produce best vision, which amounts to only $\frac{20}{70}$. What glasses would you prescribe? She never wore glasses before.

Ans.—I would give full correction in right eye and half the sphere and all the cylinder in the left eye. It would be no use to give full correction in left eye because the difference in the two glasses is so great the eyes would not tolerate them, and it is best to give one eye all the vision possible and make the other as good as you can without interfering with the good eye. As the case never wore glasses before she will not be able to stand the correction advised above very long at a time for reasons given too often to be repeated; hence you ought to give here for R. -3.50 sphere for L. -6.00 sphere to put on when the eyes tire with the full correction glasses. By thus having the two pairs she will much sooner be able to bring the eyes to tolerate the stronger glasses. It would be wise to avoid near vision with the eyes as much as possible the first few weeks, for you are practically making the eyes emmetropic and for the first time perhaps for many years asking the ciliary muscle to act which, owing to its weak condition, will only be able to respond slowly and gradually.

Question: R.B.L.—Young man aged twenty-three, jeweller. R. V. $\frac{20}{200}$ with $+3.00$ sph. $\bigcirc$ $+3.00$ cyl. ax. 90 = $\frac{20}{20}$. L. V. $\frac{20}{200}$ with -3.50 sph. $\bigcirc$ $+3.00$ cyl. ax. 90 = $\frac{20}{30}$. With both eyes together he can read nearly all of $\frac{20}{20}$, and the astigmatic chart looks equally plain and clear, but he cannot wear the glasses longer than half an hour at a time, and complains that things look slanting. What would you advise?

Ans.—The probabilities are that you have obtained the correct glasses for each eye, but it is seldom the eyes will stand such a change without coaxing. In these cases I would order full correction to be worn as much as possible, and when they must be taken off, replace them with a $+3.00$ sphere for an hour or so, and in a few weeks the full correction will be tolerated continuously and with comfort. The slanting appearance of objects will also disappear as soon as the ciliary muscle becomes accustomed to the new order of things.

Dr. Hamill, 88 Yonge street, wishes us to inform our readers that he has about twenty drug stores for sale all over Canada. Some of the offers are very inviting, and prospective purchasers can have full information of these free of cost, thus making much saving both in time and money. Vendors cannot do better than to send for his blank to register their offers at his office where quick and satisfactory sales are often made.

The Optical Institute of Canada has just closed another nice class in optics. Among those attending were, A. McTaggart, M.D., London; John McLeister, Alexandria; Fred. Perkins, Essex; E. H. Hunt, Lanark; R. C. Smith, Aurora; all of whom passed the examination successfully.

The Uses of Maize Oil.

This oil, which constitutes some twenty-two per cent. of the entire weight of the seeds of maize, makes a very useful burning oil, giving a bright, nearly white light, unaccompanied by any unpleasant smell. It is also a good wool-softening oil, and makes an excellent lubricant for bearings and other working parts in machinery.

For soapmaking this oil seems—according to recent experience—to be well adapted, since when boiled alone to curd soaps it forms a soft, yellowish product with a very agreeable odor and a yield of 145 per cent., which in the case of soft soap is increased to 235 per cent. It is, however, chiefly suitable as an adjunct in the preparation of dark and second-quality curd soaps, its color being difficult to wash out, and it is too soft to employ along with resin in colored, settled curd soaps.

On the other hand, maize oil is especially useful as an adjunct in the manufacture of soft soaps, particularly smooth linseed oil soft soaps, which it renders very light in color and hard enough with the usual proportion of resin. For natural grain soaps, too, it is admirable, without having any influence on the grain, but is less suitable for white soft soaps, silver soaps, ammonia-turpentine soaps, or smooth olein soaps, when these are required to be white. The presence of an albuminous, unsaponifiable constituent renders this oil little suitable for textile soaps.

When converted into fatty acids maize oil yields four to five per cent. of very good crude glycerine. The fatty acid is darker than the oil, but is very useful for linseed oil soft soaps, to counteract the softening tendency of the resin.—*Der Seifenabrikant.*

Dr. W. E. Hamill, the optical instructor at the Optical Institute of Canada, has been requested by several from the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario to give a class of instruction in Montreal some time during the coming months to accommodate those living so far east. He has consented to do so if he can get a class of ten students, and requests those interested in the matter to write him as soon as they see this local. His address is 88 Yonge street, Toronto.

"Oh, my friends, there are some spectacles that one never forgets!" said a lecturer after describing a terrible accident he had witnessed.

"I'd like to know where they sells 'em," remarked an old lady in the audience, who is always mislaying her glasses.

The difference between a porous plaster and a lottery ticket is that the plaster draws something.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By [illegible] New York.

I think that perhaps most of the opprobrium that is cast on advertising can be traced right back to P. T. Barnum. Barnum said that American people liked to be humbugged. He probably said it in a semi-facetious, satirical way—just as he might have said that they liked to be humbugged because they read various tales and novels and because they go to the theatre. The theatrical man or the showman has to humbug people. If he doesn't humbug the people the people are humbugged; that is to say if the maker of a melodrama fails to make his spectators believe in the reality of the story it is a "bad show" and people have not had their money's worth. When I go to the theatre I want to be humbugged. I want to believe that the things that happen on the stage are real things. I want to laugh with the comedian and cry with the abused heroine. I want to be genuinely glad when, in the last act, the villain gets his just deserts and everybody else is made happy. While I am in a theatre the play is real to me, and everything else is of little consequence. If the play is a good one and the actors are capable, the spectators are entirely lost to other things. They are humbugged into believing that the drama they see is a real thing. They really believe they are "having the heart's blood" of other real people.

* * *

A man who goes to see "Othello" and knows all the time that nothing serious is happening on the stage, and that, when the curtain goes down, Desdemona will get up and go for a small bird and a large bottle, doesn't get the worth of his money. The great actors are the ones who make your blood run cold with real terror when they are killing somebody, and, after the act is done, make you feel that the murdered is absolutely, actually, physically dead. In short, the great actor humbugs you—makes you believe what isn't so.

* * *

A good showman does something of the same sort, and so Mr. Barnum honestly humbugged people and they liked it. If he had not humbugged them, he would have been cheating them. They went to him for the purpose of buying humbug and he delivered the goods.

* * *

When a customer goes to buy clothing or soothing syrup or a threshing machine, he wants just exactly these things. He doesn't want an imitation threshing machine. He wants it to thresh wheat with, and if it doesn't do it he is humbugged. The man who sells bogus diamonds at ten cents apiece, isn't a humbug. If he sold them for real diamonds at $100 apiece, he would be a real humbug and would get into a real jail. He would make money on one sale, and would have free board and lodging for some time, but the transaction could hardly be considered profitable. The retribution may not be quite so quick to the advertiser who humbugs people, but it is equally sure. The man who lies in his advertisements is like the ostrich who puts his head under cover and thinks he is hidden. The lying advertiser and the foolish ostrich both leave a considerable portion of their anatomy uncovered and are likely to be made painfully aware of the fact.

* * *

Any good store will stand good advertising, no matter whether the store sells dry goods, or liquors, or cigars or drugs. No store can succeed without advertising of some kind. Do not misunderstand me. Advertising isn't necessarily printed in the paper. It isn't necessarily the distribution of circulars or the painting of signs or the posting of bills. The advertising may be done in the store itself, and this is the best of all advertising. If this kind of advertising isn't done, all the other advertising is discounted. Advertising may be gained by the proprietor's large circle of acquaintances. When two men are introduced, the chances are that each will find out the business of the other before they part. If they do not, the friend who introduced them will be asked what business each is in. That is one of the first things a man wants to know about another. It seems easier to take a man's measure when you know what business he is in. You can classify him better.

I want to say again that no business can succeed without advertising of some sort, and the better the advertising the greater the success.

There are two things essential to success in advertising: the first is common sense and the second is nerve. Perhaps in most cases nerve is a part of commonsense, so that I might say there is only one thing necessary. Nerve in advertising implies the possession of sufficient wisdom to see the advisability of spending one dollar for the purpose of making two.

Give Them What They Want.

There is a peculiarity noticeable at times among almost all classes of business men, and that is their seeming unwillingness to allow a customer to exercise his own judgment. A man enters a store, say, with a very definite idea of what he wants. The man of whom he is buying at once tries to convince him that he is wrong. The salesman says, in effect: "Sir, you are a blockhead; you don't know what you want. It is for me to say what suits you best." The customer naturally feels somewhat nettled at this attitude of the salesman, and either does not buy, or if he does, it is not with satisfaction. He leaves the store, feeling that he has not been able to get what he wanted, and it is not likely that he will ever return. Every customer should be allowed to have what he wants, as nearly as it is possible for you to give it to him. He has the money, you have the goods; and if his ideas seem capricious and whimsical, it is your business to try and please him if you can, just the same.—*Ex.*

GENTIANOSE.—An interesting paper on this sugar appears in the current number of the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chemie* by Bourquelot and Nordin. The sugar itself, extracted from gentian roots, has been known since 1881, but the authors have now been at great pains to prepare it in a state of purity. They give as its chief properties, the following: When pure it forms crystalline lamellæ, quite white and without any water of crystallisation. It dissolves easily in water to a colorless solution. It melts at 207°-209°. It is dextrorotary + 31°.5. It does not reduce Fehling's solution, but is easily inverted by boiling with acids, forming sugars which do reduce copper oxide.

A well-known doctor declares that a most prevalent cause of hysteria in women is high-heeled boots. On the objectionable boots being abandoned the hysteria ceases

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32-34 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

Riders

We sell high grade cycles at low prices.

OUR **Empire $55**

Can't be beat at any price by Canadian or American Lines

CRAWFORD SPEED KING Always Reliable —$40

And the Special Grade

KING OF SCORCHERS

The World's Unrivalled Standard, built specially for high-class trade $75

E. C. HILL & CO.

101 YONGE ST., TORONTO

If we have no agent in your town write direct for prices and catalogue.

Rimless Goods

and

Prescription Work

OUR SPECIALTY

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
SEND FOR OUR NEW E. Z. BOOK.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SHEET OF ADVERTISING CUTS.

Agents for - - - -

HARDY OPHTHALMOMETER,
FAY'S OPTOMETER,
ANCHOR, ANATOMICAL, and
STERLING SILVER GAUZE GUARDS.

MONTREAL OPTICAL COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE: 1685 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICE: 60 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Wm. J. Fielding & Co.,

117-119 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont.

Drug Grinders
and dealers in
Pure Powdered Drugs

Write for Quotations for

Insect Powder
and
White Hellebore

Sovereign . . Lime Fruit Juice

Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE *in America, and solicit enquiries*

For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists
HALIFAX, N.S.

Pictures...

I have in stock over 10,000 cuts, made expressly to illustrate ads for over thirty distinctly different retail lines. All of these cuts were made under my direction in my own art department. I supply a ready-made or made-to-order ad. to fit each cut. I have over 4,000 customers in this department of my business—but I want more.

The retailer who wants the best cuts on earth for his business will do well to write for full particulars.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES

VANDERBILT BLDG.,

NEW YORK

Formulary.

CASCARA SAGRADA DEPRIVED OF ITS BITTERNESS.

The disagreeable bitterness of cascara sagrada can be effectually cloaked under the guise of the following mixture :

Cascara sagrada pulv.	11 ozs.
Liquorice	3 ozs.
Cloves pulv	1 dr.
Magnesia calc.	2 drs.

A sufficient quantity of water is then added ; it is then intimately mixed ; it is then kept at a temperature of about 82 degrees for about forty-eight hours. After all the moisture has been driven off it is again pulverized, and then sifted ; the product thus prepared has no bitter taste left, though it retains all its laxative properties.—*Repert de Pharm.*

SOLUBLE CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT.

Crude carbolic acid	1 part.
Solution resin soap	1 part.

Heat the resin soap solution and add the phenol. The solution is made as follows :

Resin	400 parts.
Caustic potassa	72–73 parts.
Water	1890 parts.

Evaporate. This is gelatinous when cold, but is easily liquefied on heating. This makes a clear solution with most of the phenols in equal volume, which becomes milky on dilution.

INKS FOR SCHOOL USE.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following formulæ for a good school ink :

1. Extract of Campeche wood, powdered	60 parts.
Hot lime water	900 parts.
Hydrochloric acid, commercial	15 parts.
Solution (2.5 p.c.) potassium bichromate	100 parts.
Dextrin, commercial	10 parts.
Creosote, q.s., or 20 drops to the quart.	
M. S. A.	
2. Extract Campeche wood	120 parts.
Hot water	1200 parts.
Solution of potassium bichromate (14 : 160)	160 parts.
Solution of iron sulphate, commercial (24 : 400)	400 parts.
Acid hydrochloric, commercial	56 parts.
Water sufficient to make	2800 parts.
M. S. A.	*National Druggist.*

WHITE POLISH FOR LEATHER.

White wax	3½ ozs.
White soap	½ oz.
Potash carbonate	1 drm.
Turpentine	10 ozs.
Boiling water	10 "

Melt wax in turps ; dissolve soap and potash in water ; mix while warm and stir until cold.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

ARSENICAL SHEEP DIP.

Arsenic	1 part.
Solid caustic soda	$\frac{3}{10}$ part.
Arseniate of soda	1 part.
Sulphur	3 parts.
Water	10 parts.

Dissolve and evaporate to dryness. Powder. To make the liquid "dip," instead of evaporating the above to dryness, dilute with water so that every one part of arsenic is contained in 200 fluid parts of water.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

STERILIZING SOLUTION.

Mercuric salts have been tried for sterilizing surgical instruments, but have been found destructive to iron, steel and nickel. Denégès finds alcalized mercuric cyanide to be free from objection. The liquid consists of .

Cyanide of mercury	2 to 5.
Borax, or dry sodic carb.	5.
Water	1,000

This liquid may also be used to sterilize the hands. The cyanide has the advantage, while equally effective, of being free from causticity and without action on the albuminoid substances.—*Mag. Phar.*

Malt Preparations.

The following are said to be serviceable preparations . (*N. F. Druggist.*)

MALT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN.

Pepsin, U. S. P.	84 grs.
Pancreatin	32 grs.
Syrup	1 fl. oz.
Extract of malt, to make	16 fl. ozs.

MALT WITH YERBA SANTA.

Fl. ext. yerba santa	1 fl. oz.
Extract malt	15 fl. ozs.

MALT WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Powdered acacia	2 ozs.
Cod-liver oil	6 fl. ozs.
Extract malt	14 fl. ozs.

Mix the extract of malt with the acacia, let the mixture stand for four hours, and then gradually stir in the cod-liver oil. A few drops of saccharin elixir may also be added.

Mucilage dextria	1 fl. oz.
Cod-liver oil	3 fl. ozs.
Extract malt	6 fl. ozs.

Add the extract of malt to the mucilage of dextria in a suitable bottle, and gradually add the cod-liver oil in small portions, thoroughly shaking after each addition until a perfectly homogeneous mixture results.

Cod-liver oil	6 fl. ozs.
Extract malt	14 fl. ozs.
Yolks of two eggs.	
Powdered tragacanth	10 grs.
Warm water	1 fl. dr.
Essence of lemon	10 mins.
Essence bitter almond	10 mins.

To the malt extract add the warm water, stirring quickly. Beat up the two yolks in a mortar with the powdered tragacanth, and add the oil and extract alternately, and lastly the essences.

MALT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Calcium hypophosphite	48 grs.
Sodium hypophosphite	48 grs.
Iron and ammon. citrate	32 grs.
Hot water	1 fl. oz.
Glycerine	1 fl. oz.
Extract malt	14 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the salts in the hot water, add the glycerine, and finally the extract malt.

Fertilizers.

FERTILIZER FOR PLANTS.

(Prof. Wagner.)

Ammonium phosphate	30 grains.
Sodium and potassium nitrates, each	25 grains.
Ammonium sulphate	20 grains.

To be diluted not over 1 part to 1,000 of water.—*Suddeutsch poth Zig.*

FERTILIZER FOR GARDENS.

(Rev. Chim. Ind.)

Ammonium sulphate	10
Sodium nitrate	15
Ammonium phosphate	30
Potassium nitrate	45

FERTILIZER FOR LAWNS.

(Rev. Chem. Ind.)

Potassium nitrate	0
Sodium nitrate	0
Calcium sulphate,	30
Calcium superphosphate	30

FERTILIZER FOR FRUIT TREES.

(Rev. Chem. Ind.)

Potassium chloride	100
Potassium nitrate	500
Potassium phosphate	570

This total amount of 1170 grains to be used for one tree.

CHEMICAL GUANO, GRANDEAU.

(Rev. Horticult.)

Calcium nitrate	100
Potassium nitrate	25
Potassium phosphate	25
Magnesium sulphate	25

Dissolve from 4 to 10 grains of this powder in 1 liter of water, and water each pot plant with this once or twice a month. The plants must be in full vegetation.

All Wide-Awake Druggists Handle

Dr. Jim 5c Little Governor 5c.

For Sale by all Jobbers and **Cecil Rhodes** 10c. Cigars as Leaders

By far the best advertised brands at present before the public

The Canadian Cigar Co., MANUFACTURERS **Toronto, Ont.**

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Well-known and Easily Sold.

We direct attention to the advt., on second page of cover, of the well-known firm of Oakey & Sons, London, Eng. Their goods are well-known and chemists should see to it that they secure the major portion of the trade in their articles, as they are peculiarly adapted to the stock in-trade of the drug-store.

A Line for Druggists.

The Victoria Yeast Co., of Toronto, are desirous of interesting the drug trade of Canada in their preparation. It is something which is easily handled, put up in neat card-board boxes, is needed in every household, and, what is of peculiar interest to the druggist, allows a nice margin of profit. Write them for particulars.

Druggists' and Surgical Sundries.

We are in receipt of a new catalogue and price list for 1898 of Druggists' and Surgical Sundries from J. Stevens & Son Co., 145 Wellington street west, Toronto. The catalogue is a very complete one of the lines handled by this firm and is liberally illustrated with cuts descriptive of surgical instruments and sundries. They have also an additional line of toilet specialties which are offered to the trade at low figures. Every druggist should have one of these catalogues at hand for reference. They may be secured on application.

New Proprietaries.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., of Vancouver, B.C., manufacturers of Clarke's Kola Compound and other proprietary remedies, have opened an office and wareroom at 121 Church street, Toronto, and are advertising their preparations largely. Their Kola Compound for asthma, has, we are informed, been a phenomenal success, and the manufacturers have so much confidence in it that they guarantee a cure. We welcome the new firm, and bespeak for them a liberal trade.

Grape Saline.

This article is handsomely put up in 6 oz. bottles and sold at the moderate price of $1.80 per dozen. The article itself is excellent, and very agreeable to taste, and will at once become popular wherever shown. As the season is now on when the demand is large for this class of goods we would suggest placing an order at once. Messrs. Elliot & Co., Toronto, are the wholesale agents.

This firm also advertise in this issue their West Indian Lime Juice, which they claim is unsurpassed for excellence and is put up in reputed pints and quarts at $1.60 and $3.80 per dozen, respectively.

Greater Britain.

We have received from the secretary an announcement of "The Greater Britain Exhibition" which it is proposed to hold at Earl's Court, London, England, in 1899. Amongst the Honorary Committee of Advice are named Most Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, and a host of other prominent personages.

It is proposed that the exhibition shall be representative of Great Britain and all her colonies, and embrace arts, manufactures, products, and inventions. It is to open in May and continue until October. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 was visited by 5,550,745 persons, and the promoters of the proposed exhibition anticipate a still larger attendance. The announcement is one that should certainly interest Canadians, and as "trade follows the flag," we should be able to reap an abundant harvest from any exhibit Canada would make.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. *Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.*

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, by July next, Assistant. Must be qualified by examination, and first-class dispenser. Address, stating salary expected, and references, N. J. Halpin, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN—COMPLETE and in good running order. Cheap. Address at once, Druggist, Rusholme P.O., Toronto.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN A DESIRABLE town. Business is paying well, but ill-health in family necessitates selling. Telephone office in connection, which more that pays the rent. Address, "E.J." care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S

CELEBRATED

Not a Common Mixture, but made from a formulæ of great merit.....

Put up in 25c. and 50c. sizes

PARISIAN BALM

"REGISTERED"

For Toilet Use.

Whitens the hands and beautifies the skin.

SEELY — The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. ESTABLISHED 1862 **Windsor, Ont.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to May 11th, 1898.

To quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	16 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	60	65
Camphor, lb	50	55
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 25	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Vera, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	17	20
Guarana	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 75
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	6	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	60	60
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	00
Opium, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 50	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	30	40
Burdock, lb	10	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	9 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hamamelis	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Parity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Parity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	11
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. tins and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	13	16
Powdered, lb	16	18
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	30
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, bldd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Gitalin, 1/2 oz	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	14	16
Indian Hemp, lb	18	20
Ipecac, lb	2 40	2 50
Powdered, lb	2 60	2 75
Jalap, lb	40	45
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	60
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Manaca, lb	15	18
Masterwort, lb	16	20
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18

Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12
White, Castile's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	50	55
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	3
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	70	75
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1½	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16

Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	90
Antikamnia	1 30	1 35
Antipyrin, oz	1 10	1 20
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
Codeia, ½ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Digitalin, oz	1 00	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Ammon., oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, Exsiccated, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Benzoate, oz	50	55
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	25	30
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	1 05	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Books and Magazines.

Books for Druggists.

We are just in receipt of a fresh consignment of The National Formulary, a book which should be on every druggist's shelf, and which we are mailing at the publisher's price of $1 each. We hope in a few weeks to have copies of the new British Pharmacopœia (1898), also Squire's Companion (new edition). —CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

A Beautiful Book.

Printed in blue and gold on creamy white paper, the cover of the beautiful little book just published by the North American Life Assurance Company, and its artistically illustrated letterpress contents, comprising the annual report, as well as other interesting matter in regard to this successful Canadian financial institution, constitute one of the most creditable productions of the press we have seen for some time. The occasion of this fine piece of printing is the completion of improvements in the historic building, erected by the United Empire Club in Toronto, and afterwards occupied by the Canadian Pacific Railway, now the home office of the North American Life. It is said to be one of the most admirable for its purpose in this country. An illustrated descriptive article about the building and its appointments, written by F. Howard Annes, is included in the book.

Frank Leslie's for May.

This magazine contains much of great timely interest. "Naval Warfare of To-day" is an elaborate article, giving the most complete and best illustrated description of this much-talked-of topic that has yet appeared. It is written by Frederic Stone Daniel, and is accompanied by more than twenty-five half-tone cuts of all the leading warships in our navy, including a beautiful water-color frontispiece of the battleship *Maine*, recently destroyed in Havana harbor. Another timely paper is one on "The National Congress of Mothers," the most important of the so-called "women's movements," and which is to hold its second annual gathering next month. It also is well illustrated. There is an interesting description of the Reformed Church in America, by David Jas. Burrell, D.D., the sixth in the series on the religious denominations in this country; Bacon's Rebellion, which marked the beginning of liberty in Virginia, forms the subject of a graphic paper by Dr. Lewis R. Harley; Galveston, the "Island City" of Texas, comes in for an exhaustive and profusely illustrated article by Charles Thomas Logan; and the United States Consul at Martinique describes the city of St. Pierre. There are several very clever short stories, a department for boys and girls and other features. —*Frank Leslie's Publishing House, N. Y.*

"Cortex" Pencil.

The growing demand for a pencil of this character has induced the manufacturers to place on the market this very desirable article, which for ease and comfort in use is far superior to all other known styles.

Its exterior being made of the best quality of cork, it is light in weight and very soft and smooth to the touch. It will prove a veritable boon to the consumer, as continuous writing will not affect the nerves, nor in the least tire the hand.

The lead furnished is specially prepared and of extraordinary high quality, and is made in grades.

The packing will be one dozen in a box in our patent packing, and half gross in a carton.

This pencil is sold by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, at $4.80 per gross.

Optical Instruction.

On another page of this issue will be found the notice of the Canadian Ophthalmic College, which although here making its initial bow through the columns of THE DRUGGIST, is not at all a new venture, having for the past two years been doing an extensive work in optical education.

The promoters in arranging the course of study have aimed to make simple and practical what in optical courses is usually abstruse and technical, and with this end in view the important part of instructor has been placed in the hands of one who has studied Optics from an optician's standpoint. The instructor, Mr. L. G. Amsden, having devoted his entire life to the study and practice of Optics, both as a refractionist as well as a dispensary optician, and the enthusiastic commendatory letters from graduates which have been shown to us would certainly go to show that in no particular role has he been more successful than that of instructor.

The Detested Ricinus.

Animals of all kinds have a most determined loathing for the ricinus. No bird, beast, or creeping thing will touch it. A goat will starve rather than bite a leaf, while the horse turns its lip in excessive horror of its vicinity; army worms and locusts give it a wide berth, and, while they may consume every piece of green to be found in its whereabouts, religiously refrain from contaminating themselves with its association. Even the mole retires discomfited from the neighborhood of castor beans, and the not over nice tobacco worm has a firmly planted hatred of it. Hence the ricinus enjoys the unique position of being abhorred and solemnly left alone amongst any amount of herbage.

PHENACETIN OR ACETANILIDE?—The competition in phenacetin has, naturally enough, acted as an incentive to sophistication, and the, until the present, comparatively rare admixture with the cheaper febrifuge acetanilide is now said to be becoming more common. In this connection we may point out that as small a quantity as 5 per cent. of the latter body will lower the melting point of phenacetin from 135° to 127°-128°. But the most reliable method of detecting even small quantities of the adulterant is as follows:—A gramme of the suspected sample should be heated for a quarter of an hour with 5cc. of 10 per cent. caustic soda solution, and a fragment of chloral hydrate, or a few drops of chloroform added, and the mixture again gently heated. The repulsive smell of phenyl-carbamine is produced, and is unmistakable in the presence of even small quantities of acetanilide. Further, mere boiling with caustic soda will cause aniline to separate in oily drops, which cannot be mistaken. There are plenty of other simple methods of detecting this gross adulteration, but the above described is amply sufficient.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 75	1 80
Muriate, oz	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz	1 80	1 85
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	38	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	7	8
PIPERIN, oz	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	35	40
Ozs., oz	40	45
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	08
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, oz	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 00
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	5c
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 05
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 07
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 58

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	90	0 5
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	3 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 00
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is better than it has been for some months, and collections are above the average.

Quinine has advanced 5c. per oz., outlook uncertain. As it was an unlooked-for and sudden jump, many buyers were caught napping. Chlorate potash has advanced 4c. to 5c. per lb. owing to stocks being depleted for American market, the advance would not be warranted otherwise. The long looked-for advance in price of Paris green took place last week when the manufacturers put it up 2c. per lb. The probabilities are it will not likely be lower this season. Laurel green, a new substitute for Paris green, is reported as having a good sale. Copperas has advanced 25c. per 100, manufacturers say there is no money in it at old prices. Wood alcohol, which is somewhat cheaper than methylated spirits, is having a good sale. Sperm oil has advanced 15c. per gallon. Protargol, one of Bayer's new preparations, is being called for; $1.25 per oz. is the price. Senna leaves has advanced still further abroad, and it is difficult to get good leaf at any price. Opium is higher, the usual reports are coming to hand showing that snow, frost, rain and drought have all combined against the poppy, and report is that this year's crop will be very small, probably 3,000 cases. Norway cod liver oil, 1898, is worth $1.50 per gal. Sulphur is much higher.

In American patent medicines that are not put up in this country, it will likely pay anyone to anticipate their wants, as the proposed war stamp will advance their prices.

England.

LONDON, April 27th, 1898.

The market has shown some effects of the American-Spanish war, and quinine has naturally been first affected. It has advanced this week 3 or 4 cents per oz., and is very firm. Opium, morphine, and ipecac have also risen. Camphor is easier and cassia lower. Phenazone is dearer, as manufacturers have combined, and no further reduction has taken place in antipyrin. Fixed oils and turpentine show small advances. Cod-liver oil in spite of alarmist reports is dull. Quicksilver and mercurials are unaltered, but an advance is by no means improbable in the near future.

R. H. BUTT
Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.
26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.
'PHONE 1654
TORONTO.

Druggists

Will find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. X. TORONTO, JUNE, 1898. No. 6

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 " 50 small " "

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
32 COLBORNE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England: 115 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 15 Rue de la Grande Ratelière.

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The British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

Copies of this book have now come to hand, and the attention of pharmacists is naturally being directed towards this work and the many changes made in it. Although the publication of the work has been officially announced, yet, strange to say, no date has been set in which it is supposed to supersede the edition of 1885, with its additions of 1890.

One would naturally suppose that the issue of the new would do away with the official recognition of the old. We believe, however, that it requires a pronouncement from the General Medical Council in order to set a date on which the new Pharmacopœia should become the standard for all preparations. Care will require to be exercised, as a matter of course, in the repetition of prescriptions which have been prepared according to the 1885 edition, and, until physicians make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the new work, it will perhaps be necessary, in the case of prescriptions containing preparations the strength of which differs from those formerly used, to consult the prescriber as to which preparation he prefers.

It will be remembered that recommendations were asked from representative bodies in the British colonies as to taking steps to make the work as much as possible of an Imperial character, but the only noticeable feature in this matter is an appendix of "Alternative Preparations Sanctioned for Use in India and the Colonies." It is also intimated that an addendum will be published, dealing more fully with this matter.

The changes in nomenclature are not many, the tendency of all being to ensure greater accuracy. The new drugs and chemicals which have obtained recognition are comparatively few. The volume is remarkable more for the number of omissions of articles which were included in the old Pharmacopœia rather than for the additions to the new.

Tinctures are now placed in two groups, the dose of one being from five to fifteen minims, and of the other from one-half to one fluid drachm. The general principle of "solids by weight, liquids by measure," has been carried out, except in a few instances, and the addition of the metric system of weights and measures, placed side by side with the avoirdupois system, marks a progressive step in the compilation of the work.

Editorial Notes.

The California Fig Syrup Co. have obtained a permanent injunction with costs against the Pitcher Medicine Co. of Duluth, Minn., enjoining them from using the name Syrup of Figs or Fig Syrup, also from imitating their package.

The publication of the new British Pharmacopœia has cost £6,448 13s. The estimated cost, as calculated by the General Council, was £6,000. The late Sir Richard Quain, Bart., was president of the committee selected for the preparation of the work, and Prof. Attfield was editor, the pharmaceutical portion being revised by a committee of wholesale and retail druggists selected by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

A New York dealer in drugs named Herwitz has been arrested in Buffalo charged with smuggling drugs from Canada into the United States. It is stated that drugs valued at a thousand dollars were found in his possession. Phenacetine and sulphonal seem to have been the principal lines dealt in.

Dr. A. E. Dickinson, who recently organized the "Dickinson Chemical Co.," and was previously connected with the pepsin branch of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, died recently at Asbury Park, N.J.

A. J. White (Limited), London, Eng., proprietors of Seigel's Syrup, show a net profit for the year ending March 31st, 1898, of £88,988.

Parke, Davis & Co. have offered $500 a year for the establishment of a fellowship in chemistry at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

"Notes on the New British Pharmacopœia, 1898," published by C. J. Hewlett & Son, 40-42 Charlotte street, Great Eastern street, London, England, has been received. It is a handy reference work, noting the changes and peculiarities of the new B.P., and will be a useful companion in studying the new volume. A copy may be obtained free by writing to the publishers for their price list.

The Late Baron Lyon Playfair.

Baron Lyon Playfair, the distinguished chemist, political economist, civil service reformer, and parliamentarian, died in London, Eng., May 29th.

The Right Honorable Baron Playfair, of St. Andrew's, K.C.B., P.C., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., was a son of George Playfair, Chief Inspector-General of Hospitals of Bengal, was born at Meerut, Bengal, on May 21st, 1819, and was educated at St. Andrew's, Scotland, and at a very early age took especial interest in chemistry. He took up the study of this subject in 1834 at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, but, his health failing, he revisited India in 1837. On his return he resumed his studies at the London University, and later went to Gressen to study organic chemistry. He then returned to Scotland and undertook the management of a large calico print works at Clitheroe. In 1843 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution, Manchester, and a year later was appointed to the commission to enquire into the sanitary condition of the cities and largely populated districts of England. His reward for this work was an appointment as chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology. At the close of the Exhibition of 1851, in which he was in charge of the Department of Juries, he was made a Companion of the Bath. At the Exhibition of 1862 he again acted in the same capacity, and at the French Exhibition of 1878 he was chairman of the Finance Committee of the English Commission. On the establishment of the Department of Science and Art in 1853 he was appointed joint secretary, and in 1856 became Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science. A year later he was elected president of the Chemical Society of London, and from that time up to 1868 was professor of chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. He afterwards acted on many important commissions.

Baron Playfair was in Canada last year attending the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in Toronto.

Additions.

ARTICLES AND PREPARATIONS INCLUDED IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1898 WHICH WERE NOT IN THAT OF 1885, NOR IN THE "ADDITIONS" OF 1890.

Among the vast number of alterations effected by the new Pharmacopœia there are several that require special notice and the prompt attention both of medical men and pharmacists.

Aqua Chloroformi is now only half the strength of the former water.

Belladonna.—All the preparations, including solid and liquid extracts, plaster, tincture, suppository, and ointment are standardized, except the old green extract. The Tincture contains now nearly twice as much alkaloids, and the dose is only slightly reduced, 5 to 15 minims.

Chloroform.—As long as it answers the tests, Chloroform can now be made from acetone, etc., instead of pure alcohol.

Chrysarobinum.—Now clearly defined as the purified substance extracted from Araroba (Goa Powder) by chloroform,and containing chrysophanic acid.

Concentrated Infusions and Decoctions are now officially recognized under the title of Concentrated Solutions (an inconvenient alteration). They differ from the older 1 to 7 concentrated preparations by being 1 to 9. The new preparations include Calumba, Chiretta, Cusparia, Krameria, Quassia, Rhubarb, Compound Sarsaparilla, Senega, Senna, and Serpentary, but neither Compound Gentian nor Orange.

Essences of Aniseed and Peppermint are now called Spirits, and made uniformly 1 in 10.

Injection of Apomorphine.—Now made 1 per cent. strength, that is, 1 grain in 110 minims, instead of 2 grains in 100 minims as before. The dose, by subcutaneous injection, is 5 to 10 minims.

Injection of Morphine.—Now made from Morphine Tartrate, instead of Acetate, and the strength reduced from 10 to 5 per cent., or 5 grains in 110 minims.

Ipecacuanha preparations,such as Vinegar and Wine, are now standardized, being prepared from a standardized Liquid Extract.

Lin. Iodi is now called Liquor Iodi Fortis.

Liquor Epispasticus.—Is now twice the strength of the 1885 preparation,10 ounces of Cantharides being used in the pint.

Morphine Suppositories.—The official strength is *reduced* from ½ grain in each suppository to ¼ grain.

Stands Ahead of all These Preparations

Free

with your first
Seven-Dollar Order

HEIGHTH 9¾ IN.
3½ IN. SQUARE
CONTENTS 1¼ LBS.

FRENCH'S
Celery Caffaine Bromide
TRADE MARK

Is entirely different from the many "BROMO" preparations with which the market is flooded, and far superior to them all. This preparation will interest your physician and please your customers, and we know that those who try it will come back for it.

SPECIAL OFFER—With the first order for

One doz. Medium (50c size) at $4.00 } Net 30 days
Half " Large (75c. " " $3.00 } $7.00

We will send one 1¼ lb. glass-stoppered, glass-labelled bottle, filled (like cut), worth $2, retailing at 20 cents per oz. =$4.00—**free.**

Druggists dispensing soda water will find this an excellent seller, by keeping above show bottle near fountain. Send your order at once to

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.
38 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO, ONT.
Dominion Agents.

A NEW SPRING SELLER

A quick seller to all economical women. A safe seller—it paves the way for more women customers for the store.

The new, clean, fadeless, brilliant Home Dye. Never disappoints. Washes and Dyes at one operation. All colors in the

Maypole Soap Dyes

Canadian Depot: 8 Pl. Royale, Montreal.

WHAT DEALERS SAY

Maypole Soap is becoming very popular, and people being satisfied, sales are increasing.—*J. A. Nicolle, Druggist.*

The sale of Maypole Soap is increasing, and it is due to the great satisfaction it is giving to everyone using it.—*S. Lachance, Druggist.*

WHAT LADIES SAY

Maypole Soap duly received, and it gives **perfect** satisfaction, and is less trouble than any we have tried.—*Pearl McNeill, Belleville.*

It may interest you to know that my first attempt with Maypole Soap was a complete success. I had looked for a streaky effect as has attended my trial of Powder Dyes, but the work was clear and uniform.—*(Mrs.) Whatham, The Rectory, Ways Mills, P.Q.*

Everybody Pleased!

IN trade, each party to any transaction is on the lookout for profit to himself, and a deal is easily made when the contracting parties are mutually satisfied.

Hereunder we offer two lines which recommend themselves to all. They are the best values for their cost while being unexcelled in quality, and sell at sight. We solicit your orders.

Elliot's
CONCENTRATED
Lime Fruit Juice

Best West Indian Production.

Pint Clarets, $1.60 per doz.
Quart Whiskies 3.80 per doz.

Effervescing
Grape Saline
(6 oz. Bottles)

A delicious, refreshing, laxative Fruit Salt. . .

SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

$1.80 PER DOZEN.

British Pharmacopœia, 1898
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M. Staunton & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO, ONT.

Nux Vomica and all its preparations are now standardized to percentage of Strychnine, instead of total Alkaloids.

Oils of Peppermint, Lavender, etc.—English oils are not now directed to be used in the various formulæ.

Ointments.—Those having a white medicament, such as Boric Acid, are to be made with a white soft paraffin basis (petrolanum), and the yellow only used for those that are colored, such as Iodoform.

Pil. Aloes et Myrrh.—Saffron is omitted.

Pil. Phosphori is now nearly double the strength before, and the dose reduced to 1 to 2 grains.

Poultices.—All the poultices are now omitted.

Pulv. Cretæ Aromat.—Saffron omitted.

Rectified Spirit is now 58 o.p., instead of 56, and has a specific gravity of .834 instead of .838. This is called 90 per cent. alcohol, as it contains only 10 per cent. of water, the old rectified spirit containing 12.3 per cent. Diluted alcohols of 70, 60, 45, and 20 per cent. are employed in the various formulæ, and a convenient table for their production from 90 per cent. alcohol is given under Rect. Spirit, page 19.

Saffron has now been removed from the formulæ for Pil. Aloes et Myrrh, Pulv. Cretæ Aromat, Tinct. Opii Ammon., and Tinct. Rhei Co., but retained still in Dec. Aloes Co. and Tinct. Cinchonæ Co.

Spirits, such as Spirit of Cajuput, Cinnamon, Lavender, Nutmeg, and Rosemary, are all 1 in 10 instead of 1 in 50. Sp. Juniper, 1 in 10. Dose: 5 to 20 minims. Spirit Chloroformi remains unaltered.

Tinctures have been considerably altered, both in proportion of drug and strength of alcoholic menstruum. Tinct. Aurant. and Tr. Limonis are both prepared from fresh peel in rectified spirit. Tr. Cinch., Tr. Cinch Co., and Tr. Jalapæ are standardized. Tinct. Colchici, Tr. Lobeliæ Æther, Tr. Podoph., and Tr. Stramonii, are now much stronger, and their dose is reduced to 5 to 15 minims. Tr. Strophanthi is only half the strength of the preparation in the B.P. Additions, 1890.

Tinct. Chloroformi et Morphine Co.—Besides the addition of the "Compound," the formula is entirely altered, and the proportion of Morphine Hydrochloride increased, so that it is more than four imes stronger than the B.P. 1885 preparation. It is now a clear, green, thin liquid, dispensing cloudy with water. Dose: 5 to 15 minims.

NEW DRUGS, FORMULÆ, AND PROCESSES.

The new drugs and chemicals recognized officially are very few, and include Bismuth Salicylate, Cocaine (pure alkaloid), Codeine Phosphate, Hyoscine Hydrobromide, Hyoscyamine Sulphate, Morphine Tartrate, Naphthol (usually known as beta-naphthol), Liquid Paraffin, Quillaia Bark, Physostigmine Sulphate, Quinine Acid Hydrochloride, Salol and Terebene. Only three require special notice.

Morphinæ Tartras.—Introduced for the purpose of making the Morphine Hypodermic injection. It is soluble 1 in 11 of water, and, as the strength of the new injection is 1 grain in 22 minims, a more stable preparation results.

Paraffinum Liquidum has been known to our customers as "Petrolatine" for some years now. It is odorless, colorless, and tasteless. Many of the commercial samples will not answer the B.P. tests.

Terebenum has been used for a good many years, and our article has been specially recognized as one of the purest obtainable.

Amongst the new preparations the following demand special reference:

Ext. Belladonnæ Liq.—This is a liquid Extract of Belladonna Root standardized to contain ¾ grain of alkaloids in 110 minims or 0.75 per cent. It is prepared by re-percolation, and is not intended for internal administration, so no dose is given. When properly diluted it forms the active portion of the Liniment, Plaster, Tincture, Suppository, Solid Extract and Ointment.

Ext. Belladonnæ Alcoholic.—Prepared from the above by vaporating a definite proportion with sugar of milk as a diluent. The dose is ¼ to 1 grain, and the extract contains 1 per cent. of alkaloids.

Ext. Cascaræ Liq.—Now obtained by extraction with cold water, and, after concentration, preserved with 20 per cent. of Rectified Spirit. It is miscible with water, although depositing slightly after a time, but is just as bitter as before. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Ext. Ergotæ.—Ergotin is given as a synonym for this preparation, but the method of extraction is quite different to that previously in use. It is adopted from the Swiss Pharmacopœia. The Ergot is exhausted with diluted alcohol, concentrated, mixed with water and filtered. The filtrate is acidulated with diluted Hydrochloric Acid, again filtered, neutralized with Sodium Carbonate and evaporated to a soft extract. Dose: 2 to 8 grains.

Ext. Ipecac. Liq.—Standardized to contain 2 to 2¼ per cent. of the alkaloids of Ipecacuanha Root. Is used for preparing the Acetum Ipecac., as well as Vinum Ipecac., and can be given internally, as an expectorant, ½ to 2 minims; as an emetic, 15 to 20 minims.

Ext. Jaborandi Liq.—Now official, although there has not been any special demand for it before. Dose: 5 to 15 minims.

Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq.—A standardized Liquid Extract containing 1½ per cent. of Strychnine. Suitably diluted, it forms the Tincture. Dose: 1 to 3 minims.

Ext. Strophanthi.—Introduced so that Strophanthus may be given in pill form. Dose: ¼ to 1 grain.

Glycerinum Acid. Boric.—An attempt to imitate a proprietary preparation that at one time was very popular as a surgical dressing. It is prepared by heating Glycerin and Boric Acid for a long time, and then reducing the mixture with more Glycerin.

Glycerinum Pepsini.—Pepsin, 800 grains; Hydrochloric Acid, 110 minims; Glycerin, 12 fluid ounces; water to 1 pint. Dose: 1 to 2 fluid drachms. Each drachm contains 5 grains of Pepsin.

Infusum Scoparii.—Replaces the decoction in the former B.P. Proportion, 2 ounces to the pint. Dose: 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Lamellæ Homatropinæ.—Discs of Homatropine, each containing $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Homatropine Hydrobromide.

Liquor Calumbæ Conc.—The first of a series of new concentrated liquors, introduced ostensibly to replace concentrated infusions, etc., but it is doubtful if they will effect their object. The proportion of concentration is 1 to 9, instead of the usual 1 to 7; that is, 10 ounces of root in 1 pint of liquid. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm. The other preparations of the series are:

Liquor Chiratæ Conc.—Extracted with 20 per cent. alcohol. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Liquor Cusparíæ Conc.—As the above and same dose.

Liquor Krameriæ Conc.—The same.

Liquor Quassiæ Conc.—Same menstruum and dose, but proportion, 2 ozs. to the pint.

Liquid Rhei Conc.—Same menstruum and dose; proportion, 10 ozs. to the pint.

Liquor Sarsæ Co. Conc.—Resembles the concentrated decoction usually supplied. Dose: 2 to 8 fluid drachms.

Liquor Senegæ Conc.—10 ounces of root percolated with 30 per cent. alcohol to produce 1 pint. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Liquor Sennæ Conc.—20 ounces of senna extracted with water by re-percolation, clarified by heat and alcohol and tincture of ginger added, producing 1 pint. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Liquor Serpentariæ Conc.—10 ounces percolated with 20 per cent. alcohol to produce 1 pint. Dose: ½ to 2 fluid drachms.

Liquor Ethyl Nitritis.—Contains 3 per cent. of ethyl nitrite in a mixture of 95 parts of absolute alcohol and 5 parts of glycerine. Introduced as a more stable preparation than spirit, æther nit., and containing the same active ingredient, but no aldehyde. Dose: 20 to 60 minims.

Liquor Hamamelidis.—The distillate from fresh Hamamelis leaves preserved with 20 per cent. of rectified spirit. It has been known for some years as Ext. Hamamelidis Liq. Dest.

Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxid.—10 volume solution of hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2. Dose: ½ to 2 fluid drachms.

Liquor Iodi Fortis.—This is the old Lin. Iodi only the glycerine is omitted, and the proportion of iodide of potassium slightly increased.

Liquor Morphinæ Tart.—1 per cent. solution of morphine tartrate in water and spirit. Dose: 10 to 60 minims.

Liquor Pancreatis.—Prepared from the fresh pancreas of the pig by digesting in diluted alcohol (20 per cent.). It is tested by its power of peptonizing the casein of milk in one hour at 113° Fahr.

Liquor Picis Carbonis.—This solution of coal tar was official in the B.P.C. formulary, and is intended as a substitute for a well-known proprietary.

Liquor Thyroidei.—Prepared from the fresh thyroid gland by digesting in glycerine and distilled water containing a trace of carbolic acid. 100 minims represent one gland. Dose: 5 to 15 minims.

Pil. Quininæ Sulph.—Quinine sulphate, 30 grains; tartaric acid, 1 grain; glycerine, 4 grains; tragacanth powder, 1 grain. Dose: 2 to 8 grains.

Spiritus Anisi.—Oil of anise, 1 fluid ounce; rectified spirit to produce 10 fluid ounces. Dose: 5 to 20 minims.

Suppositoria Ac. Carbolic.—Each containing 1 grain of carbolic acid.

Suppositoria Belladonnæ.—Each containing 1½ grains of the solid alcoholic extract of belladonna root.

Syrupus Aromaticus. — Tincture of orange, 5; cinnamon water, 5; syrup, 10. Mix the first two, filter bright with a little powdered talc, and add syrup. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Syrupus Calcii Lactophos.—Dissolve 25 of precipitated calcium carbonate in 60 of lactic acid with 240 of water. Then add 46 of concentrated phosphoric acid; next dilute with a little distilled water, and add 25 of orange flower water (undiluted), filter, dissolve 700 of sugar in the mixture without heat, strain, and sufficient water added to make 1,000. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Syrupus Cascaræ Aromaticus.—Similar to the B.P.C. elixir. Mix 8 of liquid extract of cascara, 2 of tincture of orange, 1 of rectified spirit, 3 of cinnamon water, and 6 of syrup. Dose: ½ to 2 fluid drachms.

Syrupus Codeinæ.—Contains ¼ grain of codeine phosphate in the drachm. Dissolve 40 grains codeine phosphate in 2 drachms of water, and add to 19¾ fluid ounces of syrup. Dose: ½ to 2 fluid drachms.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis c. Quinina et Strychnina.—Similar to Easton's Syrup, although this is not given as a synonym as the formula does not agree with the original. Each drachm represents 1 grain of ferrous phosphate, $\frac{4}{5}$ grain quinine sulphate, and $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of strychnine. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Syrupus Glucosi.—A useful pill excipient. Made by mixing 1 ounce of liquid glucose and 2 ounces of syrup.

Syrupus Pruni Virg.—Sugar is dissolved in the aqueous extract of the powdered bark, obtained by percolation. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Thyroideum Siccum.—A powder prepared from dry thyroid glands of the sheep. Dose: 3 to 10 grains.

Tinct. Ergotæ Ammon. — The old Tinct. Ergotæ is omitted, and this is intended to replace it. It is prepared by percolating 5 ounces of powdered ergot with 2 fluid ounces of solution of ammonia and sufficient 60 per cent. alcohol to produce 1 pint. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Tinct. Pruni Virg.—Practically identical with the preparation in the B.P.C. formulary, only that maceration is used without subsequent adjustment of the volume produced. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Tinct. Quillaiæ.—Prepared by percolating 1 ounce of the powdered bark with 60 per cent. alcohol to produce 1 pint. Dose: ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

Trochiscus Acid Carbolici.—Made with a tolu basis, and each containing 1 grain of carbolic acid.

Trochiscus Eucalypti Gummi.—Made with fruit basis, and each containing 1 grain of eucalyptus gum.

Trochiscus Krameriæ. — Made with fruit basis, and each containing 1 grain of extract of krameria.

Trochiscus Krameriæ et Cocainæ.—Made with fruit basis, and each containing 1 grain of extract of krameria and $\frac{1}{20}$ grain cocaine hydrochloride.

Unguentum Aqua Rosæ.—Described as rose water ointment, but better known as cold cream. The formula is by no means one of the best.

Unugentum Capsici.—Prepared by digesting 120 grains of bruised capsicum fruit with 60 grains of spermaceti and 1 ounce of olive oil on a water-bath for one hour. It is not so elegant or effective as unguentum capsici æther.

Unguentum Cocaine.—20 grains of pure cocaine are dissolved by heat in 80 grains of oleic acid and 400 grains of lard.

Unguentum Hydrarg. Oleatis.—One part of oleate of mercury (now called mercuric oleate) mixed with three parts of benzoated lard.

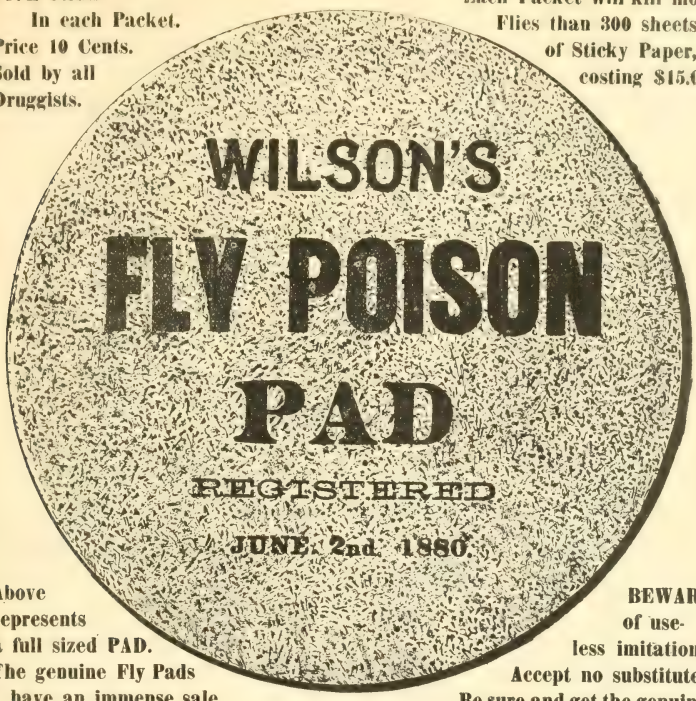
Unguentum Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav.—10 grains of hydrarg. oxid. flav. mixed with 490 grains of yellow soft paraffin (petrolanum).

Unguentum Paraffini.—Hard paraffin, 3 ounces; soft paraffin, 7 ounces. Melt together and stir till cold. The proportions may be modified to suit the exigencies of climate and prevailing temperature.—*Hewlett & Sons' Notes.*

Mr. Pepper Wins.

In the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* contest for this month, Mr. J. C. Pepper, of Woodstock, Ont., wins the prize of $25 given for the best paper, the title being "Experience with a line of preparations which have successfully replaced patents."

The paper is an excellent one, and shows Mr. Pepper's thorough acquaintance with the subject.



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ARE YOU READY FOR IT ?

JUDGMENT has been handed down by the **Court of Appeal,** with the result that the legal aspect of the case of Wilson *v.* Lyman remains exactly as stated in Mr. Justice Ro-e's judgment of October 15, 1897.

We are taking the necessary legal steps to prevent infringement of our Fly Pad trade mark and imitations of our goods.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, : : : HAMILTON

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The King of Blood Purifiers"

IF NOT--WHY NOT ?

You can recommend it to your customers and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine

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Write us for Illustrated Booklets, &c., on Ah-Wa-Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. KARN CO.,
128 Wellington St West, **TORONTO, Ont.**

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Purified WOOD ALCOHOL

For all purposes, such as burning, making varnishes, as a Liniment. Purified Wood Alcohol advantageously replaces Methylated Spirit or Grain Alcohol. . . . . .

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5 Gallons, per gal., $1.65

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LONDON, ONT.

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Passenger Steamers leaving at Low rates. Freight carried at lowest rates and with express despatch.

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King and Yonge Sts., Toronto

Pharmacy in England.

The New B. P. Muddle.—Wanted, an Understanding with Doctors on the New B. P.—The two most Important Alterations.—A London Hospital Drug Bill.—An Improved Clinical Thermometer.—Tinct. Belladonna B. P. 1898 and Tabellæ Nitro-glycerine.

From our own Correspondent.

The more we begin to grasp the vagaries and peculiarities of the new British Pharmacopœia the more irritation is felt at the unpleasant muddle in which pharmacists find themselves owing to the inaptitude of those concerned with its production. It is impossible to absolve the pharmaceutical committee of all blame in this matter, although the onus must lie on the General Medical Council. But the former body could have arrived at some sort of understanding as to what date should be considered advisable to accept the new B.P. as supplanting the old. The official reply is that as soon as the new work was published, that is, published according to a notice appearing on April 29th in *The Gazette*, it became legal. But this is simply ridiculous, as on that date and for a fortnight afterwards not a single copy was obtainable through the ordinary channels or procurable by the ordinary pharmacist. It is true that to obviate to some extent this condition of affairs the G.M.C. graciously allowed a copy of the new Pharmacopœia to be inspected at their premises in Oxford street, and on the most inconvenient date they could select, namely the day before Good Friday, a copy was sent to each of the editors of the medical and pharmaceutical journals in London. The colonies were in this respect totally ignored. Thanks to the enterprise of the pharmaceutical press, copious abstracts and comments were at once published so that pharmacists should as far as possible be acquainted at once with the alterations and additions. But can anyone imagine a more unsatisfactory state of things. Here was a new B.P. supposed to be immediately in force and neither pharmacists nor medical men given any opportunity of making themselves acquainted with its provisions beforehand.

The result is a most inglorious muddle. The wholesale druggists worked night and day to get all their preparations ready according to the new B.P, and then they pressed them on to the unwilling pharmacist by assuring him that for some time to come he must keep *both* kinds of preparations, namely, those according to the 1885 and also the 1898 B.P. Some common-sense has been displayed, as one might expect, by a leading pharmacist like Martindale, who has advertised that until June 24th all prescriptions will be dispensed at his establishment according to the 1885 B.P., and after that date by the new B.P. But this is a purely arbitrary, individual arrangement, and surely it would have been wiser had a *modus vivendi* been arranged on these lines by the G.M.C. and the Pharmaceutical Society, so that both medical men and pharmacists would have had something authoritative to go by.

For pharmacists the two most important alterations are (1) that spirit æther nit., B.P., must in future be sold when "sweet spirit of nitre" is asked for; and (2) that similarly only precipitated sulphur can be supplied for milk of sulphur. These changes, due to the addition of these names as synonyms, hardly interest medical men, for whom the principal alterations are the strength and doses of tinctures, such as tinct. lobeliæ æther, stramonii, jalapæ, catechu, podophylli and colchici, and the transmogrification of tincture of chloroform and morphine.

The yearly drug bill of one of the largest London hospitals must be of interest, for several reasons. In the first place, it is an indication of the trend in therapeutics, because the medical officers are not hindered by expense or other considerations in ordering what they consider best at the time. No one denies, now-a-days, that there is a fashion in medicine, just as in other departments, and the medical officers at the schools are responsible to a large extent for the prevailing fashions. The publication, therefore, of the items included in the drug bill for 1897 at Guy's Hospital by the chief dispenser, Mr. H. Collier, Ph.C., is very interesting reading. He notes first of all that the introduction of serums and animal extracts has in no way reduced the drug bill. Diphtheria antitoxin, antistreptoccic and Koch's new tuberculin were the leading serums, and thyroid the principal organic extract. In the use of antiseptics the prevailing fashion at present at Guy's is the use of lysol. This is a saponified solution of cresols, and has displaced carbolic in the wards, the 136 gallons of lysol used representing over 7,000 gallons of a 2 per cent. solution, which is most frequently employed. In 1896 over 6,000 gallons of 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid was used in the wards, and last year this was reduced to less than 4,500 gallons. Some of the other antiseptics are represented by the following quantities: Iodoform, 84 lbs.; boric acid, 15 cwt.; perchloride of mercury, 47 lbs.; formaldehyde, 41 lbs., and this is an immense increase from 9¼ lbs. in 1896; creolin, 112 lbs.; sanitas, 72 gallons.

Among anæsthetics chloroform and ether are 480 lbs. and 584 lbs. respectively. Nitrous oxide is also employed in minor operations, besides dental extractions. Cocaine at 16½ oz. does not seem a very large consumption, but as 5 or 10 per cent. solution it goes a long way. The ordinary drugs are fairly heavy, although there are several other hospitals where the consumption is greater. Conf. sennæ, 224 lbs.; ext. cascaræ liq., 155 lbs.; ext. malt, 5,021 lbs.; cod liver oil, 600 gals.; chloral, 128 oz.; chloralamide, 128 oz.; antipyrin, 256 oz.; quinine, 450 oz.; camphor, 201 lbs.; calomel, 26 lbs.; opium, 62 lbs.; pot. brom. 252 lbs.; pot. iodid, 106 lbs.; sal volatile, 1,084 lbs.; lard, 11 cwt.; vaseline, 21 cwt.; sugar, 50 cwt.; honey, 19 cwt.

Surgical dressings cost $7,500. It is specially noted that musk has been revived and used in the treatment of typhoid fever, but it is a very expensive remedy. During the year there was a daily average of 425 in-patient, and 73,742 prescriptions were dispensed for out-patients. It was necessary to make 586,000 pills, 54 531 lbs. ointment, 380 gallons of tinctures, 150 gallons of syrups, and to spread 10,832 yards of strapping plaster. It may be added that the drug contract is divided amongst three of the leading wholesale firms, and that bandages, etc., are bought only from the makers.

A new clinical thermometer, introduced by the well known firm of Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate street, London, is certain to be appreciated by the medical profession, nurses, and others. By a slight modification of the usual constriction they ave enabled the mercurial

column to be rapidly shaken down. Those who have experienced the trouble and annoyance of having to keep shaking a clinical thermometer, at the imminent risk of its falling from one's hand, will appreciate the improvement in this new clinical. It has already been protected by patent, but the very moderate increase in the cost upon ordinary clinicals entailed by the adoption of this improvement will lead most medical men to prefer the new style to the old.

A letter in *The Lancet* by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society in his business capacity as proprietor of the business of John Bell & Co., Oxford street, London, is another proof of the muddle into which the new Pharmacopœia has landed us. The firm draw attention to the fact that the tinct. belladonna, 1898, has twice the amount of total alkaloids present to that of the 1885 preparation. They suggest that prescribers should indicate by the date which article they require, which for a time is a common-sense suggestion, as the new tincture has only slightly had its dose reduced. At the same time Martindale has shown his disagreement with the new B.P., by announcing that tabellæ nitro-glycerin of his manufacture will remain, as before, 2½ gr. size instead of 5 gr. as demanded by the 1898 B.P. He pointedly states that the increase in size will diminish the value of the tablet as a remedy of prompt action. Both of these pharmacists were members of the Revising Committee!

Pharmacy in South Africa.

From our Special Correspondent.

The wholesale drug trade of South Africa is in the hands of four concerns: Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co. (Ltd.) and Messrs. C. E. Gardner & Co., with headquarters at Port Elizabeth; Messrs. P. J. Peterson & Co., and Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., with principal offices and stores at the capital. Messrs. C.E. Gardner & Co.'s firm is the youngest of the four concerns, and they bid fair to become a serious rival to the older houses. The principals are strict business men, very courteous to strangers; in fact, one receives the same kind attention at their hands as if a $500 order was in the way. They handle large quantities of American and Canadian goods, are the agents for Chamberlain's Medicines (Iowa, U.S.A.), Fellow's Syrup and Pain Killer, for the eastern province of the colony, which covers all the ground following the railroad from Algoa Bay on to the Orange River, thence eastward to the coast.

Travelling salesmen have a good word for Gardner's, and I must say my impressions of the firm are pleasant ones indeed.

Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co. (Ltd.) with their five distributing centres; one at each port, and a large store at Johannesburg, S.A.R., their retail drug stores at every town from Buluwayo (Rhodesia) to Table Bay southward, and on to Natal to the eastward, gives them a pre eminent position as druggists on the "dark continent." The company has nearly the same control of the wholesale as they have of the retail trade. No combination affects the management in the slightest. The system on which the concern is worked is thoroughly European, the literature published is well conducted, ably edited, and well suited to the reader for whom it is intended, and the silent yet obvious contempt which Lennon's extend to their opponents is as amusing as it is instructive to the stranger. The success of the company is due to careful management on the part of its resident managers: Mr. Walsh (of Port Elizabeth) and Mr. Tebb (of Cape Town). There is not the "leakage" to be seen as in other African houses, and the firm's most bitter rivals can only own and respect the integrity and energy of the concern. The turnover in photographic goods is considerable, full stocks being carried at all principal stores throughout the system.

To get a general conception of what wholesale trade is like necessitates a visit to one of the houses at the capital, and accordingly I waited on Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. Mr. Alfred Mathew was busy dictating his mail to the lady typist, but readily placed his services at my disposal. The firm's premises are superior to any other store; indeed it is one of the architectural features of Cape Town. The building is lighted by electricity, electric elevators are used to carry goods to the different floors, and the telephonic communication is perfect, the principal being able to place himself in direct conversation with the various departments without moving from his desk. Water jets have been fitted to every floor to deal with fire, should such an unfortunate incident take place.

There is something very singular in the way in which orders are filled in this country. Scarcely any trade bottles are used, fluids, in fact liquids of all kinds, are either filled into "flats" or whisky bottles, which are charged six cents each, and are not returnable, but they may be brought back to be refilled. Outside containers of all kinds are free. The Cape chemist gets exactly what he orders, no increase in weight is ever made.

The drug trade proper of South Africa cannot be said to be a very extensive one—proprietaries and specialties form the lion's share of the turnover, consequently one finds wholesale houses paying great attention to specialties which are turned out remarkably well considering the many difficulties they must experience at the hands of the printers, who are anything but up-to-date in Africa. Three months ago it was an impossibility to get a plate engraved in Cape Town. Assumed names and addresses are used on nearly all lines packed in the colony; perfumes with French names, soothing syrups, etc., with American addresses, and so on: anything and any make as long as it's not labelled "made in Africa." The Customs Union comprising the Cape Colony and its dependencies, Orange Free State, and Rhodesia, has a tariff now in force which is particularly favorable to the local packer, and equally hostile to his competitor without the Union limits, since a duty of 20 per cent. is collected on all proprietaries of all kinds. Drugs and druggists' sundries are levied on at the rate of 9 per cent.

The stock an African house has to carry to keep pace with the times reaches gigantic proportions. Distance from source of production accounts for it to a great extent. The drugs used in the colony, with a few exceptions, are of British manufacture. America sends a few pharmaceutical products while Germany supplies such lines as pill boxes, fancy bottles, the like of which could not be produced in any other part of the globe for the money, chloroform, puff boxes, and vulcanite goods. Neither countries ship the raw material they did some years back. Germany filled orders for B.P. preparations at prices beyond comparison with British quotations prior to 1890, when the colonial government passed a bill known as the Food, Drug, and Seeds Act, 1890. This act brought chemists to their senses, German tinctures, etc., were analyzed, prosecutions instituted by the authorities, and in most cases it was found that the stuff was no more B.P. or made according to that work than their own products (G.P.). It goes without saying Germany gets very few drug orders from Cape chemists now. Although American manufacturers are not supplying the quantity of drugs, fruit essences, fluid extracts, that they used to do, it must not be taken that their trade is declining; on the contrary, what they have lost in one direction they have made up in another—supplying packed goods. At this writing there is something like five hundred cases of American goods destined to African drug houses, on the water.

NOVELTY, CONVENIENCE AND PROFIT

THE NEW PACKAGE FOR RETAILING

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

The Novelty in the handsome, enamelled metal box, with slide cover, holding 12 pills, each in a separate compartment.

The Convenience is in its size—fits the vest pocket or lady's purse giving a handy means for carrying quinine pills.

The Profit is 300 per cent., when the package is retailed for 15 cents. The superior quality of the pills and their unique quality of friability insure their ready sale.

Put up in attractive counter display containers holding one gross of boxes.

Order a Gross or ¼ Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL

Sole agents for Upjohn's Pills

Don't Order

....YOUR....

Calendars

FOR 1899

TILL YOU HAVE SEEN

Lawson & Jones'

SAMPLES.

Drop a Card to the Firm

If you are interested in this line and get particulars. . . . . .

LAWSON & JONES,
LONDON, ONT.

TANGLEFOOT

Sealed Sticky Fly Paper

The principal requirement of Sticky Fly Paper is stability, while in your stock, as well as after it is opened for use.

Stability, Tanglefoot possesses in the highest degree; constant and well-directed experimenting have developed a paper very nearly perfect and not approached by anything else in the line.

Sell Tanglefoot and you will know that you are supplying the latest ideas and improvements as soon as they are out.

See That It Looks Like This.

40 Cents a Box—$3 40 a Case.

Lymans Lead!!!

Again We Win!

ONTARIO'S HIGHEST COURT UNANIMOUSLY DISMISSED WILSON'S APPEAL WITH COSTS.

6 Pads in a Packet

10c.

3 Pads in a Packet

5c.

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison.... BEST FIGHTER. BEST SELLER BEST KILLER.

ASK FOR LYMAN'S PADS! TAKE NONE OTHER!

We are Headquarters For:

Alkavis.
Campbell's Arsenic Wafers.
Cushman's Inhalers.
Eskay's Albuminized Food.
Fould's Arsenic Soap.
Floraplexion.
Gudes' Peptomangan.
Gouraud's Oriental Cream.
Hayes' Hair Health.
Hammond's Animal Extracts.
Kilmer's Swamp-Root Kidney Cure.
Sanmetto.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.
Packer's Tar Soap.
Tetlow's Swan Down.
Tetlow's Gossamer.
Phospho-Albumen Tablets.
Peppers'Sulpholine Preparations
Pyramid Pile Cure.
Resinol.
West's Liver Pills.

We carry a Full Line of { Parke, Davis & Co.'s / John Wyeth & Brother's } Preparations

THE LATTER LATELY ADDED.

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

TORONTO.

Trade Notes

M. White, druggist, Elmdale, Ont., has made an assignment.

Henry S. Saunders, of London, Ont., is closing up his drug business.

H. E. Thompson is opening a new drug store at McGregor, Man.

J. A. Zimmerman, of Hamilton, Ont., has opened a branch drug store at Milton, Ont., with J. H. McCollum as manager.

The firm of McGlashan & Harrison, manufacturers' agents and drug merchants, Winnipeg, Man., has been dissolved. The firm is now McGlashan & Walden.

Chas. E. Reid has purchased the drug business of W. A. Griffiths & Co., Revelstoke, B.C. The business will be carried on under the name of Chas. E. Reid & Co.

Letters of incorporation have been asked for incorporating the Dodds Medicine Company of Great Britain, with head office at Toronto, Canada. Capital stock $100,000. The applicants are J. A. McKee, J. W. Lester, A. J. H. Eckardt, and E. J. Henderson, all of Toronto.

Montreal Notes.

The stock, fixtures, and unexpired lease of premises of Mr. A. Dugal, druggist, 1,399 St. Catherine street, who failed a few days since, are advertised for sale by tender, by Messrs. Gagnon & Caron, curators to the estate. The inventory amounts to: Stock and fixtures, $1,512.77, and the unexpired lease, $385.

Mr. J. T. Lyons has sold his branch store to his brother, Mr. H. H. Lyons. It is on the corner of St. Antoine and Inspector streets, and is now quite a modern-looking pharmacy. Mr. J. T. Lyons continues his business at the corner of Bleury and Craig as usual.

Mr. O. Dowler has commenced business in Mr. McMillan's old stand, corner of Phillips square and St. Catherine street. Mr. McMillan tried hard to establish a paying business on this corner, but it was very uphill work, and, in view of the number of drug stores in the immediate vicinity, it seems almost impossible.

Mr. Henri Lanctot, druggist, of this city, who espoused Miss Berthe Hudon last month, has returned to town after a most enjoyable honeymoon.

On the 25th of last month Mr. Boutin, druggist, married Miss M. S. Valères, daughter of Ex-Ald. Valères, of St. Henri. The happy couple are back in town again, and are busy receiving their friends.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec takes place this year in the city of Quebec on June 14th. On the same evening a grand banquet is to be given in the Frontenac Hotel, and on the following day the Quebec pharmacists intend to provide an excursion by boat to St. Anne de Beaupré and other amusements.

The judgment in the case of the Pharmaceutical Association *versus* "The Pharmacie Nationale and Giroux and Langelier proprietors," which has been *en délibere* so long that the oldest inhabitant scarcely remembers the initiation of the case, fairly astonished the council of the association and the association's lawyer. That the case will be appealed goes without saying, that is, if a police magistrate's opinion can be appealed against, which is doubtful. However, the case so far as the individuals are concerned is a dead issue, as Mr. Giroux has been the reputed sole proprietor of the store in question for nearly two years, while the partner, who was not a licentiate of pharmacy or a registered physician of the province, has been out of the drug business for the same length of time.

Mr. J. H. Levesque, late with Mr. L. A. Bernard, druggist, St. Catherine street, has re-arranged and re-opened the pharmacy, No. 119 St. Denis street, recently occupied by Mr. O. Brault. Mr. Levesque has with him as assistant Mr. Patrick Mount, who was recently with Mr. Lecours, druggist, Craig street.

It is reported that another drug store is to be opened on St. Catherine street west, somewhere near St. Matthew street. Assuredly the west-end people of Montreal must be a sickly race if so many drug stores are necessary to their existence. However, the east end of the same street is pretty well stocked with pharmacies.

Mr. W. Lecours, who is lecturer at the College of Pharmacy, is giving lectures on pharmacy to the Grey Nuns at the Notre Dame Hospital. It is thought this hospital will shortly employ a licentiate of pharmacy to preside over their drug department, as is the case at the Mount Royal and Montreal General Hospitals.

Mr. J. Swift, a most genial and popular pharmacist, has been selected to take charge of Parke, Davis & Co.'s branch for the Province of Quebec and lower ports. It is to be hoped the much-talked-of new price list will soon be in the hands of the trade.

It is thought the American Pharmaceutical Association will at their next meeting make a strong representation to the government to improve the rank of apothecaries in their navy. At present it appears they get about the same pay and rank about the same as hospital stewards, mess waiters, blacksmiths, etc. Surely a well educated modern pharmacist should rank as a commissioned officer.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Much regret is expressed at the continued illness of Mr. John Drummond, who remains in the Victoria General Hospital, but is reported not improving in health.

Mr. Gordon McGillvary, son of Dr. A. D. McGillvary, druggist and physician of Sydney, C.B., who is filling a position in Selma, Alabama, talks of returning to his native province.

Mr. D. A. Winterbotham, of Sydney, C.B., has now associated with him Mr. Turnbull, formerly of Antigonish, and these two gentlemen have the best wishes of many friends for their success.

Mr. G. A. Burbidge and Mr. G. H. Colwell, of the firm of Burbidge & Colwell, have each qualified themselves as opticians, and no doubt the sale of optical goods with this enterprising firm will, as a consequence, be larger than ever.

Mr. Edgar A. Hutchins, of Liverpool, is at present in Halifax.

Mr. C. E. Borden, of Canning, also paid a visit to the city last week.

Mr. W. H. Simson, of the Ordnance Drug Store, made a successful fishing trip to Grand Lake on Saturday last, and as a result the window of his store on Monday contained a fine display of grayling, trout and bass. These shining specimens of the finny tribe formed an unique advertisement, which attracted the attention of anglers generally, of whom there are many in the drug fraternity.

The Fly Pad Case.

WILSON vs. LYMAN.

Judgment has been given in this celebrated case and, as it is of considerable interest to druggists at large, we print the full judgment. The case was argued on the 18th and 21st March, 1898, before the full Court of Appeal, consisting of four Judges, Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., and J. J. Scott appearing for Archdale Wilson & Co., the appellants, and Mr. D. E. Thompson, Q.C., and Mr. David Henderson appearing for the respondents, The Lyman Bros. & Co. (Limited).

The Court reserved judgment after the argument and same was given on 10th May last, Mr. Justice Moss reading the unanimous judgment of the Appeal Court.

The plaintiffs are manufacturers and wholesale vendors of a compound designed for the destruction of flies and other insects. The plaintiffs' manufacture consists of thick felt paper pads, circular in form, impregnated with the preparation. For a number of years the pads have for the purposes of sale been put up in packages or envelopes and placed in boxes containing either 50 or 100 envelopes, according to the number of pads in the envelope.

In connection with the sale of their fly poison the plaintiffs are the proprietors of a specific trade mark registered under the provisions of the Trade Mark and Designs Act of 1879. As stated in the application for registration, it consists in the words, "Wilson's Fly Poison Pads," the same being printed on a poison pad . . . the essential feature of the trade mark being the words "Fly Poison Pad," prefixed with or without the name of Wilson, but preferably with it.

In May, 1896, they commenced this action, complaining that the defendants were putting up fly poison pads similar in appearance to the plaintiffs', but octagon in shape instead of circular, and that they were being put up in envelopes, containing six or three pads, with printed directions similar to those on plaintiffs' envelopes, calling the poison "The Lyman Bros. & Co. (Limited) Lightning Fly Paper Poison, six pads in a package, 10c."; that they were being put up in boxes with ten envelopes of six each and 100 of three each, exactly similar to plaintiffs' boxes. They further charged that the defendants offered their fly poison for sale as fly pads, intending to mislead and deceive the public and to induce them to believe they were buying the plaintiffs' goods, and, with that view, had imitated and infringed on the plaintiffs' trade mark envelopes and boxes and the pads manufactured by them.

The defendants denied that they infringed the plaintiffs' trade mark or that they intended to mislead or deceive the public, and submitted that the plaintiffs' trade mark was not the proper subject of a trade mark, the words being only descriptive, and not properly registered in accordance with the Act. They further alleged that they had manufactured Fly Poison for thirty-eight years and sold it under the name of "Lightning Fly Paper Poison," and were putting it up in pads merely for greater convenience in handling, and in compliance with the universal practice of manufacturers of Fly Poison, without any reference to plaintiffs' goods.

The plaintiffs moved for an injunction immediately after the issue of the writ, and the defendants, having expressed their willingness to make certain concessions with regard to the labels on the envelopes and boxes in which their goods were put up, and undertaking to keep an account, the motion was adjourned to the trial.

At the trial the defendants' council offered to continue the concessions and the case was narrowed down to the question of whether the plaintiffs were entitled to restrain the defendants from making use of the word "pads" on their envelopes or packages in the manner employed by them.

The plaintiffs claim to have been the first to put up and sell Fly Poisons in circular pads and to put up and sell pads in envelopes and to use envelopes pads the labels on them and the Trade Mark in Canada and to have acquired a reputation under the name of Fly Pads, and that purchasers in asking for Fly Pads mean the plaintiffs' goods.

The defendants continue to designate their preparation as "Lyman Bros. & Co. (Limited) Lightning Fly Paper Poison," but upon their envelopes or packages there is printed the words, "Six pads in a package, 10c.," or "Three pads in a package, 5c.," according to circumstance, and the plaintiffs contend that the defendants are not entitled to so use the word "pads." The plaintiffs claim the right to restrain the defendants, first, by virtue of their registered trade mark, and second, upon the ground that the word "pad" has become so identified with the plaintiffs' goods that wherever used it would be understood to indicate the plaintiffs' goods, and that the defendants, by means of its use, are enabled to pass off their goods as those of the plaintiffs.

The learned trial judge decided that the plaintiffs failed in their endeavor to restrain the use by the defendants of the word "pads" as used.

The plaintiffs appealed from this part of the judgment, and urged the same grounds. The defendants also appealed, contending there ought not to have been any relief granted to the plaintiffs.

Upon the question of infringement of the registered trade mark the point is not whether there has been an infringement of the mark used by the plaintiffs in their business, but whether there has been an infringement of the mark which he has registered. Is the use of the word "pads" in the manner above mentioned an infringement of the plaintiffs' registered trade mark?

In dealing with this question we are to keep out of view the other details of "get up" in the defendants' label, for these have been eliminated, either by the action of the defendants in the concessions made at the trial or by the judgment of the court.

As before stated, the plaintiffs' trade mark consists in the words "Wilson's Fly Poison Pads," printed on a poison pad so as generally to present the following appearance:

Since the introduction of the envelope system, the words have been printed on the envelope in prominent type and in the latest issue, inaugurated in 1891, they appear surmounting a pictorial representation of a lady housekeeper with a gratified expression engaged in collecting an insect holocaust, these being the most pronounced features of the article itself, but only on the envelope where it is indicative of the number of pads in the package, and the price. Anyone handling the pads themselves finds printed on them the words "Lightning Fly Paper Poison" and "Lyman Bros. & Co.," and there is nothing appearing on them to lead to their being taken for the plaintiffs'.

The defendants do not use the word "pad" upon the label.

The plaintiffs' contention is that the defendants, in so using the word on their label, have adopted the essential part of the plaintiffs' trade mark, but eliminating the matters abandoned by the defendants and then comparing the plaintiffs' label with the defendants' it does not appear to me that the latter presents in general ap-

We know that our non-secret preparations are not always the cheapest in price, and those druggists who look for cheap prices, regardless of quality, do not favor us with their patronage; but those who want the best goods at fair prices generally do. We know that there are pharmacists who believe that in medicine "the best of everything is none too good," and who take a pride in having their names appear on preparations of merit which will do their business credit, and give satisfaction to their customers. These are the ones we are interested in, and are the kind we have on our books as customers by the thousands, and it is to such as these that we cater.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists.

Windsor, Ont.

Detroit, Mich. London, Eng. New York City.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

C. F. 6 5

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

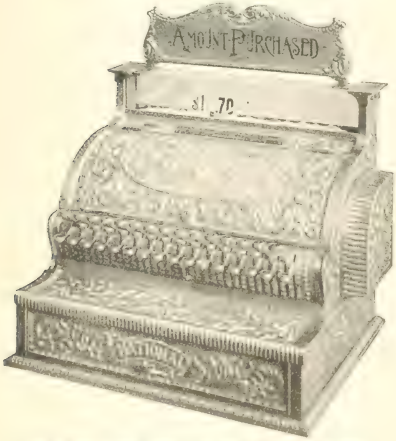
Don't Pay More Than $80

For a Detail-Adding Cash Register.

Detail-adding cash registers were put on the market years ago. Most merchants now prefer total-adding or total and detail adding and check-printing registers. Merchants who desire detail-adding registers should not pay more than $80 for the best register it is possible to manufacture. See prices below:

No. 303 Detail-Adding National Cash Register—Price $70. In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.

No. 323 Detail-Adding National Cash Register—Price $80. In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.



No. 38 Total-Adding, Check or Detail-Strip Printing National Cash Register—Price $225.

No. 83 Total-Adding Front and Back of Check and Detail-Strip Printing National Cash Register—the most marvelous invention of the age—Price $325.

Ninety kinds and sizes of registers, from $15 to $375. Samples at 6 Rossin Block, King Street W., Toronto, Ont.; 1685 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, P.Q.; Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Vancouver, B.C. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

MANITOBA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following are the papers submitted to the candidates at the recent examinations held at Winnipeg, Man.:

DISPENSING.

Examiner. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

℞

(1) Hydrarg Ammon .....gr. xl.
Ext. Bellad.. .....℥ss.
Ungt. Petrolat : ad ....℥i.
M. ft. Ungt.
Sig. Si op. sit. ap.

(2) ℞
Tr. Guaiaci Ammon....℥ii
Tr. Cinch. Co .....℥ii.
Mellis : qs.
Aquae : ad .....℥ii.
M. ft. Gaig.
Sig. Bis in dis utend.

(3) ℞
Ol. Sabinae ..... - -Mi.
Ferri Sulph. .....gr. i.
Aloes Barb .....gr. ii.
M. ft. pil No. 1, Mite tales..xii.
Sq. i. q.i.d.

(4) ℞
Bism. Subnit.....℥ss
Ext. Hamemilis .....gr. xv.
Ol. Theobrom : qrs.
M. et Div. in Suppos, vi.
Hor. som, utend.

℞
Pot. Chlor.....gr. iii.
Ac. Hydrochloric ....mx.
Misu et adde.
Syrupi .....℥ss.
Aquae ad..... .....℥ii.
M. ft. mist.
℥i omni sec. hor. utend.

PHARMACY—MAY 2ND, 1898.

Examiner.—MR. ALEX CAMPBELL.

1. Outline the processes for preparing the following B.P. preparations:
Emplast. Belladon.
Ergotinum.
Glycerinum Plumbi Subacet.
Liq. Epispasticus.
Tr. opii Ammon.

2. (*a*) What is Exsiccation? How is the strength of the substance so treated effected? Give example.
(*b*) What is the difference between Efflorescence and Deliquescence?

3. (*a*) Give official doses of Ac. Arsenious; Antim. Tart.; Argent; Ox.; Creosote; Iodoform; Menthol; Santonine.
(*b*) Strength and doses of Liq. Atrop. Sulph.; Tinct. Aconite; Tr. Camph. Co.; Tinct. Canth.; Liq. Arsen. Hydrochlor.; Vin. Antim.; Tr. Sumbul.

4. What percentage of water should be added to a mixture containing chloral 1 in 16 to make the strength 4 per cent.?

5. What would be the sp. gr. of a mixture of glycerine 1 part (measure), and water 4 parts?

How much 94 per cent. alcohol would you use to make a pint of proof spirit?

6-10. Oral.

BOTANY—MAY, 1898.

Examiner.—MR. CHAS. FLEXON.

1. What is the fruit? Is it the ripened ovary of a flower? Explain in detail what it consists of.

2. Give order of classification, proceeding from highest to lowest.

3. Is the embryo formed, or only developed in germination?

4. Describe cellular tissue.

5. Give common names, with description, of Anethi fructus, Belac fructus, Ecbali fructus, Cetraria, Filix mas.

6. Give official names of Goa powder, cotton wool, Indian sarsaparilla, and pearl barley.

7. Describe the structure of leaves, and state what purpose leaves serve in the vegetable economy.

Oral, 30 per cent.

CHEMISTRY (MAJOR)—MAY, '98.

Examiner.—MR. CHARLES FLEXON.

(1) (*a*) If 5 grammes of acetic acid yield .733 gramme of CO_2 and 3 gramme of H_2O, show method of calculating its empirical formula. (*b*) How would you ascertain the molecular formula of acetic acid? (*c*) How are organic compounds classified? (*d*) Mention five paraffins with their formulæ.

(2) State difference between a molecular and a structural formula, a polynear and an isomer.

(3) Give an equation showing the result of heating a mixture containing sodium chloride, manganese, dioxide and H_2SO_4.

(4) Explain the graphic formula of benzine. Explain by constitutional formulæ the oxidation of two primary alcohols into formaldehyde and acetic aldehyde.

Oral, 25%.

Practical, 25%.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner.—A. R. LEONARD.

(1) Stearoptene, what is it? Composition, name B. P. drug so classified, stating Off. preparation of same, uses and doses.

(2) Cinchona and quinine, give history of different barks, process of making alkaloids, test and test for two adulterants, medicinal properties, official preparations and salubilitions. (*b*) Nux Vomica, what is it? Medicinal properties. Process of making ext. in full percentage of alkaloids. Test.

(3) Distinguish accurately between volatile and fixed oils, name six of each class." If given internally give B.P. dose; if used externally, name one preparation.

(4) Give number or family habitat physical characteristics of the following: Ac. citric, assafœtida, belladonna, radix, benzonium, tragacantha, scammonium, podophyllii, rhizoma, kind ipecac, guaiaci, resinæ.

(5) (*a*) Name official coal tar derivatives doses of each (B.P.). (*b*) What is the active principle of the following: Tolu, strammonium, senna, hops, storax. (*c*) From what are the following derived and off. preparations: Ac. meconic, berberine sulph., pilocarpine.

(6) Give eight off. drugs of N.O. umbelliferæ habitat, part used and B.P. preparation.

(7) Give B.P. dose of following: Ac. nit. hyd. die. ac. tannic, ether sulph., aloes soc, ac. hydrocyanic, zinc sulph., iodine, spts. chlorof. ac. caryophylii calc. chloride, al cojeputi, gr. belladonna, santoninum phenazonium, cupri sulph.

(8) State briefly the medicinal properties of following: Potas acetas, sorzae radix, phosphorus, hyoscyamus, syota al eucalyptus, digitalis, creasotum, catechu

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PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner. A. R. LEONARD.

1. Criticize closely the following prescriptions, writing the directions out in full Latin and English.

℞
Pepsin porci.
Soda bicarb aa..... .....℥ii.
Tr. gent. comp.
Tr. card. comp aa.....℥iv.
Elix. simplex ad.....℥vi.
F.M. Sig. coch parv p.r.n.

2. ℞
Bals copaib .....℥v.
Tr. ferri mur .....℥ii.
Spts. eth nit .....℥iv.
Zinc acacia ad .....℥iii.

F.M.S.A. Cujus sumat coch duo vel ter.

3. R
Potas permang.... ..... 7ss.
Glycerinium..... ℥v.
T.M. Cujus coch un. in aq sumat garg a.h.

4. R
Hydrarg. bichlor ..... gr. ii.
Potas iodide..... ....℥ii.
Dect cinch..... ℥iv.
Aq ad..... ℥vi.
T.M. De quê cap aeq coch unum amplo bis t.i.d.

5. What is the largest dose (B.P.) of the following and give antidotes in event of toxic effect: Acid carbolici, atropia sulph, hydrarg bichlor, ac arsenic, ext aconite, zinc chloride, morph hyd, strychnine, ext stramonii, digitalis.

6. Name at least three incompatibles to each of the following: Antipyrin, borax, calomel, iodine, nitrate of silver, liq. potassa, bis sub nit.

7. Translate into English the following prescription-recipe:
Sodæ tartarata unc. duos
Aquæ menthæ viridis uncios oct.
Miscæ capiat cochlearia duo ampla omni horis ad sedes promovendas.

8. Translate into Latin:
R
Soda sulph..... ℥ss.
Soda phos..... ℥i.
Syrup rhei..... ℥iv.
Common water ad..... ℥vi.
Directions: Let patient take two tablespoonfuls at once and let the dose be repeated in two hours unless bowels be previously moved.

Ginseng.

This plant, which has been known and used in China for centuries, is highly prized by the natives for its traditional, supernatural influence on the human system, in preventing pain, lost virility and prolonging life.

The product, which is a root of a species of panax, in the natural order of Araliacæ, is a native of China.

The American ginseng, the panax, quinquefolium of Linnæus, was first discovered in this country about 1718 and bears a very close resemblance to the Chinese plant, both in appearance and quality, and since its discovery it has been used as a substitute for the foreign plant. The American Indians knew the plant, but their "medicine men" only thought it a useless weed, and physicians in this country place but little value on it for remedial use, and it is only in the "Celestial empire" that it is looked upon as a panacea for all human ills.

The characteristic of the root of this plant is to assume a shape resembling the human figure, and for that reason probably the Chinese call it the "man root."

The steady demand and high price paid for the dried product in China, varying from $4 an oz. upwards, according to shape, size and the firmness of the root, have made it an important article of commerce, and in recent years the annual exports have amounted to some millions of pounds.

The demand for export purposes has directed attention to the cultivation of the plant, and it has been shown that it can be done with ease and profit. The soil required must be rich and loamy, and the plant will only grow in a dense

Ginseng—Foliage and Berries.

hard wood forest, as it cannot endure the summer sun.

It makes its appearance late in the spring, and development is very rapid. It has small white inodorous flowers, and at three years old it is from eight to twelve inches high and has from three to five leaves rising from long foot stocks from the top of the main stem. It blooms in July, and the fruit is a scarlet berry, about one eighth inch in diameter, and ripens about September.

It is estimated that to plant one acre requires 40,000 seeds costing about $85. The plant requires from five to seven years to bring it to full maturity, and when matured each healthy root will weigh from one-half to three oz. The size which is considered most valuable weighs not less than 2 oz. The best quality is found when properly dried in hard, brittle, translucent, resinous pieces about the size of the little finger and from two to four inches in length.

Its taste is sweetish, bitter, mucilaginous and aromatic. The roots are gathered after the fruit is ripened, and great care has to be taken, as the flesh is juicy and tender and the root must be taken out whole. It is dried in the open air with the sunshine, or, if preferable, artificial heat may be used.

Ginseng—Plant.

Ginseng—The "Man-Root."

Don'ts for the Eyes.

Someone has compiled an excellent set of "don'ts for the eyes," and, while not wholly applicable to children alone, mothers will find them well worth heeding.

Don't allow a cold wind to strike the eyes.

Don't try to do eye work with the light shining in the face.

Don't go directly from a warm room into a cold, raw atmosphere.

Don't have colored shades on the lamps. Use white or ground glass.

Don't open the eyes under water in bathing, especially in salt water.

Don't let any strong light, like that from electricity, shine directly into the eyes.

Don't strain the eyes by reading, sewing, or any like occupation with an imperfect light.

Don't bathe inflamed eyes with cold water; that which is as warm as it can be borne is better.

Don't sleep opposite a window in such a manner that a strong light will strike the eyes on awakening.

Don't, above all, have the children sleep so that the morning sun shall shine in their faces to arouse them.

Don't expect to get another pair of eyes when these have been destroyed by neglect or ill use, but give them fair treatment and they will serve faithfully to the end.

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Making and Filling Soft Gelatin Capsules.

By Frank Eddy, Des Moines, Ia.

Some months ago I noticed an article on laboratory notes in which the writer stated that his experience with the soft empty capsules of the market had not been favorable. The experience of this writer was so different from my own that I could but attribute his lack of success to nothing else than faulty manipulation in closing them. I have succeeded very well with this operation, but I always used extreme care not to get any oily substance on the edges of the capsules, closing them with a blunt glass rod containing a drop of the following gelatin mass :

MASS FOR CLOSING CAPSULES.

Gelatin	parts 25
Glycerin	parts 10
Sugar	parts 8
Water	parts 45

Soak the gelatin in the water, add the sugar and glycerin, then dissolve on a water-bath.

When I first tried to do this work I did not succeed as well as later, owing to the fact that I used the gelatin solution too hot. I found from experiment that a temperature of 120 deg. F. was about right, and never after had any more trouble on this score.

Later I took it into my head that it would not be a difficult matter to make the capsules myself, but for a time I could get no satisfactory molds. The first molds I used were made of wood, shellaced well to make them smooth. Subsequently I secured molds made of tin (manufactured in Germany) and with these I had not the slightest difficulty, after a little practice, in making nice capsules in the winter time ; in the summer I found, however, that it was necessary to have some means of hastening the hardening of the gelatin. To obviate this latter trouble I rigged up a rotary fan, working with a foot pedal, which worked satisfactorily.

The molds should be rubbed with a soft cloth holding enough olive oil so as to leave just a trace of oil on them, the rubbing being some distance up the supporting rod. The gelatin mass having been melted and of a temperature of about 110 degrees, the mold is dipped in and slowly withdrawn, and then rotated so as to distribute the gelatin coat evenly, and when it begins to harden set in a frame in a current of air. As soon as they have become sufficiently firm, the capsules are cautiously removed from the molds, and then the rough ends cut off by clipping with a pair of shears. The capsules may then be set aside in a suitable frame until perfectly cool, when they are ready to fill.

The mass given above works very nicely but may be modified to suit individual preferences. If it is desired to make hard capsules, the glycerin must be omitted. I have found the following, recommended in a foreign exchange, very satisfactory :

MASS FOR HARD CAPSULES.

Gelatin	oz. 6
Acacia	oz. 1
Sugar	oz. 1
Water	oz. 5

Dissolve the acacia in the water, in this soften the gelatin, then add the sugar, and heat on a water-bath until solution is effected ; remove any scum that arises, and use as directed for soft capsules. Hard capsules are not used as largely as they formerly were, the soft capsule taking preference, but they are made in the same manner.—*West. Drug.*

Drugs Not to be Prescribed in Cachets.

According to Bricemoret (*Practitioner*), there is a whole series of medicinal substances which should never be prescribed in cachets. These may be divided into three groups : one of these includes deliquescent substances readily absorbing atmospheric moisture ; another comprises bodies the mixture of which gives rise to a compound of fluid consistence ; the third group consists of substances which are decomposed by the oxygen of the atmosphere and the products of decomposition of which stain the cachet.

Under the first of these groups are arranged the following : (1) Acid phosphates and their derivatives ; the alkaline phospho glycerates. These sals prescribed in cachets would form a fluid paste twenty-four hours after preparation ; (2) sodium bromide and iodide, which are very deliquescent ; (3) crystallized calcium chloride ; (4) strontium chloride and bromide ; (5) ammonio citrate of iron and potassio-ferric tartrate ; (6) piperazin and lysidin ; (7) chloral ; and (8) dry vegetable extracts, and, in general, products prepared by evaporation *in vacuo*. Beside these dry extracts should be placed : (*a*) dry peptones prepared by evaporation *in vacuo* ; and (*b*) extracts of animal organs desiccated *in vacuo*.

In the second group must be placed bodies which alone are not subject to change when exposed to the air, but which, mixed, give rise to compounds that take up water very greedily ; such is the mixture of anti-pyrine and sodium salicylate ; cachets containing these two substances become moist very rapidly.

To the last group belong the alkaline and ferro-alkaline iodides. A device which is often successful consists in adding to a mixture which it is feared will prove hygrometric a certain quantity of licorice powder. Care should also be taken to keep the cachets in a wide-mouthed glass bottle closely stoppered.

Pharmaceuticals Which Deteriorate.

By Lesse C. Fi...

It is to be feared that the physical and chemical changes, brought about in many medicaments through the influence of air, moisture, cold, heat and sunlight, are not properly recognized. Once these changes are understood and considered they, and the resulting deterioration, may often be avoided by the taking of proper cere.

Many druggists do not recognize the importance of maintaining a uniform temperature throughout day and night in their pharmacies. Fluid extracts, elixirs, wines, cordials, and other liquid preparations holding medicinal substances in solution are reasonably permanent under normal conditions, but, as the temperature lowers, the solvent power of the menstruum is reduced, and precipitation of some of the less soluble ingredients occurs.

Exposure to sunlight can cause incalculable damage to chemicals and pharmaceuticals. For example, silver nitrate becomes grey or black when exposed to sunlight in the presence of organic matter ; santonin acquires a yellow color ; yellow mercurous iodide is decomposed ; bright green scales of soluble ferric phosphate and soluble ferric pyrophosphate turn dark ; red mercuric iodide acquires a brownish tint ; quinine bisulphate assumes a deep red brown color ; while quinine sulphate and quinine hydrochlorate are gradually colored yellow.

Certain drugs and chemicals are frequently injured by absorbing moisture or carbonic acid, or both, from the atmosphere. Powdered extracts must, therefore, be kept in securely corked bottles in a cool place. It is also particularly essential that granular effervescent salts, effervescent lithia tablets, and the like be

properly protected; for, if access of air be permitted, sufficient moisture will soon be absorbed to cause the free acid to act upon the carbonated base and gradually liberate carbonic acid, the valued effervescent properties of the preparation thus being irretrievably lost.

Atmospheric oxygen causes many undesirable changes in chemicals and pharmaceuticals. On exposure to air the color of syrup ferrous iodide slowly changes to yellow and subsequently to brown. Phosphorus absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere with sufficient avidity to cause rapid combustion, which necessitates its preservation under water. Prolonged exposure to air gradually transforms pale green ferrous carbonate into the familiar red-brown "subcarbonate of iron," which is ultimately little more than ferric oxide, and can undergo no further change from similar influences.

When not properly protected, many pharmaceuticals lose valuable properties by the evaporation of volatile constituents. Camphor, menthol, and ammonium carbonate are extremely volatile, and should therefore be kept in securely-closed containers. Chloral also evaporates slowly when exposed to dry atmosphere. Powdered drugs, which depend upon volatile constituents for virtue, like cinnamon, cloves, orris root, etc., gradually become weak under undue exposure to air.

The danger which naturally attends leaving bottles insecurely corked is apparent when we consider that, if a fluid extract prepared from a menstruum composed of diluted alcohol be exposed to the air in an open vessel, the alcohol will evaporate much more rapidly than the water. By this change of character in the menstruum certain resinous constituents of the drug frequently become insoluble and are deposited, rendering the fluid more or less turbid and reducing its medicinal value.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Artificial Essences.

Commercial pineapple essence is prepared by dissolving a litre of butyric ether in from 8 to 10 litres of pure spirits of wine. Sometimes it is dissolved in ordinary brandy. The essence thus prepared has very varied uses. It is used in perfumery and in confectionery, and it serves to give an aroma to rum of poor quality. The English use pineapple essence in preparing an agreeable lemonade, which they designate under the name of pineapple ale. From 20 to 25 drops of the essence are sufficient to give a strong pineapple odor to a solution of 500 grammes of sugar, with the necessary amount of tartaric acid.

Another formula for pineapple essence is the following: Amyl-butyric ether, 10 parts; butyric ether, 5 parts; glycerine, 3 parts; aldehyde and chloroform, each 1 part.

The essences of which we have now given the methods of preparation are those used most ordinarily, but the essences of nearly all the known fruits have been prepared. We conclude with some of the formulæ which give the best results.

Cherry Essence.—Benzoic ether, acetic ether, each 5 parts; glycerine, 3 parts; œnanthic ether and benzoic acid, each 1 part.

Morella Cherry Essence.—Benzoic ether, 5 parts; acetic ether, 10 parts; persico oil, 2 parts; oxalic acid, 1 part.

Peach Essence.—Formic ether, valerianic ether, butyric ether, acetic ether, glycerine, and persico oil, each 5 parts; aldehyde and amylic alcohol, each 2 parts; sebacylic ether, 1 part.

The flavor of the peach may be also imitated by using 5 parts of acetic-butyric and amyl-acetic ether, ½ a part at least of methyl-salicylic ether, 2 or 3 parts of oil of bitter almonds, and 80 or 100 parts of alcohol.

Apricot Essence.—Butyric ether, 10 parts; valerianic ether, 5 parts; amyl butyric ether, chloroform, œnanthic ether and tartaric acid, each 1 part.

Plum Essence.—Glycerine, 8 parts; acetic ether and aldehyde, each 5 parts; persico oil, 4 parts; butyric ether, 2 parts; and formic ether, 1 part.

Grape Essence.—Œnanthic ether, glycerine, each 10 parts; tartaric acid, 5 parts; succinic acid, 3 parts; aldehyde, chloroform, and formic ether, each 2 parts; and methyl-salicylic ether, 1 part.

Gooseberry Essence.—Acetic ether, tartaric acid, each 5 parts; benzoic acid, succinic acid, benzoic ether, aldehyde, and œnanthic acid, each 1 part.

Strawberry Essence.—Butyric ether and acetic ether, each 5 parts; amyl-acetic ether, 3 parts; amyl butyric ether and glycerine, each 2 parts; formic ether, nitrous ether, and methyl-salicylic ether, each 1 part.

Raspberry Essence.—Acetic ether and tartaric acid, each 5 parts; glycerine, 4 parts; aldehyde, formic ether, benzoic ether, butyric ether, amyl-butyric ether, acetic ether, œnanthic ether, methyl-salicylic ether, nitrous ether, sebacylic ether and succinic acid, each 1 part.

In this raspberry essence the succinic acid may be suppressed, and the strawberry or raspberry essence may be improved by adding from 10 to 20 per cent. of tincture of orris root. The acrid taste of this tincture can be got rid of by precipitating the resin, and for this purpose a solution of acetate of lead is used. Of course, great care must be taken to free the filtrate from all excess of lead by means of sulphuretted hydrogen, or by stirring it into a solution of sulphate of sodium. As this salt becomes insoluble in the alcoholic liquid it does not give its particular flavor to the product. The tincture of orris-root may be replaced with advantage by an alcoholic solution of essence of orris root.

Essence of Melon.—Sebacylic ether, 10 parts; valerianic ether, 5 parts; glycerine, 3 parts; butyric ether, 4 parts; aldehyde, 2 parts; formic ether, 1 part.

Essence of Orange.—Oil of orange and glycerine, each 10 parts; aldehyde and chloroform, each 2 parts; acetic ether, 5 parts; benzoic ether, formic ether, butyric ether, amyl-acetic ether, methyl-salicylic ether, and tartaric acid, each 1 part.

Essence of Lemon.—Lemon oil, acetic ether, and tartaric acid, each 10 parts; glycerine, 5 parts; aldehyde, 2 parts; chloroform, nitrous ether and succinic acid, each 1 part.

All these formulæ are calculated for 100 parts of spirits of wine, and in each case the acids must be dissolved in spirits of wine to begin with. The differences of odor and of taste which have been noticed in commercial essences arise from the fact that the makers do not use absolutely identical formulæ. These differences are especially noticeable when the essences are diluted with water. The coloration of the essences is done in several ways, thus the red color of strawberry and raspberry essences is got with aniline red, of which the bluish tint is suitably neutralized with a little caramel. Very often the manufacturer is contented with coloring his essences yellow or brown with caramel. In this case the shades, of course, depend upon the quantity of caramel employed.—*La Parfumerie et Savonnerie Française, Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

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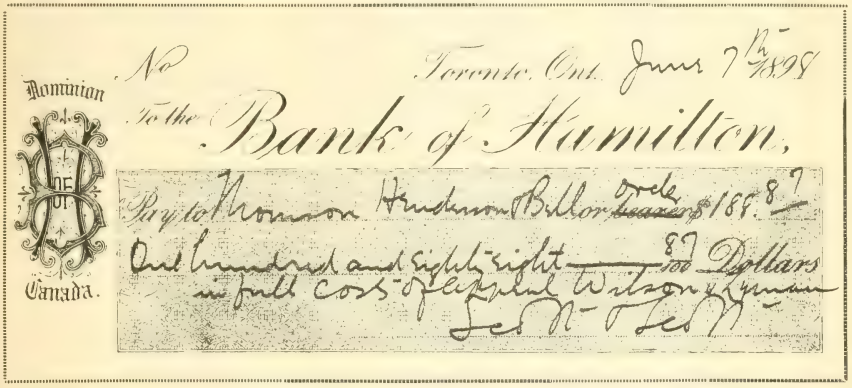
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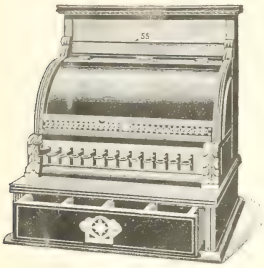

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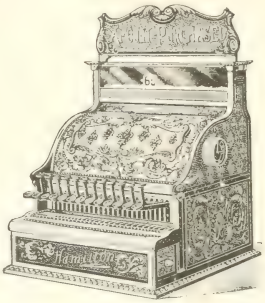

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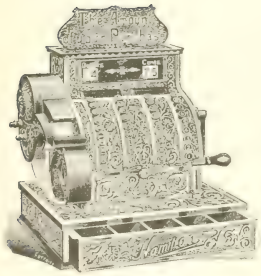

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THEIR CANADIAN BRANCHES: WALKERVILLE AND MONTREAL.

It is no exaggeration, it is merely stating a well-known fact, to say that the house of Parke, Davis & Co. is the "foremost pharmaceutical house in all the world." Its prominent position has been attained by steady adherence to scientific methods, and to the policy that *quality* and *reliability* should be synonymous with their label.

Parke, Davis & Co. have always led in the advance-guard of scientific pharmacy. The improvements which they have effected in pharmaceutic preparations have done much to place the science and art of medicine on a surer and more definite basis, and humanity has been correspondingly benefited. Parke, Davis & Co., for instance, was the first house to advocate the principle of standardization as applied to the preparations of drugs containing alkaloids, etc., that were capable of being chemically assayed. They were the first to place standardized preparations of such drugs upon the market, and the medical profession so warmly endorsed their action in this respect that the last revisers of the United States Pharmacopœia felt constrained to fall into line and give official recognition and approval to the principle.

Chemical standardization alone, however, does not represent the *ultima thule* of this matter. There are some drugs such as Indian cannabis, digitalis, strophanthus, squill, cantharides, ergot, etc., that cannot be satisfactorily standardized by chemic test. Parke, Davis & Co. now stand as the first advocates for the further application of the principle of standardization to these, which can only be done satisfactorily by test upon living organisms *by physiologic test*.

It is not our intention to here picture the magnificent biological laboratory which Parke, Davis & Co. has erected to efficiently prosecute the standardization by physiologic test of the drugs above referred to. It is rather, as an illustration of the progressive methods characteristic of the firm's policy, explanatory of the unqualified praise which is accorded to their products wherever they go. The medical men who use Parke, Davis & Co.'s preparations know that in them they possess the most reliable, up to-date, scientific instruments of materia medica. The keynote of the ever-increasing favor therefore which compels Parke, Davis & Co. to keep enlarging their manufacturing facilities, to multiply their branch houses and their agencies, is typified in their trade mark, "*Medicamenta Vera*."

WALKERVILLE BRANCH.

The establishment of the Walkerville, Ont., branch laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co. is only one of many instances which go to show the wonderful growth and expansion that is steadily marking the career of this great firm. Appreciating the favor which had already been manifested towards their products, Parke, Davis & Co. decided to meet the demand for them by a purely Canadian enterprise which would be able on Canadian soil to operate under much more favorable commercial conditions. Accordingly in 1887 they erected a modest building which was estimated to be sufficient for their Canadian trade at that time, and also for some time to come. The very encouraging success which immediately attended this effort made it at once apparent that a larger building was necessary, and in 1890 they moved to a large, handsome new laboratory. Now a third enlargement of premises has been found necessary to meet the rapid development of their Canadian trade, and an additional two and a quarter acres of land have been added. On this is now in course of construction a four story building, 60 by 100 feet, that will give, with other minor improvements, 25 000 additional feet of needed floor space. This will then yield employment to about 125 people, exclusive of their ten travelling representatives who are scattered all over the Dominion.

In the Walkerville laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co. every preparation receives the same care, is brought up to the same standard, must respond to the same tests, as those emanating from the huge parent laboratory in Detroit. Their preparations may be relied upon in precisely similar conditions to yield precisely similar results, since all chemic and physiologic tests are identical in the control of their manufacture. In only one series of preparations has it been considered unadvisable to duplicate manufacturing facilities, and that is in the preparation of anti-diphtheritic serum; this is still manufactured exclusively in Detroit. All crude drugs purchased after a physiologic test of submitted sample are procured through the Detroit laboratory in order to insure the animal tests being uniformly applied. With access to the same staff of chemical and botanical experts, which has helped so materially to build and maintain the reputation of the parent firm, it can readily be assumed that the products of the Walkerville manufacturing branch may be relied on as fully as those issuing from the Detroit laboratory on the opposite side of the magnificent river upon which they both stand.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

So much delay has been complained of in shipments to Eastern Canada that Parke, Davis & Co. has often been strongly urged to establish a depot or branch which would serve as a distributing centre on or near the Atlantic coast. Since the transit delay was ascertained to be located chiefly between Walkerville and Montreal, they decided that a branch house in the latter city was almost a necessity and that its establishment would afford tangible relief to a large number of patrons in the eastern part of Ontario, the Province of Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. The branch is located in the centre of the wholesale district of Montreal, No. 378 St. Paul street, and will carry a complete stock of Parke, Davis & Co.'s preparations, although for the present it will not be a manufacturing laboratory. It is recommended as a base of supplies to all those living sufficiently near Montreal to expect a less ened time of transit in their shipments than would be the case if ordered from Walkerville.

Speaking of Canadian trade brings to notice the other evidences of high appreciation which Parke, Davis & Co.'s products receive from the medical men who are subjects of Queen Victoria. As a profession they are second to none in the world and there are none who more carefully scrutinize, more carefully examine and test their preparations, nor who afterwards more thoroughly endorse them. A large manufacturing laboratory is maintained in London, England, at No. 21 N. Audley street (No. 451 Oxford street), Grosvenor square west, which has been steadily increasing its plant, and its products meeting with increased favor ever since its installation. Not only has Parke, Davis & Co. a large demand for their preparations in Great Britain alone, but from the remotest corners of the globe have come most unexpected demands for them—in fact, from wherever an educated physician is to be found

They experience constantly opening new and unlooked-for channels of export for their goods, and even a partial list of their branch establishments and agencies is a formidable one. Parke, Davis & Co. maintains a special corps of travelling representatives in Australasia and they have no less than fourteen depots for the supply of their products in that remote continental island. In New Zealand they have seven. In British India they have five (one of these being in Ceylon). In the Hawaiian Islands they have three, and in China, two. On the continent of Europe they have six. Other countries where but one agency or depot is maintained are Egypt, Japan, and Java. This is not inclusive of a large number of wholesale houses in Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, who carry their products in stock.

In New York City Parke, Davis & Co. does an immense distributing business; here also they conduct a special and distinct enterprise, their Crude Drug Department, which does a vast importing and jobbing business in medicinal herbs, barks, leaves, resins, insect powder, etc. Wherever they have established branches in the United States their business has advanced with the same rapid strides which have characterized their Canadian trade. They have also large and completely-equipped stocks located in Kansas City, New Orleans, and Baltimore. Last, but certainly not least, is their immense

DETROIT LABORATORY.

Here is located the large staff of scientific experts, analytical chemists, physicians, microscopists, botanists, etc., whose controlling influence ramifies to the remotest circumference of the vast business.

When the Ontario Medical Association visited the establishment of Parke, Davis & Co. a year or two ago its members were particularly impressed with the completeness and magnitude of the bacteriological and pharmacological laboratories. These have since been increased five-fold in capacity and outfit. Here was made the first American diphtheria antitoxin that was offered on this side of the Atlantic. Their superior product of this article—the finest in the world—is well worthy of the immense department which was equipped for this special purpose. Provided with all modern paraphernalia, powerful microscopes, huge incubators, sterilizing apparatus, extensive stables and animal laboratories, this branch of enterprise is prepared to keep abreast of the latest discoveries in bacteriological science. They are now engaged in the production of several antitoxins—of diphtheria, tetanus, streptococcus, etc. Their diphtheria antitoxin enjoys the enviable distinction of never having caused a fatality or serious casualty of any kind and its record in reducing the mortality of this dread disease is unparalleled by any other similar preparation on the market. About one hundred and fifty horses are at the present time undergoing the immunizing treatment for its production. In addition, there are several thousand guinea pigs, etc., which are used as control indicators of the potency of the toxins and antitoxins.

A new department is being added in the shape of a vaccine farm. Shortly Parke, Davis & Co. expects to be able to furnish an unexceptional virus, and the plant and facilities now being installed for this purpose are unsurpassed.

Here is also located the pharmacological laboratory, where physiologic assay of the powerful drugs such as ergot, strophanthus, Indian cannabis, digitalis, etc., is made. Not an ounce of any preparation of these leaves the laboratories of either Walkerville or Detroit without undergoing crucial trial and receiving a positive guarantee of its medicinal activity.

All these departments, bacteriological, physiological, and vaccine farm, are under the care of Prof. E. A. Grange, late State Veterinarian of Michigan, whose undoubted ability and experience give assurance that no expense or care will be spared for the proper observance of hygienic conditions in the stables and laboratories.

The enterprise which this firm has shown in the introduction of new remedies is evidenced by a partial list of its earlier efforts in this direction. Such drugs as the following are now recognized as valuable members of the materia medica: Cascara sagrada, Jamaica dogwood, jaborandi, grindelia, coca, kola, berberis aquifolium, corn-silk, quebracho—yet they were not known to the medical profession until introduced by the preparations of Parke, Davis & Co.!

The price-list of this house, of which a new edition will be mailed in July or August, comprises thirty distinct *lines* of pharmaceutical preparations and five thousand items. There are one hundred and thirty representatives of the firm travelling over every continent and every clime in addition to those we have mentioned above as strictly Canadian. Despite the hard times which have so generally prevailed the last few years, Parke, Davis & Co. have been steadily adding to their huge travelling staff, opening new branch houses, building new laboratories by the acre, and essaying every promising line of scientific enterprise. They have committed themselves to an aggressive policy of advancement all along the line and it remains but to say that their desire to raise pharmacy and therapeutics to higher levels is almost daily receiving the endorsement of the best and most thoughtful men engaged in this practice.

Recent Patents, etc., of Interest to Pharmacists.

PATENTS.

Margaret Heff, Brooklyn, N.Y., Medicine case for physicians, 603467.

Joseph H. Hoover, Waterloo, Iowa, Breast pump, 603564.

Jennie Drawe, Marine City, Mich., Invalid rest, 603756.

Gervaise G. Duke, Chicago, Ill., Electro-therapeutic apparatus, 603815.

Asahel J. Goodwin, Brookline, Mass., Invalid bedstead, 603532.

Eugene B. Mower, Minneapolis, Minn., Soda-water fountain, 603856.

Donitry A. Peniakoff, Selzaete, Belgium, Making alkaline aluminates, 603-657.

James B. Schermerhorn, Malden, N.Y., Medicine dropper, 603973.

Smith Tucker, Medina, N.Y., Truss pad, 603932.

Alfred H. Cook, jr., Joliet, Ill., File for prescriptions, 604108.

Louise Edwards, Florence, Colorado, Hair tonic, 604111.

John Gray, Pittsburg, Pa., Syringe, 604147.

Albert H. Hamel and A. N. Hibbert, De Sota, Mo., Orthopedic appliance, 604-044.

Paul Jacobson and H. Tigges, Berlin, Germany, Oxydiamidodiphenyl and making same, 604049.

Milton H. Lowe, Jeffersonville, Ind., Surgical needle, 604119.

Isaac N. Miller and J. B. Moss, St. Joseph, Mo., Suppository, 604063.

Pierre P. Monnet, Lyons, France Making pyrocatechin-sulfonic acid, 604-066.

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1898 SPECIAL OFFER.

2 Boxes Davis' Fly Felts retail for	$10 00
1 Cardboard Box Davis' Fly Felts, 20 packages, retail for	1 00
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Price to retailer	4 50
Profit	6 50

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Special Offer. Time extended till further notice. Send order direct to us, naming wholesaler that goods are to be shipped through. Handle and push Davis Fly Felts, the popular Fly Poison. Affords largest profit of any fly poison in the market Every package guaranteed effective

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SEAL WAX BORDER
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PRICE LIST FOR 1898:

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Half Cases (Five Boxes)	1.80 each
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At the solicitation of many jobbers we shall also pack "Sure Catch" in half cases, thereby avoiding repacking small lots.

SPECIAL OFFER

In every case of "SURE CATCH" Sticky Fly Paper, we shall pack six sheets of "SURE CATCH" Poison Fly Paper Free (one sheet in each carton). At the usual price, this nets the dealer 16⅔ per cent. per case more than the usual profit on Sticky Fly Paper.

"SURE CATCH" POISON FLY PAPER. Made of Extra Heavy absorbent Felt Paper. Packed six sections in an envelope.

PRICE LIST.—1 Box, 50 Envelopes, $1.25. - 1 Case, 10 Boxes, 500 Envelopes, $10.00.

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for families in town and country

A PURE CANADIAN MANUFACTURE

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Manufacturers of Victoria Yeast Tablets

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PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

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"D.C."

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These all bear our Signature... *The Druggists' Corporation of Canada Limited* and WITHOUT IT NONE ARE GENUINE.

Sold ONLY by DRUGGISTS and command druggists' profits.

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(Druggists' Corporation.
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MALT EXTRACT

SOLD ONLY TO THE DRUG TRADE.

Each Bottle has the Testimonial of Prof Hays as to Quality and Reliability.

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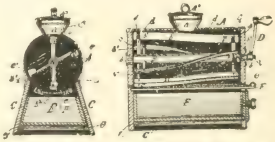


For Mixing Baking Powders and any kind of powders requiring thorough mixing and sifting.

To mix 10 pounds. - Price, $10.00.
Three Sizes, Capacity 5, 10 & 25 lbs.
PRICES $6.50, $10.00 and $15 each.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada
LIMITED

32 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Wm. F. Neibling, Cincinnati, Ohio, Apparatus for treating milk hygienically, 604177.

James A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind., Design, atomizer body, 28643.

James Evetts, Chicago, Ill., Disinfecting apparatus, 604562.

Charles C. Hooker, Richmond, Ky., Device for administering medicines, 604393.

Jakob Schmid, Basle, Switzerland, Bismuth-oxyiodin tannate, 604571.

Wm. L. Whittington, St. Joseph, Mo., Syringe, 604645.

Wm. S. Cooper, Birmingham, Ala., Design, medicine case and desk, 28710.

TRADE MARKS.

Allen & Hanburys, limited, London, England, Compound of malt and cod-liver oil, 31504.

Allen & Hanburys, limited, London, England, Medicinal preparations and medicated foods, 31505.

Allen & Hanburys, limited, London, England, Medicinal preparations and medicated foods, 31506.

Central Chemical Company, New York, N.Y., Proprietary articles, 31502.

Ladd & Coffin, New York, N.Y., Soaps, cosmetics, salves, and lotions for the skin, 31501.

John T. Steel, New York, N.Y., Liniment, 31503.

Charles Deyoung, Philadelphia, Pa., Dyspepsia pads and pads for the cure of disease by absorption, 31530.

Wm. O. Edmund, Lumberton, N.C., Colic and lung fever cure, 31532.

Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y., Intestinal astringents, 31527.

Leopold Gerstle, Chattanooga, Tenn., Certain named medical compounds, 31533.

Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Medicated ointment for the skin, 31534.

Clarence S. McEwan, Columbus, Ohio, Liquid cough medicine, 31529.

John R. Planten, New York, N.Y., Capsules, 31525.

John R. Planten, New York, N.Y., Capsules, 31326.

Charles V. Ryan, Springfield, Mass., Medicinal preparations having antiseptic qualities, 31528.

Sloat Bros. & Co., Valdosta, Ga., Liquid remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery, and dyspepsia, 31531.

Basil Hill, Pittsburg, Pa., Compound for the cure of dyspepsia, 31553.

James L. Miller, New York, N.Y., Remedy for insect bites and stings and for vegetable poison, 31552.

Oberhausser & Landauer, Wurzburg, Germany, Medicines, medicinal specialties, and articles for the toilet, 31590.

Wm. A. Prout, London, England, Pills, 31587.

Smith, Kline, & French Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Liniment, 31585.

Smith, Kline, & French Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Liniment, 31586.

Wright, Firm of Alfred, Rochester, N.Y., Perfumery, 31594.

LABELS.

Jane A. Tucker, Boston, Mass., "Rose Leaf Balm," for the complexion, 6579.

Samuel Worms, New York, N.Y., "Lygia Hair Balsam," 6581.

Lauren E. Bishop and H. L. Halliday, Elmira, N.Y., "Milke of Wilde Olives," for a lotion for the skin, 6585.

Robert J. Frick, Louisville, Ky., "Chira," for a medicine, 6587.

H. S. Lincoln & Co., Boston, Mass., "Ranney's Golden Gate Bitters," 6583.

J. W. Hewitt & Co., Stockton, N.J., "Dr. Reese's, Brazilian Herbine," for medicine, 6590.

Thora Peterson, Chicago, Ill., "Court's Great Stomach and Nerve Tonic," 6591.

Proper Time to Use Medicine.

Alkalies should be given before food. Iodine and iodides should be given on an empty stomach, when they rapidly diffuse into the blood. If given during digestion the acids and starch alter and weaken the digestion. Acids, as a rule, should be given between the digestive acts, because the mucous membrane of the stomach is in a favorable condition for the diffusion of the acid into the blood. Acids may be given before food when prescribed to check the excessive formation of the acids of the gastric juice. By giving it before meals you check the osmosis stomach ward of the acid-forming materials. Irritating and dangerous drugs should be given directly after food, such as the salts of arsenic, copper, zinc, and iron, except where local conditions require their administration in small doses before food. Oxide and nitrate of silver should be given after process of digestion is ended; if given during food, chemical reactions destroy or impair their special attributes, and defeat the object for which they were prescribed. Metallic salts, especially corrosive sublimate, also tannin and pure alcohol, impair the digestive power of the active principle of the gastric juice, so should appear in the stomach during its period of inactivity. Malt extracts, cod liver oil, phosphates, etc., should be given with or directly after food, so that they enter the blood with the products of digestion.

A New Oil Color.

A new oil color has been patented in Italy. The recipe is as follows: Thirty parts by weight of hard resin, fourteen of linseed oil, sixteen of turpentine, five of lavender oil, and thirty-five of a metallic oxide such as chrome, oxide of iron, etc., to give the color. The oils having been carefully stirred into the molten resin, the metallic oxide is mixed in an impalpable powder. The color is used with an ordinary brush, but the surface to be painted must have been first smoothed with glass, paper or pumice, as must the last coat of paint before another is applied. Two coats (three for wall work) are generally sufficient.—*O. C. and D.*

A Good Showing.

W. J. McCahill & Co., Buffalo, N.Y., manufacturers of soda water apparatus, report a very prosperous season. They say they have been working night and day for the past three months. Below is a partial list of druggists in different parts of the country to whom they have sold onyx apparatus so far this season:

J. A. Demming, Cleveland, O.
H. L. Wilson, Williamsville, N.Y.
DeWitt McCrary & Co., Macon, Ga.
J. F. VanKeuren & Co., Troy, N.Y.
J. C. McClure, Coxsackie, N.Y.
Royal Pharmacy, Hamilton, Ohio.
A. F. May & Co., Cleveland, O.
H. R. Bonfoey, Binghamton, N.Y.
W. A. Crabtree, Sanford, N.C.
B. J. Stenger, Pittsburg, Pa.
Henry Kuhlmeier, Cleveland, O.
Nabers, Morrow & Sinnige, Birmingham, Ala.
Isaac B. Littell, Portland, Ind.
Arthur Felch, Buffalo, N.Y.
F. J. Wiltsie, Buffalo, N.Y.
E. A. Kingston, Buffalo, N.Y.
Vorwerk & Laurier, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Curran Bros., Holyoke, Mass.
Curran Bros., New Britain, Conn.
G. W. Pershall, Jamestown, N.Y.
T. F. Williams, Clyde, N.Y.
George Chacona, Ashtabula, O.

New Dorsette Drug Co., Montgomery, Ala.
Wellman Bros, Jamestown, N.Y.
Potter Drug Co., Coudersport, Pa.
Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.
Red Cross Pharmacy, Jamaica, L.I.
A. B. Safford, Tonawanda, N.Y.
John K. Drake, Troy, N.Y.
Arthur Bliss, Andover, Mass.
Frank Kibler, Tonawanda, N.Y.

Correspondence.

Greater Britain Exhibition, 1899.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—In continuation of our letter of March 18th, in which there was forwarded to you the prospectus of the Greater Britain Exhibition which is to be held in the buildings of this company at Earls Court from May to October, 1899, also a number of documents explaining the objects and purpose of the exhibition, we have now to point out that the small quantity of space placed by the Royal Commission at the disposal of the British Colonies, 35,000 square feet in the Colonial building in the Trocadero Gardens, and 25,000 square feet amongst British exhibitors in the main building), renders it almost impossible that a comprehensive display of the products and manufactures of the British Colonies should be made at Paris.

Canada has asked for 60,000 square feet, which alone would absorb all the space at the disposal of the British Colonies, Queensland 32,000 and South Africa 14,500. The applications for Victoria, New South Wales, and West Australia have not yet come to hand, but it is believed that these Colonies intend to take part in the exhibition, and it is probable that New Zealand and Tasmania will follow their example, and it is certain that demands on the space at the disposal of the Royal Commission will be made by the Crown Colonies, especially Ceylon and the West Indies, and by the Chartered Companies of South Africa, Royal Niger, and North Borneo, which will have to exhibit in the space assigned to the British Colonies.

The cost of exhibiting at Paris will not be inconsiderable, and it is estimated that the necessary contributions will be at the rate of 10s. per square foot for space in the Colonial building, which is to be erected at the expense of the Colonies, and 5s. per square foot in the main building.

With the evidence before us it certainly appears as if the demands made on the 60,000 square feet of space at the disposal of the Royal Commission will not be less than 200,000 square feet.

Under these circumstances a proposal has been made to the Premier of your Colony that he should be officially represented at the Earls Court Exhibition, where its wealth, resources, produce and manufactures would be brought before the public of the United Kingdom, and that the limited space that will be assigned to your Colony at Paris should be occupied by a selection of the more important exhibits displayed at Earls Court.

The Honorary Committee of Advice, and the Directors of this company, will feel obliged by you using your powerful influence in the direction of getting this course adopted by your Government

Yours faithfully,
JOHN COLLINS LEVEY,
Secretary to the Honorable Committee of Advice

On behalf of the London Exhibitions, Limited,
DEGARNEA,
Secretary.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

Ed. CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—In order that the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association may derive the greatest possible benefit from the papers to be presented before the Scientific Section at the Baltimore meeting of the association, the committee charged with the work of the section desires to make the following announcement:

1. Committees in the past have not always been able to arrange the programmes to their own satisfaction or that of others, largely because many persons who desired to present papers did not send to the committee the necessary information. The committee for 1898, therefore, requests that an abstract of each paper to be read before the section be sent to the chairman on or before August 15th. Inasmuch as an abstract can be prepared even before the paper is in final shape for reading or publication, this request does not seem to involve any hardship or injustice. In arranging the programme, preference will naturally be given to those papers whose authors have complied with this request.

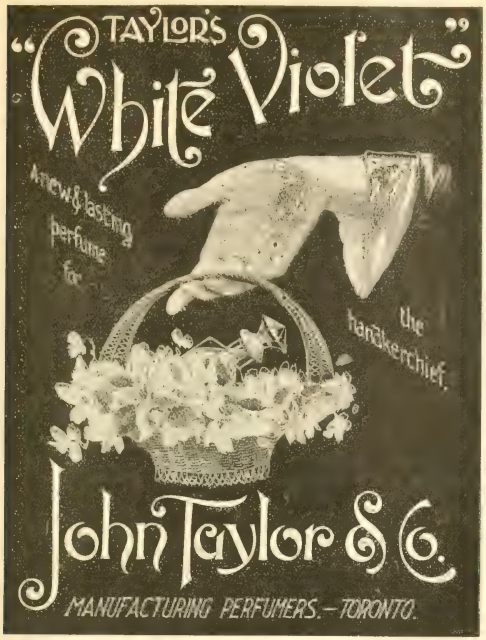
2. Authors of papers are further requested to state on the abstract how much time they will require for a satisfactory presentation of their subject. By adhering strictly to the ten-minute rule, some authors have had time to read their papers twice within the allotted time, whereas others with broad subjects were hampered in their presentation through lack of time, even if the time allotted according to rule by the chairman was graciously extended by the section. In the presentation of papers authors will please bear in mind that a more general presentation of many subjects is of greater value to a mixed scientific audience than a discussion of a host of details, which, though very valuable, may interest only very few.

3. The object of scientific gatherings is not so much to read papers, for they can be read more satisfactorily at home when in print. The principal object of such gatherings is to bring men interested in related lines of work together for expression and exchange of opinions, both formal and informal. It lies within the province of the Council to see that sufficient time is left between the sessions to permit the latter. It is the duty of the Section Committees to see that the former is possible. The Committee on the Scientific Section, therefore, desires to urge persons who have papers to read, whenever possible, to consider their presentation as an introduction to a more general discussion, *i.e.*, to omit unessential details in the oral report, so that greater emphasis may be laid on the outline of the work accomplished, thus evoking, if possible, a discussion by others. It will aid the committee greatly if authors will mention on their abstract the name or names of members of the association who are sufficiently familiar with their work to participate in a discussion, that they may be notified beforehand that the subject will come up for such discussion.

The committee is fully aware that this cannot apply in all cases, and that all papers cannot be treated alike. It hopes, however, that all members interested in the work of the section will assist the committee in making its sessions as profitable as possible.

Yours very truly,
EDWARD KREMER,
Chairman of Scientific Section.
Madison, Wis., May, 1898.

Insect bites yield to the kindly influence of either menthol in cones or solution, or in a mixture of sulphuric ether.



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Manufactured only by

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

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Proprietors Morse Soap Works

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

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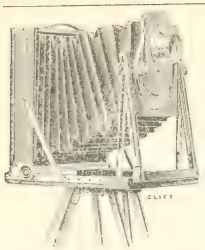

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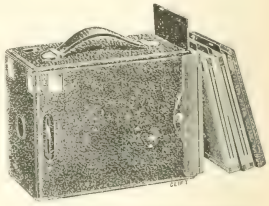

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Photographic Notes.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.—One of the latest novelties is a self-toning collodion sensitized paper, prepared by coating the paper with a collodion emulsion mixed with the silver and the toning chemicals, such as gold chloride. When a sheet of the paper is placed in the printing frame, behind a negative, the printing takes place in the usual way, but, instead of being a red color, it prints the same color as the ordinarily finished print does, the operation being continued until the print looks a trifle darker than is desired. It is then placed directly in a fixing bath composed of hypo-sulphite sodium and water for a few minutes, washed in changing water for half an hour, then dried and mounted. The prints are very satisfactory, equalling in brilliancy those made in the ordinary way, and are said to be fully as permanent.—*Photo. Bull.*

DR. VOGEL, ON THE USE OF FORMALIN AS AN ANTIDOTE TO FRILLING.—Dr. E. Vogel, writing in the *Mitteilungen*, says that formalin is a perfectly satisfactory preventive of such frilling as occurs during the washing of negatives. Immediately the plate is taken from the fixing bath, and before even rinsing, it is immersed in a mixture of one volume of Schering's formalin and twenty volumes of water and allowed to remain for five or ten minutes. After this it has no tendency to frill. The formalin bath should be kept in the dark, as light tends to change the formic aldehyde into the insoluble para-aldehyde, and the bath becomes inoperative.

FORMALIN IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—The hardening effect of formalin upon gelatine has long been known to photographers. A printing process, based upon this action, has been patented by the Chemische Fabrik and Actien, of Berlin. A gelatine film, rendered insoluble with formic aldehyde, is treated with a solution of ferric salt. On exposing the film to light the ferric salt is reduced to the ferrous state, and the oxygen, which becomes disengaged during the change, converts the formic aldehyde into formic acid. Wherever the oxidation of the aldehyde has taken place the gelatine film becomes once more soluble. Development is effected by washing the film in hot water. —*Photogram.*

A NEW DEVELOPER.—MM. Lumière and Seyewitz have made diamidoresorcine hydrochlorate by the action of sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid on resorcin, and they find that this is a powerful developing agent without alkali. From many experiments they find that a normal developer is :

Diamidoresorcine hydrochlorate	1 part.
Sodium sulphite (anhydrous)	3 parts.
Water	100 parts.

By increasing the quantity of diamidoresorcine the images become less and less vigorous, and the developer does not act so vigorously. The same occurs when it is decreased. Increase of the sulphite increases the activity of the developer till ten per cent. has been used, and beyond this point there seems no increase, and fog is caused. The addition of an alkali, such as carbonate of soda, also increases the rapidity of development, but, if more than eight parts of a ten per cent. solution of soda be added, fog is caused. Acids retard development, and, if added in sufficient quantity, entirely stop it, but they do not allow one to correct over-exposure. Bromides act very energetically, and the addition of one part of a ten per cent. solution to 100 parts of developer produces instantly a marked effect. The solution keeps fairly well. This new reducing agent is very similar to amidol in its action, but is far more sensitive to the influence of bromides, and it is readily soluble in water, gives very soft results, with harmonious gradations in the half-tones. —*British Journal of Photography.*

DEVELOPER FOR COPYING ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.—It is not always possible to procure photo-mechanical plates for this purpose, and in their absence the following will be found to give negatives possessing good density, with clear lines when using ordinary plates :

A full exposure must be given, at least one and a-half times as long as for an ordinary developer. Mix the following solutions :

A.

Gallic acid	40 grains.
Hot water	20 ounces.

Stir well until dissolved, and allow to cool.

B.

Potassium carbonate	300 grains.
Sodium sulphite	60 grains.
Water	6 ounces.

C.

Any ten per cent solution of pyro, with sodium sulphite.

After exposure soak the plate for two minutes in sufficient of A to cover it, then transfer to a fresh dish without washing at all. Flood with a developer made up of :

B	2 drams.
C	40 minims.
Water, to make	1 ounce.

When all detail is just visible, add 10 to 20 minims of ten per cent. potassium bromide solution to each ounce of developer, and develop until the lines show signs of veiling. Wash and fix as usual. —*Photo. Beacon.*

Flash-Light Work for Beginners.

By WALTER BURKE, in *The Photogram.*

I was very much interested in a short article with the above heading in your January number, particularly as I had recently been trying some experiments in the same line myself. I had frequently read of work done in this way, and seen results published in different magazines, but few, if any, of the articles gave any real information as to "the way to do it." My first difficulty was to obtain magnesium powder, and after it was got to make a suitable flash-lamp ; I could not get one here. I remembered somewhere —I do not now remember where—a clay pipe spoken of as a good substitute for a lamp, so I procured two pipes. Round the bowl of each I fastened a strip of lamp-wick, which was soaked in methylated spirits for each exposure, and my lamps were complete. The glare from the lamp in the eyes of the person using one was too strong, so I hit on the plan of putting the stem of the pipe through a sheet of white cardboard, which served the double purpose of a reflector and shield at the same time. I found that it was necessary to use about a third full of powder in each pipe to fully expose an Ilford ordinary plate with a Suter R.R. lens at F11, developed with the Paul Lange developer. I found when only one lamp was used there were very heavy shadows, but the two lights quite do away with this and of course reduce the exposure, which requires to be short as possible, for very few people can stand the intense glare of the flash when continued for any length of time.

Manitoba Notes.

The spring examinations of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy opened at the rooms of the association in the Manitoba Medical College building on Monday, May 2nd, continuing on the 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Nine candidates were present before the examiners, all for the major, four of whom were successful. The members of the board of examiners were Mr. Chas. Flexon, Mr. Alex. Campbell, Mr. A R. Leonard.

A meeting of the council of the Pharmaceutical Association was held in the committee room of the Clarendon Hotel, on Monday, the 9th inst., for the purpose of receiving the report of the board of examiners in the results of the recent examinations. The following members were present: C. Flexon, A. Campbell, A. R. Leonard, W. Pulford, W. R. Bartlett, J. F. Howard.

The examiners reported that nine candidates appeared for the major examination, five of whom were successful. The following is a list of successful students: First, F. P. Seale, Winnipeg; second, Henry Brenton, Souris; third, W. M. Hamilton, Neepawa; fourth, W. J. Robertson, Winnipeg; fifth, F. H. McVicar, Winnipeg.

The honors of the recent examinations have fallen to Mr. F. P. Seale, who served under Mr H. Francis, Notre Dame avenue, Winnipeg. Mr. Seale passed a very successful examination, and made a very creditable showing.

Mr. W. R. Bartlett, of Brandon, was in Winnipeg last week attending a meeting of the council.

Mr. W. J. Fleming, proprietor of Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure, has sold his business in Prince Albert to a Mr. C. McDonald.

Mr. E. E. Lightcap has been elected treasurer of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co. to succeed Mr. D. W. Bole.

A druggist in Neepawa, Man., has recently been fined $400 for infractions of the liquor law.

Dr. Hamill has given good reasons in his advertisement of the Optical Institute of Canada on another page why those who purpose studying optics should take their course of instruction under his tuition.

Bachelors of Pharmacy.

The following are the candidates who passed the examinations at the Toronto University for the degree of Phm. B. Degrees were conferred on Friday, June 11th: T. A. Argue, J. Bartholomew, G. M. Balison, E. J. Bellman, W. Bews, H. H. Black, B. S. Cerswell, L. R. Clarke, F. M. Crowe, C. J. Cunningham, J. T. Curts, H. A. Davidson, E. R. Davis, W. K. Driver, J. M. Duncan, W. C. Elliott, F. C. Fielding, M. T. J. Galbraith, A. J. Gallagher, C. D. Harris, H. Hebblewhite, G. W. Henderson, A. Johnston, J. W. Johnston, J. Kelley, R. N. Kelly, C. H. Lewis, S. M. Lyon, J. A. McDonald, J. W. McLaren, H. E. McLean, H. McPherson, J. McRae, C. B. Macartney, H. E. Middlebro, J. A. Milbee, J. Moir, B. D. Monro, P. L. Murray, L. D. Orr, J. F. Patterson, A. Potts, G. E. Rason, H. E. Ridley, J. N. Scott, A. W. Smiley, H. Y. Smith, J. E. Twohey, C. W. Watson, G. L. Walker, W. C. Williams.

Death of William J. Bauld.

The many friends and acquaintances of William J. Bauld, Phm.B., only son of Mr. E H. Bauld, druggist, 878 Yonge street, Toronto, will regret to learn of his death, which occurred on Thursday, 2nd June, in Kamloops, B.C. Deceased was 24 years of age, and was studying for the medical profession. He was one of eight students who received honor certificates in the anatomy course at Trinity Medical School. After passing his examinations he found that the strain had told on his health, and he started the Ossington Drug Store, at 208 Dundas street, intending to resume his studies in a couple of years. He had been suffering from bronchitis, and two months ago sold out his prosperous business and left for the Northwest, for the benefit of his health. His parents received reports occasionally of his gradually regaining strength, and the sudden news of his death was a great shock. The body was brought home for interment. They have the sympathy of their wide circle of friends in their sad affliction.

The Ball Nozzle Syringe.

(From *The Canadian Journal*, August, 1895.)

That this is *the* age of inventions is once more emphasized by the appearance of the Ball Nozzle Syringe, which has just been placed upon the Canadian market by the Ball Nozzle Company of Toronto, Limited, Confederation Life Building, Toronto. It is different in construction from all ordinary syringes; instead of being pierced by small holes, as in these, the outlet is controlled by a ball, which causes the water to issue in a hollow stream, and thoroughly cleanses the *cul-de-sac*. This will be an inestimable boon to women, as any woman may now use a syringe without the slightest fear of injuring the delicate, sensitive organs, and we confidently recommend this syringe to the medical profession as being an exceptionally meritorious article. An exchange, speaking of the merits of this instrument, says: "This syringe is as far ahead of the old-fashioned pipette as electric light is of the candle, the water being controlled by a ball, and comes out in a soft, conical-shaped flow." Druggists will do well to stock up with this syringe, which promises to be a good-selling and satisfaction-giving article.

The most successful class both in point of members and enthusiasm hitherto given in connection with the Canadian Ophthalmic College was the one that has just closed. This was a special class composed chiefly of School of Pharmacy graduates and included the Dean of the school, all of whom are loud in the praise of the excellent course provided. The following is a list of those in attendance: Prof. C. Hebner, School of Pharmacy; E. R. Davis, Collingwood; T. Argue, Glenfell, N.W.T; F. Lampmam, Hamilton (Davis & McCullough); R. N. Kelley, Almonte; W. G. Williams, Goderich; T. M. Crowe, Moncton; A. Patterson, Smithville; Mrs. E. F. Greenwood, city; W. Waite, Woodstock; S. M. Lyons, Barrie; J. F. Patterson, Almonte; H. E. Borbidge, Belleville; H. W. Smith, Niagara Falls; A. C. Johnston, Kingston.

On another page of this issue we give the "Examination Questions" recently given at the Optical Institute of Canada to the Pharmacy class which has just taken their course with Dr. Hamill at the above Institute. As it is necessary to take sixty-five per cent. to obtain a diploma it speaks volumes for the thorough training the boys obtain so as to enable them to take such a high percentage in such a difficult examination.

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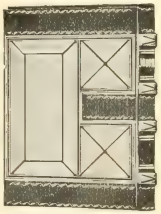

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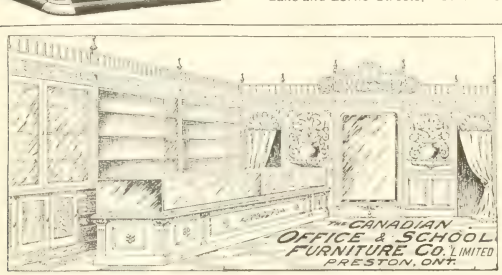

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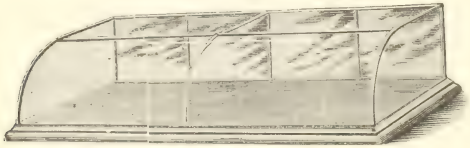

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pearance of lettering or pictorial design any resemblance to the plaintiffs' likely to mislead anyone.

In the cases where the plaintiff has obtained an injunction on this ground it is to be seen that the word taken out of the plaintiffs' trade mark and used by the defendant in connection with his goods was given great prominence and so brought out in his advertisement or label as to give a character to the rest and attract the attention of the reader or observer, or it is to be found placed in such conspicuous connection with the manufactured article itself as to represent in effect that it is the plaintiffs' manufacture or tend to lead careless or unwary persons into whose hands the document may come to suppose that such is the case.

In Ford *v.* Foster (1872), L. R. 7 Ch. 611, and Wotherspoon *v.* Currie (1872), L. R. 5 H. of L., 508, there were circumstances tending to show a deliberate intent to imitate the plaintiffs' trade mark, but, so far as they were dealt with on the ground of mere resemblance, the ground of decision was the prominent use of the most distinctive word in the plaintiffs' trade mark. And so in Darling *v.* Barsalon (18), 9 Sup. C. R. 707 and other cases.

In the case in *re* Leonard & Ellis' trade mark—Leonard *v.* Wells (1884) at p. 300 the Earl of Selborne, L.C., sitting in the Court of Appeal and dealing with a question of this kind, said: "That brings us to the last point which we have to consider. Is this document issued by the defendants a document which, considered on the principles properly applicable to such cases, so used the word 'Valvoline,' which is a prominent part of the plaintiffs' trademark as to represent in effect or to have a tendency to lead careless persons, into whose hands the document might come, to suppose that the article is the plaintiffs' manufacture, putting aside the enjoyment which the plaintiffs had of the name by reason of its having been on the register ever since 1878? I think not. The world 'Valvoline' is here used clearly not as a trade mark, but as a sort of heading or title or label or prominent word descriptive of the article, and the names 'M. Wells & Co., Oil Refiners and Importers,' with their proper address, are placed upon the document with as much prominence as the word 'Vavoline,' so that anyone looking even casually at the document and only attending to that which is most conspicuous in it, if he saw the word 'Valvoline,' would see the words 'M. Wells & Co.' I think this language very applicable here. Looking at the plaintiffs and defendants' labels, and judging of the defendants in the light of the principles laid down in the many cases, I think it may well be said of it that any one looking even casually at it and only attending to that which is most conspicuous, if he saw the words, 'pads' at all, would certainly see the words 'Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Lightning Fly Paper Poison.'

Then comes the question of 'passing off,' or in other words whether the use of the word 'pads,' as it is used by the defendants in connection with a preparation called fly poison, is calculated to mislead the public, and induce them to believe that the defendants' manufacture is that of the plaintiffs'."

The learned trial judge found that the plaintiffs' fly paper became known to the trade as "pads," but he did not expressly decide whether the word had become so identified with the plaintiffs' goods as to have acquired a secondary meaning and to indicate to the public fly paper poison paper made by the plaintiffs as distinguished from fly poison paper made by others, nor whether, assuming that to be so, the defendants by the use of the word in the sentence already quoted so describe their fly paper as to mislead purchasers and lead them to buy the defendants' goods as and for the plaintiffs'.

Here once more in considering the evidence the general details of the "get-up" must be left out. As the case is now presented the defendants are to be regarded as persons having a right to manufacture and vend fly poison and to put up the papers or squares in envelopes or packages. As incident to this right they have the right to describe what they are selling, but they must not describe them so as to make them pass as the plaintiffs' goods.

They say they are selling packages containing six pads for ten cents, and packages containing three pads for five cents, and in these respects they are stating the actual facts. Is there evidence to show that this statement leads or is calculated to lead to the impression that the pads so offered for sale are of the plaintiffs' manufacture?

In view of the evidence the plaintiffs cannot contend that they have any exclusive or special right to the manufacture of "pads" in connection with fly poison. Indeed, they do not claim to prevent the defendants from making fly poison pads, and anybody can make and vend fly poison pads. Now, when a word is a descriptive word and descriptive of a thing which anybody may make, and which anybody may sell, the burden is upon the plaintiffs to show that it is so used by the defendants in their circulars or advertisements as in effect to represent or to have a tendency to make people suppose that the thing advertised or mentioned in the circulars is the manufacture of the plaintiffs. In *re* Leonard & Leonard *v.* Wells (1884), 26 Ch. D. at p. 299.

True, a word of this kind may acquire in a trade a secondary signification, but it may also be deprived of the value of the secondary meaning by becoming or being made *publici juris*.

The impression produced upon my mind by the evidence is that the word "pads" did obtain a secondary significance in connection with the plaintiffs' fly poison, but that of late years it has grown to be used in connection with other fly poisons as well, so as to be disassociated to some extent from the plaintiffs' goods and to become in a measure *publici juris*.

There is no evidence that any one has been, in fact, deceived or misled by the defendants' label. I am aware that this is not strictly essential in all cases, especially those in which the imitation of the plaintiffs' mark is very pronounced and decided. But it is an important circumstance in considering a case like the present, where it is the essence of the plaintiffs' case that the use of the word should be understood in the market to imply that the goods sold or dealt with under it are the plaintiffs' goods. Parsons *v.* Gillespie (1898), A C. 239 at 246.

That being so, I do not think that the plaintiff has made out a case upon the evidence that the use of the word "pads" in the way it appears on the defendants' envelope in connection with the conspicuous words, "Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Lightning Fly Paper Poison," is calculated to create the impression in the mind of the public dealing in such commodities that the fly poison contained in the packages is that made by the plaintiffs

With regard to the defendants' appeal I am not disposed, having regard to the offers and concessions made by their counsel before and at the trial, to interfere with the decision of the trial judge. I am not satisfied that the use of the other details of "get-up" in conjunction with the word "pads" did not amount to a combination calculated to mislead. I refer to the observations of Lindley, L.J., in Lever *v.* Goodwin (1887), 36 Ch. D.

I would dismiss both appeals with costs with the right of set-off.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{50}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{70}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

Question.—L.E.M.: I took a correspondence course but cannot understand the reduction of cross cylinders to spherocylinders. Will you kindly explain how it is done?

Ans.—The simplest explanation is by means of a diagram using a cross. Thus:

In this case the vertical meridian of the eye requires a glass with a negative refractive power of $-.75$, while the horizontal meridian of the eye requires a glass with a positive refractive power of $+1.25$. This is obtained with cross cylinders by ordering the following formula, viz.:

$-.75$ cyl. axis $180 = +1.25$ cyl. ax. 90.

Exactly the same would be obtained if either of the following were ordered: $-.75$ sph. $= +2.00$ cyl. ax. 90, or $+1.25$ sph. $= -2.00$ cyl. ax. 180.

To understand this let us take the last formula and we see that $+1.25$ sph. gives to the horizontal meridian of the eye all the refractive power it needs, but, as a spherical glass has the same power in all meridians, it is evident that it would also give a refractive power of $+1.25$ to the vertical meridian of the eye which it does not need, hence we have to destroy this $+1.25$ in the vertical meridian, and at the same time give to the vertical meridian the $-.75$ which it needs. This we do by using a -2.00 cyl. axis 180. -1.25 of this cyl. neutralizes the $+1.25$ of the sphere in the meridian at right angles to the axis of the cyl. The remaining $-.75$ of the cyl. gives to the vertical meridian what it needs. In the reduction of cross cylinders to sphero-cylinders, or in the transposition of glasses after correcting astigmatism with the stenopaic slit, we must remember to entirely disregard any meridians of the eye excepting the "principal meridians," which means the meridians of "greatest" and "least" curvature. Knowing that as the eye gradually diminishes in curve from its greatest to its least curve, and also that a cylinder glass gradually diminishes from its greatest curve to its axis, then the appropriate cylinder which corrects the greatest curve must necessarily correct all intermediate meridians from the gradual sloping off of both the different meridians of the eye and cylinder alike.

For the further elucidation of this matter, which is the "bug-bear" of many opticians, let us take another somewhat similar supposition, viz.: Suppose a person was hyperopic 2.00 D in the vertical meridian and 3.00 D in the horizontal meridian, what glass would he require? To correct the vertical meridian we must give him + 2.00, and, as he requires this much and more in the horizontal meridian, we will make this + 2.00 a sphere, which, acting in all meridians, gives to the vertical all it requires, and to the horizontal meridian 2.00 of the 3.00 D, which it needs; but as the horizontal needs + 1.00 more, we must combine with the sphere a glass which will give to the horizontal meridian + 1.00 more, without giving any to the vertical, which has already what it needs. This we accomplish by adding to the + 2.00 sphere a + 1.00 cyl. axis vertical, and as a cyl. has no power in its axis, and as the axis is vertical, it leaves the vertical axis as it was, viz., + 2.00, hence our formula would be + 2.00 sph. = + 1.00 cyl. ax. 90.

June Examination Questions of the Optical Institute of Canada.

1. Write a short essay on the anatomy of the eye, naming its coats, their color and uses, what and where the blind and yellow spot is, dioptrics pupil, etc., etc., iris.

2. Write a short essay on the accommodation of the eye, *i.e.*, how produced, its use, amount at different ages, why age should affect it, what the P.P. (near point) and P.R. (far point) is.

3. What is the field of the vision?

4. What is the visual axis?

5. What do you mean by the refraction of the eye?

6. What is an emmetropic, hyperopic, myopic, and astigmatic eye?

7. What determines the amount of hy. my. ast. and presb. in any eye?

8. What is ametropia, amblyopia? How do you tell one from the other?

9. What convex glasses do hyperopes under 25 years of age require?

10. When do hyperopes require two pair of glasses?

11. What convex glasses would you give for these two pair?

12. Write a prescription for these in a bifocal glass.

13. When a person has internal squint what is it usually caused by, and can you explain why?

14. What do you mean by hyperopic presbyope?

15. How do you tell a hyperopic presbyope from an emmetropic presbyope?

16. What concave glasses would you give a myope for distance?

17. If the myopia was over 8.00D, what would you give for near vision?

18. What is the reason for giving myopes glasses for near vision, as they see perfectly, near by, without glasses?

19. What would you do in the case of a young myope who required stronger and stronger concave glasses to keep his distant vision as good as first correction?

20. What convex glasses would you order a presbyope say at 50 and at 70?

21. When is a person said to be presbyopic?

22. What are the chief changes in the eye which produce presbyopia?

23. What is astigmatism?

24. Name the five kinds of regular astigmatisms, and mention where the foci of the principal meridians are in each.

25. What do you mean by principal meridans and where are they?

26. What tests do we use for the detection of astigmatism? Explain their use.

INSTRUCTION in OPTICS

CANADIAN OPHTHALMIC COLLEGE

"A Practical School for Practical People"

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Manufacturing Opticians

(The Only Manufacturers of Spectacles and Eyeglasses in the Country)

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32-34 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

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To the Drug Trade that we are now placing our Specialties on the market throughout Canada, viz.:

GRIFFITHS' MENTHOL LINIMENT.
The Great Pain Reliever.

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE
A Guaranteed Cure for Catarrh.

CLARKE'S KOLA COMPOUND,
A Guaranteed Cure for Asthma.

These preparations have met with marked success throughout the West, and large contracts have now been placed with all the leading papers throughout Ontario and Eastern Provinces. We intend confining our business exclusively to the Drug Trade and will not supply Cutters. Order through your Wholesale Druggist.

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DRUGGISTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

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OUR SPECIALTY

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
SEND FOR OUR NEW 84 BOOK.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SHEET OF ADVERTISING CUTS.

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Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE *in America, and solicit enquiries*

For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists
HALIFAX, N.S.

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I have in stock over 10,000 cuts, made expressly to illustrate ads for over thirty distinctly different retail lines. All of these cuts were made under my direction in my own art department. I supply a ready-made or made-to-order ad. to fit each cut. I have over 4,000 customers in this department of my business—but I want more.

The retailer who wants the best cuts on earth for his business will do well to write for full particulars.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES

VANDERBILT BLDG.,

NEW YORK

27. What line of the clock face does one with simple astigmatism see distinctly?

28. What is the cause of regular astigmatism?

29. How is it corrected?

30. When convex cylinders are used their axes are usually vertical or thereabouts, and when concave cylinders are required their axes are usually horizontal or thereabouts. Why?

31. What is meant by the axis of a cylinder, and how do you find it?

32. What is the difference between a spherical and cylinder glass?

33. Upon what does the strength of a glass depend?

34. What is the principal focus of a glass?

35. What is the principal focus of an eye?

36. How does the photographic camera resemble an eye?

37. If divergent rays are passed through a convex glass will the focus be nearer or farther away than the principal focus?

38. Explain fully the construction of Snellen's test types.

39. What is the visual angle?

40. What is the acuteness of vision, how do you find it, and how express it on paper?

41. What does a vision of 20/20 or 6/6 indicate?

42. How do you tell the difference between them?

43. How do you detect myopia?

44. Explain the numbering of glasses by the Dioptric system?

45. How find the focus in inches of any given glass marked in dioptres?

46. What do you mean by neutralization?

47. How do you tell a convex glass from a concave glass?

48. What is asthenopia?

49. What are the necessary points to look after in fitting a frame properly?

50. If the vertical meridian requires a plus 2.00, and the horizontal plus 3.50, write a prescription for these.

51. If the vertical requires a plus 1.00, and the horizontal a minus 2.00, write a prescription for these.

52. If the vertical requires a plus 1.00, and the horizontal plus .50, write a prescription for these.

53. How does a spherical glass before the stenopaic act?

54. If a presbyope fifty years old is myopic 2.00D in the vertical meridian, what glass will he likely require for reading?

Formulary.

ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER.

Myrrh	1.00.
Sodium chlorate	1.00.
Soap	0.50.
Calcium carb. precipitated	50 00.
Rose oil	

CHAMELION TOOTH POWDER.

The Seifen, Oel und Fett Industrie gives the following formula for a tooth powder, which is white when dry, but on being moistened turns a lively red:

	Parts.
Prepared tartar (potassium bitartrate)	100
Magnesium bicarbonate	20
Precipitated chalk	60
Cochineal	3
Alum (ammonia)	6
Attar of rose, q.s., to perfume, or 10 drops to 6 ozs.	

Reduce the ingredients to the finest powder, and mix thoroughly—*Nat. Druggist.*

LOTIONS FOR FRECKLES, LIVER SPOTS, ETC.

For freckles, sunburn, liver-spots, etc., *The Munchener Medicinischer Wochenschrift* recommends the following:

Corrosive sublimate	3½ grains.
White sugar	22 drams.
Egg albumen	4 drams.

Rub together thoroughly, and add:

Lemon juice	4 ozs.
Water to make	38 ozs.

Put into suitable bottles, and label as follows: Directions—Apply in the morning, and let dry on the skin.

ANOTHER.

The same journal is responsible for the following:

	Parts.
Chloral hydrate	10
Carbolic acid	5
Tincture of iodine	5

Mix. Directions: Touch the spots very lightly with the mixture, using a soft camel's hair pencil. Repeat the touching every other morning until the scurf skin peels off, leaving a sound surface, free from discoloration.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Other formulæ are:

MILK WASH FOR REMOVING SUNBURN AND FRECKLES.

Buttermilk (or sour milk)	4 ozs.
Flowers of sulphur	2 drs.
Oat meal	1½ ozs.

Make into a thin paste.

FRECKLE BANISHER.

Chloride of ammonium	1 oz.
Hydrochloric acid, c.p.	1 oz.
Glycerin	4 ozs.
Elder flower water, q.s., to make	½ gal.

Mix and filter.

SKIN FOOD.

Any of the cold creams may be sold under the name of "Skin Food"; the following is said to be the formula of one that has some sale:

Petrolatum, white	8 av. oz.
Paraffin wax	1 av. oz.
Lanolin	2 av oz.
Water	2 fl. oz.
Oil of Geranium	20 drops.

Melt the paraffin, add the petrolatum and lanolin, pour into a warm mortar, and with constant stirring incorporate the water and the perfume.

If the preparation is to be tinted red use alkanet root, and an amber-colored petrolatum may be employed instead of the white.

WITCH HAZEL CREAM.

White petrolatum	54 parts.
Yellow wax	9 parts.
Spermaceti	9 parts.
Spirit hamamelis	14 parts.
Perfume	to suit.

Melt the first three ingredients together, allow to cool slightly, add the witch-hazel extract, and stir; when nearly cold, add the perfume and stir vigorously.

FLOOR WAX.

Spermaceti	4 av. ozs.
Paraffin	4 av. ozs.
French chalk, in fine powder	8 av. ozs.

Shave the spermaceti and paraffin quite fine, mix with the chalk, and pass through a No. 10 sieve—sprinkle on the floor and rub in with a stiff brush.

IMPROVED FLOOR WAX.

Paraffin	2 av. ozs.
Talcum	14 av. ozs.

Melt the paraffin in capacious vessel and add the talcum with stirring until thoroughly incorporated with the paraffin, and the product when cooled is reduced to a granular powder that will pass through a 10 mesh sieve. This can be put up in perforated round paper shells holding about a pound, with directions to sprinkle on the floor, thereby fitting it for immediate use for dancing. No dust arises; a fine wax coating is produced which is very lasting.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

COD-LIVER OIL PLASTER.

The *Revue de Pharmacie* gives the following:

Litharge plaster	300 parts.
Yellow wax	125 parts.
Cod-liver oil	125 parts.

Mix.

All Wide-Awake Druggists Handle

Dr. Jim 5c. Little Governor 5c.

For Sale by all Jobbers and **Cecil Rhodes** 10c. Cigars as Leaders

By far the best advertised brands at present before the public

The Canadian Cigar Co., MANUFACTURERS **Toronto, Ont.**

EUCALYPTO-VASOL.

For catarrh, etc. For collapsible tubes.

Vaseline	31 ounces.
Oil of eucalyptus	½ ounce.
Absolute phenol	½ ounce.
Menthol	½ ounce.
Camphor	½ ounce.

Melt the vaseline, and when cooling add the oil, phenol, menthol and camphor, mixing them well together.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF COD LIVER OIL.

Bricemoret (*Journal des Practiciens*) recommends the following formula :

℞ Cod liver oil	15 ounces.
Syrup of tolu	7½ "
Tincture of tolu	12 drops.
Essence of cloves	2 drops.

m.—S.: A tablespoonful two or three times a day, the bottle being well shaken before the dose is poured out.

ROOT BEER EXTRACT.

Dried dandelion root	1 lb.
Dried gentian	½ lb.
Dried horehound	½ lb.
Capsicums	1 oz.
Calamus root	½ ozs.
Water	a sufficiency.

Boil with two or more successive portions of water until exhausted ; evaporate to a soft extract, and add to each part of extract so produced two parts of burnt sugar and essence of lemon (q.s.) to flavor. —*Brit. and Col. Drug.*

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

Ripe blackberries	1 pint.
Blackberry root	1 ounce av.
Mace	60 grains.
Cloves	60 grains.
Allspice	60 grains.
Cassia	60 grains.
Ginger	60 grains.
Port wine	4 fluidounces.
Alcohol	2 fluidounces.
Water	q.s.

Express the juice from the berries and add sufficient water through the residue to make the expressed liquid measure 12 fluidounces ; add the alcohol and wine. Mix the drugs and reduce to medium fine powder, moisten with the expressed liquid, pack lightly in a percolator, macerate for twenty-four hours, percolate, and, if the percolate is less than 16 fluidounces, add enough menstruum, consisting of one part of alcohol and four parts of water, to make up the measure.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

DISINFECTANT FOR SICK ROOMS.—Zinc sulphate 100 parts, sulphuric acid 5 to 10 parts, oil of mirbane 2 parts, indigo-blue 0.15 part. Of this mixture about 5 gm. are placed into the bed pan before using. It is very useful to deodorize the fæces of patients who are confined to the bed, as it removes their odor completely and prevents decomposition, so as to make a microscopical examination possible the following day. The salt dissolves immediately in urine and in fluid stools, while solid fæces are disinfected by pouring over them a concentrated solution of the salt.—*Ph. Post.*

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Wall Paper.

If you are interested in this line it will pay you to read page 122B of this issue.

If you are not selling wall paper perhaps it would be well for you to study out whether it would not pay you to do so.

Photographic Supplies.

Attention is called to the advertisement of George Houghton & Son, 89 High Holborn, London, England, dealers in photographic supplies, etc.

This is an established firm, and their line one of the most complete. They will be pleased to furnish all enquirers with their catalogue if they mention THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. *Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A BRIGHT YOUNG druggist. Good store, good stock, good locality in Toronto. Practically a cash trade. A good living and revenue assured. Write for information to W. Murchison, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—STOCK BOTTLES, WITH GLASS LABELS; French Pots, for Ointments, etc (very handsome); Six Show Cases, 2 to 8 feet long (plated); Two White Marble Counter Scales; Two Dispensing Scales, etc., etc. All low prices. H. S. SAUNDERS, 188 Dundas St., London, Ont.

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Wanted.—Second-hand Show Cases, or Counter and Show Case. Address, B. BATCHELOR, 373 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont

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Drugs
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Perfumery
Toilet Articles
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423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

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CELEBRATED PARISIAN BALM

"REGISTERED"

Not a Common Mixture, but made from a formula of great merit....

Put up in 25c. and 50c. sizes

For Toilet Use.

Whitens the hands and beautifies the skin.

SEELY — The American Perfumer

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

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Te quotations given represent ave rage prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	16 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	60	65
Camphor, lb	50	55
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 25	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	17	20
Guarana	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 75
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	85
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	13	16
Powdered, lb	16	18
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, bleh'd, lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	18	20
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	3 00	3 10
Powdered, lb	3 10	3 25
Jalap, lb	40	45
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Liquorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Patella Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18

Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3¾	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	70	75
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ÆTHM, crystals, lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16

Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18
ANTINERVIN, oz	85	00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 30	1 35
ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 00	1 10
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ¼ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
CODEIA, ¼ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Strych., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	00
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
MENTHOL, oz	25	30
MERCURY, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	1 05	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York

It is the easiest thing in the world to make an advertisement that will just about come up to the dead level mediocrity that is presented by the bulk of the advertising that is done. The really representable advertisement is seldom met. Once in a while you see an ad that you can say is unreservedly bad; however, it isn't very often. Generally they are all of about equal goodness.

The hard thing in advertising is to make an ad that is above the average. It doesn't have to be anything very astonishing to make itself prominent. If it sticks up only a little bit above the dead line of the ordinary, it will stick up enough to be seen. There isn't much difference between an ad that reaches and an ad that doesn't. It is the last little bit of added excellence that counts.

* * *

If there are seventeen ads about an article, each one just as good as all the rest, nobody has the advantage, but, if one of the seventeen ads is only one per cent. better than any of the others, it will bring from 25 to 50 per cent. better returns. That little bit of advantage lifts it clear out of all competition. Of course, I mean that it must be actually one per cent. better, and not merely theoretically better.

* * *

I am a great believer in bright colors, and when I say that I do not want to be smiled upon by some superior being who will tell me that there is an element of savagery in all of us and that sometime, when civilization has reached a more highly developed state, we will all be satisfied with soft, characteristic mezzo tints. I like bright colors. I believe almost everybody else likes them. I think warm, rich colors appeal to nine-tenths of the human family. I do not believe that art necessarily consists of delicately-blended strengthless colors.

Beautiful shades and combinations of harmonious shades may be very delicate and dainty, but we get tired of them easily and they get dirty. If there is anything uglier than anything else it is a light shade that is soiled. A good, strong color doesn't soil so easily. It has more stamina about it and you get more real enjoyment out of it than you do out of weak tints.

* * *

I think that a great deal of the admiration for delicate color effects is affected. Right down in their hearts I believe most people would rather have bright colors, although they may be afraid to say so for fear their friends will think they have undignified taste. The advertiser who makes a judicious use of bright colors cannot go very far wrong, so long as his colors are used in the proper combinations, harmony and contrasts.

* * *

Of course, strong colors have to be handled judiciously. It is possible to make a bigger mistake with strong colors than it is with weak ones.

If you want to try the experiment, throw a lot of neutral-tinted booklets on a table, and some place in the lot stick a bright colored cover and see if you can keep your eyes from it. See if the people who stop at the table do not pick up the bright colored cover first.

In getting up a booklet, the question of colors for the cover is an important one, and I am on the side of the bright, striking colors as against the neutral tints.

* * *

I believe that all advertising ought to be dignified. A little humor is all right, but there are very few people who like funny, flippant ads.

* * *

What is the use of a newspaper's making a circulation statement unless it is made so people know what it means? It doesn't do me a bit of good to know that one paper has a thousand circulation more than another. What I want to know is how much I am going to get for my money. When I pay a dollar for the insertion of an advertisement I want to know how many copies of that advertisement are going to be seen. Comparative statements do not amount to anything unless a basis of comparison is fixed.

* * *

Circulation is the number of copies that are circulated. The mere printing of papers doesn't constitute circulation. It doesn't make any difference to an advertiser how many copies are printed if they are stowed away in the cellar and finally sold to the paper mill. If he pays his money for that sort of circulation he is being robbed. What he pays for is the delivery of his business message to the people with whom he wishes to do business. When a publisher tells me has a circulation of a thousand I understand him to mean that he sends out by mail or otherwise one thousand copies of his paper to one thousand prospective readers. The fact that he may print ten thousand copies for his own edification and keep them to look at isn't sufficiently interesting to me to warrant me in paying money for it.

Books and Magazines.

"Picturesque University of Wisconsin," a handsomely illustrated souvenir of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of that institution. In connection with the University is the School of Pharmacy established in 1883.

Cooke Lenses.—We are in receipt of a booklet on Cooke Lenses issued by Taylor, Taylor & Hobson, Leicester, Eng., which is prettily designed and illustrated, with contributions from photographers who have used this lens. A copy will be sent "free" to any one asking the publishers for it.

"The British Pharmacopœia, 1898," published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. This work, which is designed to take the place of the Pharmacopœia of 1885, with additions of 1890, is noticed elsewhere. Our thanks are due to the Hon. Secretary for an advance copy of this work.

Lilian Bell and the Czar.

"Kodaks" are not permitted within sight of the Czar of Russia, and he is considered the most difficult man in all Europe to photograph. Lilian Bell, who is in Russia for *The Ladies' Home Journal*, persuaded the Russian officials to allow her to be an exception to the rule, and she succeeded in photographing the Czar so close that the Russian monarch jumped at the click of the button. Miss Bell will tell how she got her photograph in the next issue of the *Journal*.

The annual major examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba were held in Winnipeg on May 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

Iodide, oz.	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz.	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb.	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1 75	1 80
Muriate, oz.	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz.	1 80	1 85
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz.	38	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, oz.	7	8
PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	28
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	75
Cyanide, lb.	40	80
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12
Iodide, lb.	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.	35	40
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	35	40
Ozs., oz.	40	45
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
SALICIN, lb.	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	80	85
Fused, oz.	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	0
Iodide, oz.	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb.	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb.	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	8	10
SOMNAL, oz.	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate,	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	80	85
SULFONAL, oz.	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2½	4
Fure precipitated, lb.	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.	55	00
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75
Carbonate lb.	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	60
Sulphate, lb.	9	11
Valerianate, oz.	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb.	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb.	60	65
Anise, lb.	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb.	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz.	60	65
Caraway, lb.	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb.	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75
Geranium, oz.	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb.	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	60
Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb.	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	50
Patchouli, oz.	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb.	2 50	2 05
Peppermint, lb.	2 25	2 07
Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	75	00
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb.	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb.	65	00
Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb.	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb.	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb.	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal.	90	95
Norwegian, gal.	1 80	1 70
COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal.	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal.	56	59
Raw, gal.	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal.	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal.	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb.	12	13
SPERM, gal.	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal.	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

The volume of business keeps good. There are no startling changes in prices.

Paris green maintains the advance, de mand is large. Powdered hellebore has reached fancy prices, but the season is just about over. Glycerine is firmer. Copperas has advanced. Opium and morphia maintain the recent advance. Ipecac root, balsam Peru, balsam tolu are higher.

The Munyon people have advanced the price of their goods, which are now as follows: $2.10, $4.20, $8.40, $16.80.

England.

London, May 23rd, 1898.

The war has been responsible for several advances. Mercurials have advanced; all spirituous compounds have risen in consequence of the advance in alcohol; saffron is dearer; ipecac advanced. During the month there have also been advances in atropine and homatropine, hydrastine, eserine. Sulphate of ammonia is also dearer. A decline has been noted in cream of tartar, nitrate of silver and colocynth. Among the oils, linseed is firm and dear, and aniseed after a drop is again dearer.

Mr. Gladstone's Last Literary Work.

The last finished literary work of William E. Gladstone was his eloquent and tender tribute to the memory of Arthur Henry Hallam, the friend of his schooldays, and thereafter until his untimely death. The article was the last of five which Mr. Gladstone had at different times written expressly for *The Youth's Companion*, and appeared recently. The final revision of the article, in the venerable statesman's own handwriting, was concluded in November, 1897. Such a tribute from a man of eighty-eight, whose statesmanship has made a profound and enduring impression upon the civil history of the world, to a youth of twenty two who had been sixty-four years in his grave, is probably unexampled in literature. The entire manuscript of this article is perhaps the most precious of the many rare autographs possessed by the publisher of *The Youth's Companion*.

R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

'PHONE 1654

TORONTO.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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THE BRYANT PRESS

Publishers

44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. X. TORONTO, JULY, 1898. No. 7

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.
Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
32 COLBORNE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 11 Rue de la Grande Bateliere

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Brighter Prospects.

The general feeling of business depression which for four or five years has affected all parts of Canada is giving way to a more hopeful one, and the druggist who has suffered with the rest is assuming a less dissatisfied look. The unfortunate conditions, through which the trade has passed and even yet is passing, had never before existed, and that so few have been obliged to succumb is indeed gratifying and evidences the fact that the members of the trade have speedily adapted themselves to meet and offset what they couldn't well avoid.

The commercial reports issued by R. G. Dun and Bradstreet agencies indicate a marked degree of business confidence. The banks which have been so conservative about discounts and accepting securities for loans are loosening the reins somewhat, and the inevitable money-lender sees nothing but diminished percentages of profit before him. The agricultural outlook, upon which the country absolutely depends, was never better, and no doubt exists that these farms which for some time past have produced but little in excess of what was needed to maintain and pay interest on mortgages will this year brighten the burden of principal as well. The druggist is sure to reap also, as better times will ensure him better business and enable his debtors to limit his book-keeping energies—a consummation he is ever longing for.

The marked degree of friendly feeling which has recently arisen between England and the United States is bound to conduce to our advantage, as necessity and diminished jealousy will again open to us a ready and valuable southern market for all we can produce for export. The hundreds of millions of dollars which our neighbors are expending are not all coming here by any means, but we are bound to secure a share and even a small share of those millions will ease us wonderfully.

The Klondike boom and the rapid influx of settlers into Manitoba and the Northwest are factors which will in time contribute to make our country and climate more widely and favorably known and to aid in producing a new era of business success in a country whose advantages only need to be known to be appreciated.

The marked attention paid to our Premier in the Motherland during the Jubilee, and the world-wide advertisement which that gave us, will have an enduring effect in inducing and retaining invested capital and in securing for our bonds the highest figure which any colony can hope to receive. Our country is better than it is known to be. Our securities are becoming more generally respected. Our prospects for producing all kinds of marketable commodities were never better, and a continuance of the present market prices is certain to conduce to the mutual benefit of every Canadian before the year 1898 has been brought to a close.

The New B.P.

The advent of the new Pharmacopœia, and the very marked changes in many of the most frequently prescribed preparations, has caused considerable anxiety amongst druggists as to what they should do under the circumstances. The more conservative are still dispensing according to the old issue, not caring to take chances in increasing strengths until some general agreement has been arrived at with the medical profession. There is no doubt that the new issue is authoritative and should be adopted as speedily as possible; yet there is but little chance of it becoming so unless some form of general and united action is taken. In our opinion the Councils of our various pharmaceutical college should at once take steps to communicate with the Medical Councils of their respective provinces, and, in conjunction with them, issue an agreement to both professions. In this way only can the feeling of unrest which now exists be appeased and the old text-book displaced. Several enquiries have been addressed to us asking what should be done, and we must confess our inability to advise until some such step has been taken. The new book must be used soon, but how soon and how effectively remains for these bodies to decide.

An Optical Association.

In another column a correspondent calls attention to the fact that the Optical Association, organized in Toronto last year, has apparently been allowed to go out of existence. That this should be the case is very unfortunate; the movement well begun should be not only kept alive, but should receive every encouragement, especially from those members of the drug trade who are opticians and dealers in optical goods. It has always been our endeavor to impress upon the drug trade what a splendid opportunity this line of goods offers as an addition to their regular stock, and at the same time we have endeavored to show the necessity of being thorough masters of the science by a regular course of study, before embarking in the sale of these goods. Every one knows the vast injury that is inflicted on a number of people in this country through the improper *fitting* of spectacles by persons who are altogether incompetent for the work, and one of the main objects of this association, as we understand it, is to secure to the general public the same safeguard as is now given them in the dispensing of medicines, and preventing any but competent and qualified persons from attempting to treat so delicate an organ as that of the eye.

We hope that the druggist-opticians, of which there are now such a large number in Canada, will do all in their power to further and complete the organization of this association, and will see to it that the druggists, who must eventually be the leaders in optical science in the country, if for no other reason than on account of their higher standard of education, will be at the front in this undertaking.

The International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

The third International Congress of Applied Chemistry will be held in Vienna, from July 28th till August 2nd, inclusive. Amongst the branches of chemistry to be represented at the congress are the following: Medical and pharmaceutical chemistry, tar products, explosives, fats, leather illuminants. It has been arranged that several other meetings of interest to chemists shall be held at the same time in Vienna. These are the international meeting of chemists and microscopists, of the chemistry of food; the annual meeting of the International Commission for Universal Methods of Sugar Analysis; the meeting of the representatives of experimental stations of agriculture and forestry in Austria; and the festival meeting in honor of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Pharmaceutical Society of Vienna. The great jubilee exhibition in honor of the fifty years' jubilee of His Majesty the Emperor Franz Joseph I. will also be open at this time. All particulars as to membership, etc., may be obtained from the secretaries, Vienna IV/2 Schonburgstrasse 6.

Grumbles on the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

By J. E.

Within a few weeks the new edition of the British Pharmacopœia will be in the hands of most of the English-speaking druggists of the world, and, without a doubt, though probably not expressed through the medium of the press, many and loud will be the complaints. Those who have had an opportunity of glancing over the pages of this book have been disappointed. Much, very much, was expected of this '98 Pharmacopœia; the labor expended upon it appeared to be endless; opinions and suggestions were invited from every medical board, who, in turn, consulted with the pharmacists, and what has been the result? A Pharmacopœia soaring away over the heads of average druggists; teeming with questionable alterations in methods of preparations; weakening here and increasing the strength there; a veritable creator of confusion. To what purpose? Does the average druggist prepare his preparations strictly according to the British Pharmacopœia? Anyone who has had any experience at all knows that to follow the B.P. means unsightly and poor results in many cases. Squire recognized this fact years ago and published his "Companion," than which there is no better guide to the pharmacist. Squire acts as an interpreter of results that the Medical Council *want* to obtain, and shows how to go about it. I think I am right when I say that Squire is relied upon by more druggists than is the B.P. itself. This experience of former years bids fair to be repeated; for without the "interpreter" the B P. is foolishness. How many will prepare Lotio Hydrarg. Nig. according to the '98 B.P.? and how many retail druggists will attempt to make Tr. Opii from the gum now? Will every druggist straightway forget all about Spt. Tenuior and embrace the alcohol of the B.P.? And

Stands Ahead of all These Preparations

Free

with your first
Seven-Dollar Order

FRENCH'S

"Celery" Caffeine Bromide

TRADE MARK

HEIGHTH 9¾ IN.
3½ IN. SQUARE
CONTENTS 1¼ lbs.

Is entirely different from the many "BROMO" preparations with which the market is flooded, and far superior to them all. This preparation will interest your physician and please your customers, and we know that those who try it will come back for it

SPECIAL OFFER With the first order for

One doz Medium (50c size) at $4.00 } Net 30 days
Half " Large- (75c. " " $3.00 } $7.00

We will send one 1¼lb. glass-stoppered, glass-labelled bottle, filled (like cut), worth $2, retailing at 20 cents per oz. —$4.00—**free**

Druggists dispensing soda water will find this an excellent seller, by keeping above snow-berth near fountain. Send your order at once to

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.
38 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO, ONT
Dominion Agents

A NEW SPRING SELLER

A quick seller to all economical women. A safe seller—it paves the way for more women customers for the store.

The new, clean, fadeless, brilliant Home Dye. Never disappoints. Washes and Dyes at one operation. All colors in the

Maypole Soap Dyes

Canadian Depot: 8 Pl. Royale, Montreal.

WHAT DEALERS SAY

Maypole Soap is becoming very popular, and people being satisfied, sales are increasing.—*J. A. Nicolle, Druggist.*

The sale of Maypole Soap is increasing, and it is due to the great satisfaction it is giving to everyone using it.—*S. Lachance, Druggist.*

WHAT LADIES SAY

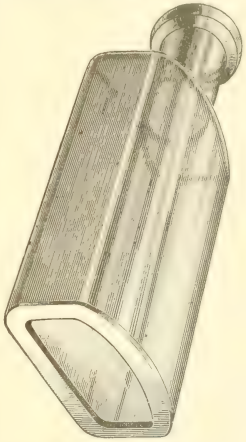
Maypole Soap duly received, and it gives **perfect** satisfaction, and is less trouble than any we have tried.—*Pearl McNeill, Belleville.*

It may interest you to know that my first attempt with Maypole Soap was a complete success. I had looked for a streaky effect as has attended my trial of Powder Dyes, but the work was clear and uniform.—*Mrs. J. Wickham, The Rectory, Wentworth, P.Q.*

Elliot & Co.

From an assorted shipment of [illegible] cases of druggists' prescription ware recently received we offer

THE WESTLAKE OVAL



SMALL CASES

LARGE DISCOUNTS

CLEAN PACKING

Size	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.
List	2.00	2.00	3.50	4.20	4.80	5.80	7.20	13.00
Cash	5 gro.	5 gro.	3 gro.	2 gro.	2 gro.	1 gro.	1 gro.	½ gro.

Complete glass list with discounts on application.

Grape Saline.

Pleases the trade and is consequently easy to sell.

$1.80 per dozen (6 oz.)

Dandruff Shampoo Soap
Cleaver's English Lavender Soap,
Bryant's Root Beer,
"Red Cross" Fly Felts, 50 x 3s 90c. box,
Household Ammonia (pints).

Prompt Shipment of Orders our Specialty.
Special Attention to Letter Orders.

ELLIOT & CO.,

TORONTO.

One of our New Designs.

New

WALL PAPER

For Season

1898-9.

Our Travellers are now on the road, and will call on you soon.

If You Want Goods At Close Prices,

WAIT TO SEE OUR NEW SAMPLES.

If You Want Goods That Will Sell Quickly and At Good Profit,

WAIT TO SEE OUR NEW SAMPLES.

If You Want Some Choice Patterns for Your Better Class Trade,

WAIT TO SEE OUR NEW 22-IN. SPECIAL FANCY EMBOSSED GOLDS.

If You Want to Meet Competition,

BUY OUR GOODS.

M. Staunton & Co.

MANUFACTURERS.

TORONTO, ONT.

the doctors, will they prescribe the new preparations? Go into the nearest drug-store and examine his shelves, what do we find? More or less complete lines of P. D. & Co.'s preparations, also Wampole's, Reed's, Stearn's, Eli Lilly, Hance Bros. & White, and many others. Why does he keep them? Because they are prescribed by the physicians, who find or fancy they find good results. Do these physicians trouble themselves about the new B.P.? Some do not even know that it is published. We know that with the druggist lies the privilege of bringing these new things of the B.P. to the notice of the physician, but will they take the place of his "nostrums"? We know that they have failed hitherto, it remains to be proved what can be accomplished with the '98 B.P.

There are some good things in the B. P., '98, however. Ung. paraffin is a grand successor to Ung. simplex if the doctors will only use it. But adeps benz. is not improved any, and is still the impossible preparation of old times. I might go on grumbling and criticizing, but leave such to more competent hands, but I cannot refrain from asking what good is this B. P. going to do the Canadian druggist generally? He probably sent in some suggestions to the Medical Council, but finds that his desires will receive attention in an addendum to be published —when? Is it not time that the suggestion of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, August, 1893, be carefully considered? That the merits of a scheme to bring about the publication and official recognition of a *Canadian Pharmacopœia* be fully discussed? The B. P., '98, is not what we expected and had a right to expect; then why not make some move to have a Pharmacopœia of our own?

In another column we give the examination questions for the June class of the Optical Institute of Canada. Opticians should brush up their optical knowledge by trying to answer them. The questions for May will be found in our June issue.

Printer's Blunder.

An unfortunate blunder by the printers made our last issue rather ridiculous. The article headed "The Fly Pad case," which appeared on page 128, should have commenced on page 138, and read in conjunction with the balance of the article appearing on page 139.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Northwest Territories.

The annual meeeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Northwest Territories, which was to have been held on the 20th June, was, by consent of the council, postponed to the 28th, and convened on that date in Regina, President Robert Martin in the chair, other members present being W. W. Bole, Moose Jaw; J. G. Templeton, Calgary; and A. D. Ferguson, Wolseley.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the business arising therefrom had been attended to during the year by the registrar-treasurer to the satisfaction of the council.

The correspondence of the year and replies thereto were submitted to the council for inspection, and much time spent in examining the same.

Numerous communications were received from many quarters, particularly from the United States, *re* the qualifications necessary for registration in the Yukon District of the N.W.T., and the council, anticipating that unqualified men would engage in business there, made arrangement through its president with an official of the N.W.T. Government to act in conjunction with the N.W.M.P. to prevent any one unqualfied engaging in the practice of pharmacy contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

It coming to the knowledge of the council that one or more druggists were conducting branch stores without registering the same, the registrar-treasurer was instructed to place all such cases in the hands of a solicitor for rectification.

The registrar-treasurer's statement was received and ran as follows:

To the president and members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, N.W.T.

Gentlemen,—I submit herewith the sixth annual statement of the registrar-treasurer of the N.W.T. Pharmaceutical Association as follows:

During the past year there have been admitted into the association six members, three under section 21, sub section a, as follows: Arthur Young, Macleod; John Nicoll, Lethbridge, and W. Campbell, Dawson City; and three under section 34, as follows: Dr. W. Henderson, Qu'Appelle Station; Dr. A. M. Argue, Grenfell, and Dr. P. Aylen, Fort Saskatchewan.

No examinations were held during the year.

The financial statement was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Aug. 12, 1897	
Balance from last audit	$293 33
Annual fees	66 65
Registration fees	115 00
	$474 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug. 10, 1897		
Mileage to council and meeting, J. G. Templeton	$ 50 20	
Mileage to council and meeting, A. D. Ferguson	12 30	
W. W. Bole, salary, stationery and disbursements	61 34	
C. H. Black, auditor's fees	3 00	
John Dawson, auditor's fees	3 00	
Sept. 14, 1897 —		
Printing envelopes	2 25	
June 4, 1898		
Printing notices	1 5	
Bank discount on cheques	50	
To discrepancy	15	
To cash in Bank of Montreal	230 74	
To cash on hand	110 00	
	—	$474 98

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. FERGUSON,
Reg.-Treas.

On motion, the statement was adopted

Auditors' report was submitted, and is as follows:

Cr.

Aug. 10, 1897	
Balance in Bank of Montreal, Regina	$293 33
Registration fees received	115 00
Annual fees received	66 65
	$474 98

Dr.

Mileage to council meeting	$ 62 50
Reg.-treas. salary, postage, etc	61 34
Auditors	6 00
Printing	3 75
Bank discount	50
Cash on hand	110 00
Cash in bank	230 74
Discrepancy	15
	$474 98

Your auditors find a discrepancy of fisteen cents between the balance as per last audit, and the balance shown in the bank book on same date. Bank book has not been posted to date, and all cheques issued have not been returned to registrar-treasurer, but comparing bank book together with deposit receipts, and cheque stubs with registrar-treasurer's books, we find a balance in bank as above.

Respectfully submitted,

LEVI THOMSON, R. A. MAGEE, } Auditors.

The report was adopted.

In order that the druggists in the N. W.T. may become better acquainted with the work done by the council, a committee consisting of Messrs. W. W. Bole and A. D. Ferguson was appointed to prepare a report covering this work, and to have the same printed and mailed to the druggists in the N.W.T.

In view of recent legislation passed by the Federal Parliament the president was

asked to ascertain if our jurisdiction as an association covered the Yukon district and report to the registrar-treasurer.

The accounts of the registrar-treasurer of $50 for salary, and $7.50 for postage and disbursements, and of the auditors for $6, were ordered to be paid, the auditors re-appointed and the council adjourned to hold its next meeting in Moose Jaw.

A. D. FERGUSON,
Reg.-Treas.

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth annual meeting of the B.C.P.A. was held in Vancouver City on the 14th ultimo. There was a fair attendance of druggists present when President D. S. Curtis (Westminster) called the meeting to order.

The annual report of the council, outlining the work accomplished during the year, was read by the registrar-treasurer-secretary, John K. Sutherland (Vancouver), and adopted.

The registrar's report was also read. This report gave some idea of the growth of the association, showing sixty licentiates of pharmacy in business, fifteen licentiates acting as clerks, four certified clerks, and twenty-eight apprentices. This report was also adopted.

The treasurer's statement showed the financial affairs of the association to be in a very satisfactory condition, there being $1,381.08 at present on hand.

President Curtis' address was listened to with much attention. He very ably reviewed the work of the past year, and pointed out wherein improvement might be made in the future, and the work of the association extended. His remarks were received with applause, and a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed, thanking him for his practical assistance.

Messrs. H. H. Watson and John Cochrane as examiners made their report. These spoke very highly of the candidates who had presented themselves for examination and drew attention to the fact that some very creditable papers had been presented. The election of the three new councillors was then proceeded with and on the ballots being counted the president declared T. E. Atkins (Vancouver), E. H. Hiscocks (Victoria), re-elected, and Geo. Chadwick (Victoria), elected. The treasurer's statement of the large balance in hand had probably something to do with bringing about the discussion on the advisability of reducing the annual fees. After thorough discussion, in which it was pointed out that a reduction which would meet with the wishes of those desirous of it would bring the expenditure and income alarmingly close, it was therefore decided that it was to the best interests of the association to leave the fees as they are, which is $8 each for licentiate of pharmacy in business or physician carrying on business as druggist; $4 for licentiates acting as clerks; $4 for certified clerks; $2 for certified apprentices.

It was recommended to the examiners that the new edition of the British Pharmacopœia (1898) be not used for the October examination, but that the same be recognized by the association after January 1st, 1899.

A social and entertainment committee was appointed to arrange for and prepare a programme for the next annual meeting, to be held in New Westminster, and the association decided to place $100 to the credit of this committee.

On adjournment of the association, the council met and elected J. R. Seymour, President (Vancouver); John Cochrane, vice-president (Victoria); and J. K. Sutherland, registrar-treasurer (Vancouver).

The council now consists of J. R. Seymour (Vanccuver), John Cochrane (Victoria), D. S. Curtis (New Westminster), Geo. Chadwick (Victoria), T. E. Atkins (Vancouver), and E. H. Hiscocks (Victoria).

After the meetings the members adjourned to the Merchan's' Exchange, where a most enjoyable time was spent, the usual toasts, etc., being drunk. All thoughts of graduate and pestle were put away, and all realized how thoroughly happy they could be in each other's company.

It should be stated that a full report of the proceedings will be printed shortly, and may possibly be printed should space allow in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Mr. Scott, of Smith Falls; Mr. Gibson, of Woodstock, N.B.; Mr. Almond, of Hamilton; Mrs. Benjamin, of Toronto, are among those who attended the June class at the Optical Institute of Canada.

Dr. Hamill, the popular instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada, wishes us to say that he will not give any course during the hot weather of July, but will resume teaching in August or September. Dates can be obtained by writing him direct.

Cod Liver Oil and Iron Iodide.

Carl Grott describes, in *The Apotheker Zeitung*, the following improved method of preparing cod liver oil with iodide of iron:

"I prepared the iron iodide by making a solution of Fe I_2 in water, filtering a certain quantity into a small alembic containing a small quantity of ether, which spread out and protected the surface of the filtrate as it entered. This I evaporated *in vacuo* over a small clear flame, and thus recovered the Fe I_2 as a crystalline mass free from any excess of iron or other substance whatever. These crystals were of a bright, clear green color, and when put into the cod liver oil (in the proportion of 2%) dissolved very quickly, making a liquid of dark violet color, which showed, of course, that there had occurred a separation of a portion of the iodine. In pondering over the matter I remembered that, when melted Fe I_2 is heated somewhat strongly, it assumes a similar color, but on cooling resumes its usual green color. The color of my solution was the same as that of the oil prepared by Reness' process for obtaining an oil containing 2% of the iodide, and was opaque, even after filtration.

I then added 5% of sugar of milk to the oil before adding the iodide of iron, and obtained a clear reddish brown solution. It took somewhat longer to obtain solution, but by frequent agitation the latter occurred in the course of a few hours. The milk sugar precipitated in a short time, and I was thus enabled to obtain a limpid oil by simple decantation. Water or alcohol, shaken up with this oil, even after the latter had been preserved for some time (in orange or yellow bottles), gave no iodine reaction. The well-known blue was obtained, however, by the addition of $Fe Cl_3$.—*National Druggist.*

Samatha at Saratoga, in a New Dress.

One of the funniest of all the funny books is certainly "Samantha at Saratoga." Will Carleton pronounces it "delicious humor" and Bishop Newman says it is "bitterest satire, coated with the sweetest of exhilarating fun." Formerly published by subscription at the price of $2.50, and sold, it is said, by the hundred thousand, it has recently been issued in an exquisite little cloth-bound volume in the "Cambridge Classics" series by the celebrated cheap-book publishers, Hurst & Co., of New York, as a means of widely advertising that series, and is sold at the fabulously low price of 25 cents. It would seem strange if they should not sell a million of them. They are sold by book sellers, or the publishers direct.

FLY PADS.

Our friends, The LYMAN BROS. & CO. (Limited), hardly place the present position of the FLY PAD case fairly in their recent advertisements.

We give below both sides of the case, leaving the Druggists of Canada to draw their own conclusions :—

A. The judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, dated Oct. 15th, 1897, states that the Lyman Brothers & Co'y (Limited)—

1. Had imitated our Pads.

2. Had imitated our envelopes.

3. Had imitated our packing into boxes.

4. Had imitated the ornamentation (or labelling) of the boxes.

5. Had imitated our advertisements.

6. And that all this was calculated to mislead.

B. In the same judgment the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose granted an injunction restraining the Lyman Brothers & Company (Limited), their servants, agents and workmen, from continuing to put up and advertise such paper so as to mislead.

C. The learned judge made no order upon the question of the Trade Mark.

D. Each party to the case paid their own costs.

E. We appealed on the Trade Mark branch of the case.

F. The Lyman Brothers & Company (Limited), appealed against Judge Rose's injunction.

G. The Court of Appeal dismissed BOTH appeals with costs.

In other words the Lyman Brothers & Co'y paid the costs of their appeal and we paid the costs of ours. Judge Rose's injunction restraining the Lyman Brothers & Co. (Limited) from imitating our Fly Pads remains in force.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, HAMILTON

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.

Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS:

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.).....2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Do You Carry in Stock

NATURES REMEDY — TRADE MARK — AH-WA-GO CO

AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers.

IF NOT--WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers and can test assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only—never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine.

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You $1.80 per Dozen.

QUICK SELLER. LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

Interesting Wholesale Houses will supply you. Lyman Bros. & Co., Hilliard Bros., Lyman, Knox & Co., Lamb & Sons, Toronto, and Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.

Write us for Illustrated Booklets, &c., on Ah-Wa-Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. KARN CO.,
125 Wellington St. West. **TORONTO, Ont.**

We would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Assortment No. 1

--SPECIAL--

THE LONDON DRUG CO.'S

$9.00 Assortment

of 5 and 10 cent

High Grade Toilet Soaps

FOR $7.50

	RETAILS AT
1 doz. Skin Food	10c.—$1.20
2 doz. Oatmeal Bouquet (6)	10c.— 2.40
1 doz. Cucumber Complexion	10c.— 1.20
1 doz. Wild Flower Glycerine	10c.— 1.20
1 doz. Wild Flower Honey	10c.— 1.20
1 doz. Indian Maize	10c.— 1.20
1 doz. Glycerine Healing Tar	10c.— 1.20
1 doz. Hard Water Cocoa Castile	5c.— .60
1 doz. Tea Leaf	5c.— .60
1 doz. Sultana	5c.— .60
1 doz. Pressed Cocoa Castile	5c. .60
	$12.00

Retail Dealer's Profit 60 per cent.

Niagara Falls Line

STEAMER EMPRESS OF INDIA,
G.T.R. SYSTEM.

Daily at 7.30 a.m. and 3.20 p.m.

From Geddes' Wharf, foot of Yonge St., for St. Catharines and all points on Welland Canal,

NIAGARA FALLS
BUFFALO
NEW YORK

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Also commencing **JUNE 18th** every Saturday night at eleven to Rochester (direct), returning Monday morning at five o'clock and in time for business and all out-going trains.

FAMILY SEASON BOOKS at low rates. Freight carried at lowest rates and with express despatch.

Tickets and information apply Head Office on Wharf. Tel. 260.

W. H. SMITH, Superintendent, Toronto. A. W. HEPBURN, Manager.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist
122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(next to Post Office)
MONTREAL

..Niagara Falls..

Travel by the Canadian Scenic Route

The Niagara Falls Park and River Electric R'y.

Connecting at Queenston with Niagara Navigation Co.'s steamers and with all railway lines at Niagara Falls.

The only line giving the tourist an unbroken view of the famous cataract, also furnishing excellent facilities for reaching all the points of interest at the Falls.

W. Phillips, *Manager.*
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Best View

of the NIAGARA RIVER and RAPIDS from the

GREAT GORGE ROUTE

AMERICAN SIDE

ROUND TRIP, 60c.

Magnificent bird's-eye view of all points of interest from the famous

STEEL OBSERVATION TOWER

Opposite entrance to Prospect Park

FARE, - 25 Cents.

Special Rates to Excursions

L. M. MELVILLE, Can. Pass. Agent, TORONTO, ONT.
L. M. BRINKER, Pres. and Gen. Man., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Pharmacy in England.

Some Effects of the New B.P.—The Chemists' Exhibition.—Novelties at the Exhibition.—Sugar-coated Compressed Tablets.—Granular Hyposulphite of Soda for Photographers.—A Combined Percolator and Pneumatic Filter.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The effect of the new B.P. is already being felt both in retail and wholesale. Already a successful prosecution has been undertaken against a chemist for retailing a sample of sweet spirit of nitre which did not answer the tests of the new B.P. for Spirit Æther Nit. The unreasonableness of not allowing any time in order to get rid of old stock is being keenly felt, and in this respect the prescribing doctor is in an infinitely better position than the unfortunate pharmacist. The former can go on using the 1885 preparations as long as he likes, for he is a law unto himself, and I am credibly informed by more than one wholesale house that supplies medical men that so far they have had hardly any demand for anything of the 1898 B.P. Then several commercial articles, such as citric and tartaric acids, bicarbonate of sodium, liquid paraffin, glycerin, etc., are not so easily obtainable to answer all the tests of the new B.P., which in several instances are either absurdly stringent or based upon errors. Warrington has shown that the tests for lead in citric and tartaric acids are defective; Howard proves the same thing about sodii bicarb., and Millard has stated that the specific gravity for liquid paraffin in the new B.P. is too high, and is supported by Stern Bros., one of the largest manufacturers of this article, and by Martindale in the *Extra Pharmacopœia*. Some of the alterations in strength, not at first comprehended, are now seen to be considerable. Thus the new tincture of belladonna is fully twice as powerful as the old; ipecacuanha wine and vinegar are nearly twice the former strength, and so is tincture of nux vomica, owing to more perfect standardization; liquor strychnine hydrochlor. is only four-fifths of its old strength, owing to the hydrochloride replacing the pure alkaloid dissolved with acid; compound liniment of camphor (Lin. Camph. Ammon. B.P., 1898) is stronger in ammonia.

Some physical changes that were unexpected and not announced are alcoholic extract of belladonna now a yellow powder, extract of physostigma is also pulverulent and so is extract strophanthus. Glycerin of pepsin is darker than the acid glycerole usually supplied from the fresh stomachs. Tincture of nux vomica is greenish brown. Liquor, Sars & Co., Conc., is not exactly like the old concentrated decoction, being lighter and more palatable in spite of its greater strength. Colonial chemists, I understand, are promptly accepting the new B.P., and export houses have been busy supplying small quantities of all the new B.P. preparations, so that their clients will be in an early position to dispense them if required.

The annual Chemists' Exhibition has again been a success both from the point of view of the number of people and exhibitors attending. This year the Agricultural Hall was the rendezvous, but the 180 stands did not succeed in filling that vast place. There was a large gap at one end that was filled by a stand for the Ladies' Pompadour Band, surrounded by many stairs. There was also a marked absence of the colonial visitors who last year ordered so freely as to make the hearts of many exhibitors rejoice. Of course, their presence last year was partly due to the attractions of the Diamond Jubilee, and it is anticipated that not until 1900, when the Paris Exhibition may prove a great attraction, will so many colonials visit Europe again. The model pharmacy erected by Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, was the centre of universal interest, although it must be candidly admitted that light oak in spite of its clean appearance and good wearing qualities is nothing like so effective as American walnut or even mahogany. A good deal of the effect was due to the recess-labelled shop rounds and no modern pharmacy can be considered complete without these artistic bottles which wear well and impart a finish to the shelves procurable in no other way. Several entire exhibits were sold, including those of sponge dealers, chemists' sundries and advertising novelties. The novelties were not numerous, but a few are well worth notice. Lomela is the name of a skin soap, ointment and cream recommended by the proprietors, the Lomela Co., of John Bright Street, Birmingham, for cutaneous diseases and the complexion generally. The matto chain is composed of small balls running freely on a wire that can be rubbed over any part of the body for self-massage. Ovaline soap, stated to contain a large percentage of yolk of egg, which is claimed to be the natural emollient of the skin. Parke, Davis & Co. had an effective show of their well-known preparations and also those of other American manufacturers, such as rhubarb fingers, obtained by compressing the pure drug. Southan Bros. & Barclay had a Biblical herbarium, illustrating the natural history of the Bible. The Crown Perfumery Co. exhibited Crown Lavender Salts Soap, for which a patent has been demanded. Valentine's Extract Co. produced Valtine Meat Globules (patented), made from beef extract; one or two dropped into a teacup of boiling water forms beef tea. To cyclists, travellers, etc., these should prove a veritable boon. Ærators, limited, of Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C., showed some novel features in "sparklets." These are small steel receivers, twelve of which only weigh four ounces, containing liquid carbonic acid gas, and, when one is attached to the special cane-covered soda-water bottle and a metal cap that pierces the sparklet is screwed over all, the carbonic acid is forced into the bottle and is ready aerated for use. The practical advantages of the invention were demonstrated to an admiring crowd all day long. The Norton Folgate Rubber Co. exhibited a portable machine for filling collapsible tubes with pastes, paints, or ointments, that should prove a time-saving and neater arrangement than that usually effected. Chemists who put up their own tooth-pastes or cyclists' repairing solution, etc., would find such a machine fill the desired bill.

Sugar-coating is not an art at which probably many chemists excel, but there is no question of the preference given by the public to medicines covered with sugar-coating. Pills have long been popular, chiefly introduced by New York houses, although medical men raise some objection, as the pill has to be made so very hard to stand the coating. This does not, of course, refer to Upjohn's quinine pills, which have been the wonder of practical pharmacists ever since their introduction. But quinine, cascara, and several other similar nauseous or bitter drugs, formerly supplied in compressed

tablet form, are fast becoming unsaleable unless sugar-coated, and the wholesale houses, recognizing the demand, are competing for retail support. For some time past there have been advertisements in the drug journals for qualified pharmacists capable of sugar-coating, but the supply is not equal to the demand. At present most of the firms send their compressed tablets to the confectioners to have the coating put on, but this is not so satisfactory, for obvious reasons, as when done on your own premises, hence the demand for skilled labor. Chemists would do well to put up cascara in convenient bottles containing twenty five and 100 tablets, suitably finished off in cartons, as more useful to travellers, business men, etc., who are compelled to constantly resort to laxatives.

The advantage of the granular form of hyposulphite of soda for the use of photographers, either amateur or professional, should be made known widely. It dissolves in half the time, it also makes a neater and smaller package, whilst the cost per cwt. is only slightly increased. Many chemists keep "hypo," as it is familiarly called by photographers, in cartons or other convenient packages already weighed and labelled. The granular form, if properly explained to the customer, will always yield a slightly higher price and therefore profit, a point not to be neglected in these days of keen competition. If a carton or wrapper is used care should be taken to push some photographic specialty, such as hydroquinone developer, or particular camera or plates, on the sides not covered by the title and uses of hypo. An electro of a camera, easily loaned from any of the leading camera makers, enhances the effect and remains as a constant advertisement of the chemist and photographic sundries dealer.

Messrs. Barclay & Co., one of our patent medicine and sundries houses, have introduced a new percolator and filter that bids fair to become widely adopted. The top is made to screw tightly down and is then air-tight. By means of an ordinary pneumatic tire valve and pump air is then forced in at the top and the pressure soon makes the percolate hurry on its way or a blocked filter awaken to its own incapacity. After a careful trial I am convinced that this is one of the greatest improvements of recent introduction, and pharmacists who make their own tinctures, etc., will find that it will soon repay its cost. The combined percolator and pneumatic filter is patented, but only costs about $7 for a three-gallon size, pumps extra. This is in tinned iron, but a tinned copper apparatus of the same size is only $2.50 more and will last more than a life-time with careful handling. The pressure that can be obtained would surprise most people, and if the lid is not well screwed it lifts up and the escaping air reminds one of that bug-bear of the cyclist—a punctured tire.

P.A.T.A. of Canada.

The annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada was held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, July 6th. The meeting was well attended, and was thoroughly representative. Amongst the firms represented were J. C. Ayer & Co., Brayley, Sons & Co., G. C. Briggs & Co., Common Sense Manufacturing Company, D. Densmore & Co., Dodds Medicine Company, S. G. Detchon, Edmanson & Bates, G. F. Fulford & Co., Gilmour Brothers & Co., G. A Gibbons, Holgate-Fielding Company, Frances Kahle & Co., E. W. Lepage & Co., Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal; Milburn & Co., Munyon's H. H. Remedy Company, Northrop & Lyman Company, C. C. Richards & Co., Radway & Co., Quickcure Company, J. H. Sanderson, Scott & Bowne, Slocum Chemical Company, Sloan Medicine Company, Charles A. Vogeler Company, H. K. Wampole & Co., Woodward Medicine Company, The World's Dispensary Medical Association, Sterling Remedy Company, Effervescent Salt Company, California Fig Syrup Co., Dr. Ward Medicine Company, Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., P. C. Larkin, Young & Smilie, Pond's Extract Company, Doliber, Goodale Company, Koenig Medicine Company, E. Jardine Company (Pure Gold Manufacturing Co.).

The business transacted was principally of a routine character. The following officers were elected: President, J. H. McKinnon, Toronto; vice-president, G. T. Fulford, Brockville; secretary-treasurer, L. S. Levee, Toronto. Board of Control: Messrs. J. McKee, G. C. Hawkins, E. H. Wooley, W. J. Edmanson. Infringement Committee: S. G. Detchon, H. L. Peiler, J. M. Brayley. Legislative Committee: T. Milburn, H. Miles, D. Densmore. Membership Committee: J. McKee, G. T. Fulford, E. D. Howe.

At the meeting Mr. H. L. Peiler, representing the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., introduced a resolution looking to a more satisfactory basis of agreement between the manufacturers and wholesale houses. In our opinion it would have been wiser on the part of the members to have appointed the committee asked for, and thus have endeavored to come to some understanding whereby both branches of the trade would work together and thus be in harmony with the retail trade as well.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. have proved to their satisfaction that the retail drug trade can be protected, and have worked faithfully upon these lines—and it should be the endeavor of all parties to adopt some plan whereby the interests of the retailer are maintained. The following is a copy of the resolution referred to:

Whereas, despite the repeated efforts of this Association, aided by the efforts of the Wholesale and Retail Drug Associations, to prevent sales by cutters and persons not entitled to trade in proprietary medicines, no system has as yet been proposed which could be considered feasible or practicable;

And whereas, at the meeting of this Association, held on the 7th of September, 1897, the proposition of the Wholesale Drug Association was rejected, owing to the general feeling that if adopted by the manufacturers it would not bring about the handling of proprietary medicines by only the legitimate trade;

And whereas, The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, of Montreal, at the time of the last meeting of this Association had already adopted a similar plan, and have met with a large measure of success in preventing the sale of their preparation by persons outside of the legitimate drug trade;

Be it resolved, that a committee be now named to reconsider the proposition made at that meeting and the modification of it as adopted and brought into active operation by the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, of Montreal, a member of this Association, and report to this meeting upon the advisability of adopting such a scheme, with any modification that would render it generally applicable to the businesses of all the members of this Association.

Largin is a new antiseptic prepared by Prof. Finger and intended for gonorrhœa. Its composition is not known.

NOVELTY, CONVENIENCE AND PROFIT

THE NEW PACKAGE FOR RETAILING

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

The Novelty in the handsome, enamelled metal box, with slide cover, holding 12 pills, each in a separate compartment.

The Convenience is in its size—fits the vest pocket or lady's purse—giving a handy means for carrying quinine pills.

The Profit is 300 per cent., when the package is retailed for 15 cents. The superior quality of the pills and their unique quality of friability insure their ready sale.

Put up in attractive counter display containers holding one gross of boxes.

Order a Gross or ½ Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL

Sole agents for Upjohn's Pills

Don't Order

....YOUR...

Calendars

FOR 1899

TILL YOU HAVE SEEN

Lawson & Jones'

SAMPLES.

Drop a Card to the Firm

If you are interested in this line and get particulars. . . . . .

LAWSON & JONES,
LONDON, ONT.

TANGLEFOOT

Sealed Sticky Fly Paper

The principal requirement of Sticky Fly Paper is stability, while in your stock, as well as after it is opened for use.

Stability, Tanglefoot possesses in the highest degree; constant and well-directed experimenting have developed a paper very nearly perfect and not approached by anything else in the line.

Sell Tanglefoot and you will know that you are supplying the latest ideas and improvements as soon as they are out.

See That It Looks Like This.

40 Cents a Box $3 40 a Case.

LYMAN'S CONFECTIONERY

We call the attention of the Drug Trade to the special line of Confectionery made specially for ourselves, the quality of which is second to none. One advantage to Druggists handling this line of goods is, they will not be sold except to Retail Druggists, and they will not find their Grocer next door with the same line. We hope our friends will appreciate our efforts to give them a fine class of goods at a popular price, by trying at least a sample with their next order. Price, in less than ten bottles, 85c.; ten bottles and over, 80c. Our own bottles are returnable, with glass stopper complete and our **label attached only**, at 10c. each, delivered in Toronto.

LIST OF TABLETS:

Acid Drops	Everton Toffee	Mixed Fruit
Acid Drops, small	Horehound	Orange
Butterscotch	Lemon, Strawberry	Pineapple
Chocolate	Lime	Raspberry

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

TORONTO.

WE SELL

Containers

and

Pill Boxes

As well as Fine

Lithographed

and

Printed Labels

KNOWLES & CO.

Lithographers and Printers to the Drug Trade. LONDON, ONT.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal

Alpha Branch]

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Trade Notes

F. C. Fielding has opened a drug store at Coboconk, Ont.

W. C. Lanehland is opening a new drug store at Wardner, B.C.

P. J. Hatton, druggist, St. John's, Newfoundland, is insolvent.

Dr. Macklin, Roland, Man., is said to be selling out his drug business.

G. W. McLaren, of Morden, Man., is opening a branch drug store at Winkler, Man.

The drug stock of the estate of A. Duval, Montreal, was sold by tender June 30th.

The "Qu'Appelle Drug and Stationery Co." is the new name of the business heretofore carried on by Henderson & Parker, Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.

J. B. Mercer is closing his drug business at Battleford, N.W.T., and is, we understand, about to open a wholesale liquor establishment at Edmonton.

J. R. Lee has purchased the drug business of Thos. Johnston, corner Church and Wellesley streets, Toronto, and will conduct it as a branch store under the management of his son, Wm. Lee.

Letters-patent have been issued incorporating D. W. Bole, wholesale druggist, J. Y. Griffin, provision merchant; Alex. Macdonald, wholesale merchant; R. J. Campbell, wholesale merchant; Kenneth Mackenzie, wholesale merchant, all of Winnipeg, under the name of "The Bole Drug Company, Limited," with a total capital stock of $100,000 divided into 2,000 shares.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Much regret is expressed in Halifax at the death, in Cape Colony, on May 24th, of Alfred A. Patterson, formerly of Halifax, and who was for some ten years a valued employee of Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co. Mr. Patterson was in poor health, and, having been benefited very much a few years ago by a trip to South Africa, he determined to go there to reside permanently. He left Halifax in February last, accompanied by his brother, and the reports of his health on the voyage and since his arrival in Africa were favorable, but death came to him very suddenly. His remains were interred at Beaufort West, Cape Colony. Mr. Patterson had many friends, who deeply regret his death, at the early age of twenty-seven.

The popular Sherbrooke druggist, Mr. E. F. L. Jenner, was in the city a few days ago. Mr. Jenner came to Halifax to meet his mother, who arrived on the S.S. *St. John City* from England on the 19th ult. Mrs. Jenner has accompanied her son to Sherbrooke, and will remain with him for some time.

Another drug store has been opened in Halifax, at the west end of Spring Garden Road. Mr. W. A. Diamond is the proprietor.

The drug store opened recently at Parrsboro by Dr. P. A. Holmes is said to be an establishment creditable to the town. Dr. Holmes is also practising his profession there.

The death occurred, a short time since, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., of Judge Reddin, father of the Messrs. Reddin Bros., druggists, of that town.

Mr. C. E. McDormand, of Halifax, and Mr. D. A. McKinnon, of Charlottetown, were the successful candidates at the recent examinations of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, which took place on the 14th and 15th ult. A number also presented themselves for the preliminary, the average being successful.

Mr. Morrison, of the firm of R. C. Fuller & Co., of Amherst, and Mr. R. M. Jackson, of New Glasgow, were both in Halifax for a few days, fulfilling their duties as members of the board of examiners. Both these gentlemen being well known and deservedly popular, their Halifax friends are glad to welcome them to the metropolitan city.

Mr. Laurence Blackwood, who has been for several years chief accountant with Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co., has resigned his position to seek his fortune in the west, and left a few days since for Vancouver. Mr. H. Mackenzie, formerly with Messrs. Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co., has secured the position vacated by Mr. Blackwood.

The regular annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held last week, and the executive elected with but few changes. There were no matters of special importance dealt with. Some little criticism was indulged in at the expense of the legal committee, but these gentlemen ably defended their actions.

Halifax, N.S., July 1st, 1898.

British Columbia Notes.

Mr. E. H. Hiscocks is evidently a favorite with the druggists as evidenced by his re-election.

George Chadwick enjoys the distinction of being the first clerk to become a member of the Council of the B.C. P.A.

The B.P., 1898, has received its first official and formal recognition in B.C. The association will examine its candidates with it after January, 1899. When will the druggists of British Columbia decide to use it, and when will the physicians wish their prescriptions dispensed by it?

It is high time that some effort was made to establish a school of pharmacy in British Columbia. With twenty-eight apprentices to pass both minor and major examinations, and four clerks with the "major" overshadowing them, surely some means should be devised to furnish the essential education.

Pharmaceutical Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the first meeting of the new council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held on the 6th instant, the following officers were elected, namely: President, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; 1st vice president, S. Lachance, Montreal; 2nd vice president, J. Emile Roy, Quebec; treasurer, C. J. Coverton, Montreal; board of examiners, W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurance, J. R. Parkin, H. R. Lanctot, Montreal; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, and J. Emile Roy, Quebec; preliminary board of examiners, Rev. Abbé Verreau, principal Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dubé, of Quebec, as supervisor for Quebec city and district; auditors, Messrs. James D. Webb and J. A. Picotte, Montreal. The council, after conference with the Medico-Chirurgical Society, decided that on and after October 1st all physicians' prescriptions would be dispensed with preparations of the new British Pharmacopœia of 1898, unless otherwise ordered, and that a circular to that effect be sent to every physician in the province, in which would be given the preparations of the old and new B.P. in which changes in strength and dose are made, and also the new preparations added to the B.P. of 1898. The council also decided that the old B.P. would be used for the October major and minor examinations, but after that date the questions would be formulated according to the new B.P. of 1898.

E. MUIR,
Secretary-Registrar and Assistant-Treasurer.

Kola Preparations.

L. Bernegau gives, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, the following formulæ for various kola preparations :

KOLA TABLETS.

	Parts.
Dry extract of kola	50
Vanillin sugar (vanillin, 1 part; sugar, 200 parts)	35
Chocolate powder	15
Starch, sufficient.	

Mix and form into tablets of 15 grains each.

KOLA PEPPERMINT TABLETS.

	Parts.
Dry extract of kola	50
Powdered sugar	49
Oil of peppermint	1
Starch, sufficient.	

Proceed as before.

KOLA AND CITRIC ACID TABLETS.

	Parts.
Dry extract of kola	50
Vanillin sugar	45
Citric acid	5
Oil of lemon, 2 drops to every 100 tablets.	

Mix and proceed as before.

If pastilles are preferable, mucilage of acacia or tragacanth may be added, and the mass formed into pastilles in the usual way.

KOLA MORSELS.

	Parts.
Dry extract of kola	60
White sugar, powdered	600
Rosewater	150

Mix and boil together and add :

	Parts.
Sweet almonds, blanched	60
Citron, preserved	60
Orange peel, preserved	45

Cut into fine pieces, and, if desired, color. After sufficient agitation to thoroughly mix the ingredients, pour the hot mass into suitable moulds, which should be dampened beforehand. The mass may also be poured on a marble slab, let cool, and cut into the desired sizes and shapes.

KOLA MALT EXTRACT.

	Parts.
Dry extract of kola	10
Boiling water	30
Dry extract of malt	90

Dissolve the kola in the hot water ; add the malt extract, and evaporate (best *in vacuo*) down to 100 parts. In this preparation the excitant properties of kola are combined with the nutrient properties of malt. Iron may be advantageously combined with kola-malt extract.

KOLA-PEPSIN TABLETS.

	Parts.
Pepsin	10
Acid, hydrochloric, 6 p.	2
Sugar of milk	38
Dry extract of kola	50
Starch, sufficient.	

Mix and compress into 100 tablets.—*National Druggist.*

Cacao Preparation in Cameroon.

In Cameroon, Africa, according to Friederici, the best grade of cacao known is made. The golden-yellow fruits are cut from the trees, opened, and the seeds removed. The process of curing follows a fermentation, which is carried on in the curing-house. Fermentation, which is hastened by the self-heating of the product, is varied in duration according to the size of the harvest and according to the weather prevailing. During this process the seeds lose their originally bitter taste without sacrifice of the qualities desired. When the violet-colored cotyledons have taken on a chocolate-brown color, fermentation has gone far enough. This lasts usually about sixty hours, the temperature ranging between 30° and 43° C. The seeds are now washed to free them from impurities, dried in the air, and packed in sacks. Throughout the entire process, contact with metal is anxiously avoided.—*Apoth. Zeit. 13 ; from Der Tropenpflanzer : Phar. Review.*

Cocaine Manufacture in India.

The coca plant, *Erythroxylon coca*, was introduced into Ceylon from Kew in 1870 and it is probable that the plants now cultivated in Madras came from the same source. Three years later the experimental cultivation made at the Sikkim Cinchona Plantations proved a failure, and further attempts to raise the plant were abandoned. In 1894, however, the Madras Government was again approached as to the advisability of instituting experimental cultivation on the lower slopes of the Nilgiris, the failure of the Sikkim crop being apparently due to the too great elevation as well as to the unsuitable climate of that plantation. The government decided that the demand in India for the alkaloid was too small to justify anything beyond experimental cultivation. The latter was accordingly commenced, and the results which are now at hand are eminently satisfactory. In the early part of this year the collector and the chemical examiner of the Nilgiri Gardens submitted further reports dealing with the expenses in growing the plant and in extracting the alkaloid, and as the Madras Government is assured that the use of the drug has greatly increased, that the alkaloid can be readily extracted and that the plant flourishes on the Nilgiris, it considers that it might, for some time to come, be profitable to private individuals to take up the cultivation of coca.

The enormous consumption of the alkaloid throughout the world may be judged by the fact that 22½ million pounds of dried leaves are produced annually in Peru and Bolivia. This represents about 55,000 pounds of cocaine. It is owing most probably to the great increase in the exportation of the plant from South America and its consequent cheapening in the European market that coca cultivation has not materially developed in India.—*Imperial Institute Journal, Phar. Review.*

A CEMENT FOR METALS.—A cement which firmly unites metals—which, in fact, will stick to almost anything with which it is brought into contact—is made as follows : Take the best white glue, cover it with cold water and let remain over night in a cool place. In the morning drain off all superfluous water by throwing the glue on a towel or cloth and whirling it around until all water not taken up by the glue is driven off. Put into a melting pot hung within a pot of water, after the fashion of a water bath, and heat until the glue has become fluid. To this add sufficient wood ashes to make a mass not too thick for use. The ashes should be sifted again and again until they are in the state of an impalpable powder before being used. This cement should be applied hot, and the substances to be united should be pressed together as tightly as possible. For tin, either in block or in foil, instead of ashes use about two per cent. of boric acid.—*Nat. Druggist.*

THE BRAIN.—It is a popular idea that the heavier the brain is the higher are the intellectual possibilities of its possessor. Sir William Turner now says that a heavy brain is no indication of intellectual eminence. The average weight of the European brain is from forty-nine to fifty ounces, yet five out of thirty-one male lunatics, taken without selection from post-mortem records, had brains ranging from fifty to fifty-six ounces. The brains of three female lunatics out of twenty-two exceeded fifty ounces. It is, moreover, a well-known fact that epileptics usually have large brains.

We know that our non-secret preparations are not always the cheapest in price, and those druggists who look for cheap prices, regardless of quality, do not favor us with their patronage; but those who want the best goods at fair prices generally do. We know that there are pharmacists who believe that in medicine "the best of everything is none too good," and who take a pride in having their names appear on preparations of merit which will do their business credit, and give satisfaction to their customers. These are the ones we are interested in, and are the kind we have on our books as customers by the thousands, and it is to such as these that we cater.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists.

Windsor, Ont.

Detroit, Mich. London, Eng. New York City.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

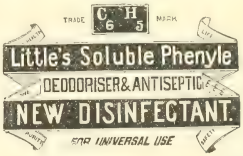
☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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Are conscientiously made from the best tobaccos by expert union workmen in one of the cleanest factories in Canada. We offer to the drug trade only those lines which we know have given satisfaction and we are confident cannot fail to give satisfaction to the superior class of trade which druggists receive.

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Price to retailer	4 50
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Special Offer. Time extended till further notice. Send order direct to us, naming wholesaler that goods are to be shipped through. Handle and push Davis Fly Felts, the popular Fly Poison. Affords largest profit of any fly poison in the market Every package guaranteed effective

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SEAL WAX BORDER
Sticky Fly Paper

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Correspondence.

Society of Opticians.

Toronto, June 13th, 1898.

Editor Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—In the interest of optics in general, and Canadian optics in particular, may I request a small corner in your valuable columns in which to air a grievance.

I notice in the various trade papers published across the border regular reports of the progress of the various state optical societies; in many of them regular meetings being held, and interesting papers on optical topics being read, and a universal look-out being kept that the rights of opticians are not curtailed, and also a constant endeavor being made to enlarge their sphere and elevate the standard of the graduate optician. That their achievements have not been of little worth is shown in the recent vain attempt to rush through the New York legislature a bill practically barring any but medical men from fitting glasses.

While in Canada the growth of the optical trade, together with the spread of optical knowledge, has been quite in proportion to that of our neighbors, we have a complete lack of organization. It is true we may not be immediately threatened by hostile legislation, but it is fair to assume that as our opticians improve in knowledge and ability that the increased trade thereby acquired at the expense of the oculist will arouse antagonism, and attempts are sure to be made to restrict and, if possible, throttle the optician.

The oculists are organized, and discussions along this line have already been held. Any action therefore taken by them will be an organized effort. How is the optical profession prepared to cope with the question when it comes? There is no organization, and an association in name only.

The Optical Association founded a year or two ago is apparently lifeless, and any attempt to resurrect and re-organize it will, I am sure, receive the support of its present officers, through no fault of whom does it owe its want of success.

The many ways in which opticians associated together can benefit each other, in addition to the question of legislation, are so numerous and well defined as to make it not a question of "shall we organize"—but rather on what plan?

I should like to hear from our opticians throughout the country either through The Canadian Druggist, or personally, whether they consider a society of opticians advisable, and if so along what lines.

Thanking you,
I remain yours sincerely,
Lionel G. Amsden,
Principal Canadian Ophthalmic College.

Krypton.

The discovery of a new gaseous element was announced at a recent meeting of the Royal Society, London, by Professor Ramsay, F.R.S. This element he has named Krypton. It will be remembered that at the meeting of the British Association held in Toronto last year, a report of which appeared in these columns, the learned professor in his address to the Chemical Section propounded

Prof. Wm. Ramsay, Ph.D., F.R.S.

a theory that it was possible that there existed an intermediate element between the gaseous argon and the terrestrial helium. The following report of the communication made by Professor Ramsay and Mr. Morris H. Travers is taken from *The British and Colonial Druggist.* The discoverers conclude that the atmosphere contains a hitherto unknown gas heavier than argon, transparent and like that element inactive, with a characteristic spectrum, and less volatile than oxygen, nitrogen or argon. The spectrum presents, besides the weakly-defined spectrum of argon, two exceedingly brilliant lines, one being almost identical with the D 3 yellow line of helium, and the other green, which may be compared in intensity with the green line of helium. Its wave length was 5566.3. Another slightly weaker gave 5557.3. The density of the gas was approximately 22.5, that of oxygen being 16. According to the velocity of sound, the ratio of specific calorics is 1.666, the same as that of argon and helium. It therefore follows that the new gas is monatomic, and constitutes an element. The position in the periodical table is not yet possible to determine in an absolute manner. They, however, hazard the conjecture that the pure gas has a density of 40 and an atomic weight of 80, and that it may be classed with helium.

Liquefaction of Hydrogen and Helium.*

It will be remembered that these two gases have until now defied all attempts which have been made to liquefy them. It is true that in 1895 Professor Olszewski momentarily obtained indications of the liquefaction of hydrogen, but was baffled in his attempts to obtain even a small quantity of it in the form of a coherent liquid. His method consisted in subjecting hydrogen to great pressure, and the cold produced by boiling liquid oxygen *in vacuo*. By this means a temperature of —211°C. was reached, and by suddenly relieving the pressure and allowing the hydrogen to expand, Olszewski observed the indications of liquefication referred to. He was able, however, to determine approximately the critical temperature (—233°C.) and the boiling point (—243°C.) of hydrogen, and came to the conclusion that the critical point of helium is below —233°C., and its boiling point below —264°. These determinations have, however, generally been considered to have been theoretically determined, and until last week it seems highly probable that hydrogen and helium remained unliquefied. In the course of his remarks Professor Dewar recalled the fact that in 1895 he described an apparatus to produce a jet of hydrogen containing liquid, showing how such a jet might be employed as a means of cooling substances below temperatures which can be reached by the aid of liquid air. All his attempts to liquefy the hydrogen were unsuccessful, but up to the present no other investigator has been able to press the investigation further with any degree of success. As the apparatus mentioned worked well, the professor had caused to be constructed a

*Read at a meeting of the Royal Society by Prof. Dewar.

larger plant on the same plan, adding to it the special arrangements for the liquefaction of hydrogen. The apparatus took a whole year to build and perfect, and after many trial tests, followed by defeat, he started on May 10th to cool hydrogen down to —205°C., allowing it to escape continually under a pressure of 180 atmospheres from the nozzle of a coil of pipe at the rate of ten to fifteen cubic feet per minute. As it escaped it was conducted directly into a vacuum vessel doubly silvered and of special construction, surrounded by a space which was kept below the temperature of —200°C.

These elaborate precautions were successful, for liquid hydrogen began to drop from this vacuum vessel into another, doubly isolated by being enclosed within a third vessel, and in five minutes 20C.c. of hydrogen were collected. Had a sufficient supply of hydrogen been available, Professor Dewar thought he could have obtained a whole pailful of the interesting liquid. As it was, the hydrogen jet quickly became frozen up, owing to the solidification of air inside the pipes. The yield of liquid hydrogen was about one per cent. of the gas taken. Repeating this operation on May 12, 40 C.c. were collected. The Professor contented himself with mentioning a few characters and properties of the liquid obtained, reserving a more complete description of them for a future communication. Liquid hydrogen, as obtained above, is a colorless liquid, showing a meniscus as distinct as that of water; its refractive index and dispersion are high, and it shows no absorption spectra. A piece of glass tubing was sealed at one end, and this end was immersed in the liquid. Abundance of solid air immediately collected inside the glass tube. A sample of helium most carefully prepared from the gas from the King's Well at Bath was immersed in the liquid hydrogen, when the helium at once appeared as a liquid. Much interest must naturally centre round this experiment, because it will be remembered that there appeared, in the Cracow Academy *Bulletin* of 1896, a paper by Olszewski, announcing a research on the liquefaction of helium. Olszewski considered helium might possibly prove to be a permanent gas, considering that it is much more difficult to liquefy than hydrogen. About that time Professor Dewar suggested that they might prove to possess about the same degree of volatility, just as is the case with oxygen and fluorine.

Passing on to the last property of liquid hydrogen that has so far been determined, the lecturer remarked that the density of the liquid hydrogen must be in excess of the theoretical values, viz., about 0.18 or 0.12, reduced respectively from considerations respecting the atomic volume of gaseous compounds and the limiting density found by Amaget for hydrogen gas under infinite compression. Many years ago the professor himself had determined by experiment the density of hydrogen in palladium at 0.62 for the combined substance. It remains to be proved what is the real density of liquid hydrogen at its boiling point. But the boiling point has not yet been determined with accuracy. In conclusion, and speaking more generally, Professor Dewar went on to say that all the so-called permanent gases have now been condensed by the aid of manipulative skill at atmospheric pressure in spite of doubts on the subject expressed by so renowned a physicist as Clark Maxwell. The fact that at last we have arrived at a temperature within 20° or 30° of absolute zero opens up quite a new field to scientific enquiry and investigation, for the problem of the near future will be to find out the properties of matter at absolute zero It is historically interesting to note that Faraday in 1823 liquefied the first gas, viz., chlorine. Sixty years later air was liquefied by Wroblewski and Olszwski, and now in 1898 the last two gases to resist liquefaction, viz., hydrogen and helium, are obtained as astatic liquids. Assuming, in a thermodynamic sense, the gap bridged over between the liquefaction of chlorine and air to be the same as that between the liquefaction of air and hydrogen, we may take it as an index of the rapid rate of scientific progress at the present day in that the latter was accomplished in one-fourth the time required by the former. But this result must have been long delayed but for the engineering skill which Mr. Lennox has brought to bear on the problem, together with the manipulative ability and loyal perseverance of both Mr. Lennox and Mr. Heath.

In the discussion that followed, Sir William Crookes, Sir J. Crichton Browne, Sir Edward Frankland, Mr. Ludwig Mond, and others expressed their admiration of Professor Dewar's achievement. They all concurred in congratulating him and his assistants on this fine piece of work. Like Alexander, said Sir Edward Frankland, there remained no worlds for him to conquer. Lord Rayleigh testified to having seen the first droppings of this interesting liquid, and said that, from the little he had seen of it, there was no doubt in his own mind that the liquid was hydrogen.

Professor Ramsay questioned the purity of the sample of helium operated upon, and mentioned that, in 1895, Professor Olszewski had written him a personal letter, conveying the information that he had obtained liquid hydrogen. It would be interesting if Professor Dewar corroborated the determinations of critical and boiling points made by Olszewski. In reply, Professor Dewar warmly repudiated the suggestion that hydrogen had been liquefied by Olszewski, and called upon Professor Ramsay to produce the letter in public.—*Phar. Jour.*

Pills with Woolfat as Excipient.

The viscosity of woolfat makes it a very desirable aid in the formation of pill masses. These pills remain plastic, contrary to those prepared with wax and oil, soften readily between the fingers, and disintegrate at the temperature of the body. Mercurial pills: Concentrated mercurial ointment (75 p. c.) 10 Gm. (155 grains), powdered althea root 6 Gm. (92 grains), to make 75 pills. Each pill contains 0.1 Gm. (1½ grain) of mercury. The mercurial ointment consists of mercury 75 p. c., woolfat 18.75 p. c., liquid paraffin 6.25 p.c. Pills of silver nitrate: Silver nitrate 0.3 Gm. (4½ grams), cacao butter 3 Gm. (45 grains), woolfat 0.3 Gm. (4½ grains), to make 30 pills. Each pill contains 0.01 Gm. (one-seventh grain) of silver nitrate. The pills have a yellowish-white color, which they retain longer than is usually the case, since a reduction of silver does not take place, when the salt is not dissolved in water, as frequently done. Calomel pills: Calomel 3.6 Gm. (55 grains), cacao butter 4 Gm. (60 grains), woolfat 1 Gm. (15 grains), to make 60 pills. Each pill contains 0.06 Gm. (9-10 grain) of calomel. Potassium iodide pills: Potassium iodide 15 Gm. (230 grains), magnesium carbonate 1 Gm. (15 grains), cacao butter 5 Gm. (77 grains), woolfat 2.5 Gm. (40 grains), to make 30 pills. Each pill contains 0.5 Gm. (8 grains) of potassium iodide. Toothache pills: Powdered opium 1 Gm. (15 grains), powdered belladonna root 1 Gm. (15 grains), powdered pyrethrum root 1 Gm. (15 grains), oil of cajeput 3 drops, oil of clove 3 drops, yellow wax 1.5 Gm. (23 grains), woolfat 0.5 Gm. (8 grains), to make 100 pills. (Ap. Ztg.)

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MANDRUKA BATH AND HONEYCOMB SPONGES.
Forms, Half Forms and Cuts. Finest goods ever shown in Canada.

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in Florida and Abaco Sheep Wool, Nassau, Abaco and Cuba Velvets, and Florida Yellow; Nassau and fine Acklin Reef and Acklin Grass; also superior line in fine Surgical, Semoka Toilet, and finest Silk Toilet.

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American and English, first and second qualities.

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Office and Warerooms:
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Egyptian Egg Shampoo,	$1 75 per doz.
Dr. Sago's Hair Saver,	2 25 "
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Egyptian Pimple Cure,	1 30 "
Witch Hazel Cream,	1 50 "
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PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES

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Specify Planten's on all Orders.

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"The Pioneer American Capsule House"

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Joseph G. Taite's Sons, Philadelphia, manufacture a most convenient and handsome box, as represented herewith. They have sifting tops, and extra caps of gold-lacquered tin. They carry in stock a 2-oz. size in decorated tin, and in plain tin, 1 oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. sizes.

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The Canadian . . . . Board of Trade Journal

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Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

We are the largest refiners of LIME JUICE *in America, and solicit enquiries*

For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles by wholesale in

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SIMSON BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists
HALIFAX, N.S.

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For a Detail-Adding Cash Register.

Detail-adding cash registers were put on the market years ago. Most merchants now prefer total-adding or total and detail adding and check-printing registers. Merchants who desire detail-adding registers should not pay more than $80 for the best register it is possible to manufacture. See prices below:

No. 303 Detail-Adding National Cash Register—Price $70. In a high-grade solid cast-brass cabinet.

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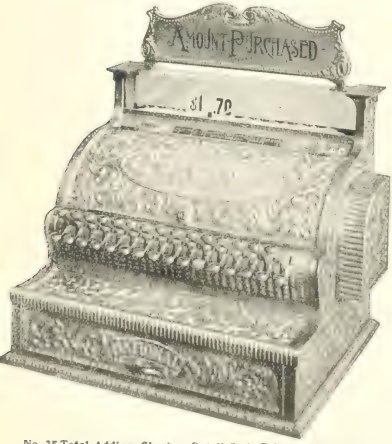

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No. 83 Total-Adding Front and Back of Check and Detail-Strip Printing National Cash Register—the most marvelous invention of the age

Ninety kinds and sizes of registers, from $15 to $375. Samples at 6 Rossin Block, King Street W., Toronto, Ont.; 1685 otre Dame Street, Montreal, P.Q.; Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Vancouver, B.C. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER OMPANY

Metric Weights and Measures.

EQUIVALENTS OF METRIC AND IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR USE IN TRADE.

An Order-in-Council of the Government of Great Britain has been passed under date of May 19, 1898, giving the following new table of metric equivalents. These are to take the place of those enumerated in the Weights and Measures Act of 1878. We are indebted for this table to *The Pharmaceutical Journal* (England). In the form given it will be found useful as a guide in the transformation of the Imperial to the Metric Systems and *vice versa*.

METRIC TO IMPERIAL.

LINEAR MEASURE :

1 Millimetre (Mm.) (1/1000th M.) = 0.03937 inch.
1 Centimetre (1/100th M.) = 0.3937 inch.
1 Decimetre (1/10th M) = 3.937 inches.
1 Metre (M.) = { 39.37013 inches. / 3.280843 feet. / 1.0936143 yards.
1 Decametre (10 M.) = 10.936 yards.
1 Hectometre (100 M.) = 109.36 yards.
1 Kilometre (1000 M.) = 0.62137 mile.

SQUARE MEASURE :

1 Square centimetre = 0.15500 square inch.
1 Square decimetre (100 square centimetres) = 15.500 square inches.
1 Square metre (100 square decimetres) = { 10.7639 sq. feet. / 1.1960 sq. yards.
1 Are (100 square metres) = 119.60 square yards.
1 Hectare (100 Ares or 10,000 square metres) = 2.4711 acres.

CUBIC MEASURE :

1 Cubic centimetre = 0.0610 cubic inch.
1 Cubic decimetre (C.d.) (1000 cubic centimetres) = 61.024 cubic inches.
1 Cubic metre (1000 cubic decimetres) = { 35.3148 cubic feet. / 1.307954 cubic yards.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY :

1 Centilitre (1/100th litre) = 0.070 gill.
1 Decilitre (1/10th litre) = 0.176 pint.
1 Litre = 1.75980 pints.
1 Dekalitre (10 litres) = 2.200 gallons.
1 Hectolitre (100 litres) = 2.75 bushels.

WEIGHT ; *Avoirdupois.*

1 Milligram (1/1000th grm.) = 0.015 grain.
1 Centigram (1/100th grm.) = 0.154 grain.
1 Decigram (1/10 grm.) = 1.543 grains.
1 Gramme (1 grm.) = 15.432 grains.
1 Dekagram (10 grm.) = 5.644 drams.
1 Hectogram (100 grm.) = 3.527 ounces.
1 Kilogram (1000 grm.) = 2.204623 pounds, or 15432.3564 grains.
1 Myriagram (10 kilog.) = 22.046 lbs.
1 Quintal (100 kilog.) = 1.968 cwt.
1 Tonne (1000 kilog.) = 0.9842 ton.

Troy.

1 Gramme (1 grm.) = { 0.03215 oz. Troy. / 15.432 grains.

Apothecaries.

1 Gramme (1 grm.) = { 0.2572 drachm. / 0.7716 scruple. / 15.432 grains.

IMPERIAL TO METRIC.

LINEAR MEASURE :

1 Inch = 25.400 millimetres.
1 Foot (12 inches) = 0.30480 metre.
1 Yard (3 feet) = 0.914399 metre.
1 Fathom (6 feet) = 1.8288 metres.
1 Pole (5½ yards) = 5.0292 metres.
1 Chain (22 yards) = 20.1168 metres.
1 Furlong (220 yards) = 201.168 metres.
1 Mile (8 furlongs) = 1.6093 kilometres.

SQUARE MEASURE :

1 Square inch = 6.4516 sq. centimetres.
1 Square foot (144 square inches) = 9.2903 sq. decimetres.
1 Square yard (9 square feet) = 0.836126 square metre.
1 Perch (30¼ square yards) = 25.293 square metres.
1 Rood (40 perches) = 10.117 ares.
1 Acre (4840 square yards) = 0.40468 hectare.
1 Square mile (640 acres) = 259.00 hectares.

CUBIC MEASURE :

1 Cubic inch = 16.387 cubic centimetres.
1 Cubic foot (1728 cubic inches) = 0.28317 cubic metre.
1 Cubic yard (27 cubic feet) = 0.764553 cubic metre.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY :

1 Gill = 1.42 decilitres.
1 Pint (4 gills) = 0.568 litre.
1 Quart (2 pints) = 1.136 litres.
1 Gallon (4 quarts) = 4.5459631 litres.
1 Peck (2 gallons) = 9.092 litres.
1 Bushel (8 gallons) = 3.637 dekalitres.
1 Quarter (8 bushels) = 2.909 hectolitres.

APOTHECARIES MEASURE :

1 Minim = 0.059 millilitre.
1 Fluid scruple = 1.184 millilitres.
1 Fluid drachm (60 minims) = 3.552 millilitres.
1 Fluid ounce (8 drachms) = 2.84123 centilitres.
1 Fint = 0.568 litre.
1 Gallon (8 pints or 160 fluid ounces) = 4.5459631 litres.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT :

1 Grain = 0.0648 gramme.
1 Dram = 1.772 grammes.
1 Ounce (16 drams) = 28.350 grammes.
1 Pound (16 ozs. or 7000 grains) = 0.45359243 kilogram.
1 Stone (14 lbs.) = 6.350 kilograms.
1 Quarter (28 lbs.) = 12.70 "
1 Hundredweight (cwt.) = { 50.80 kilograms. / (112 lbs.) / 0.5080 quintal.
1 Ton (20 cwt.) = 1.0160 tonnes or 1016 kilograms.

TROY WEIGHT :

1 Grain = 0.0648 gramme.
1 Pennyweight (24 grains) = 1 5552 grammes,
1 Troy ounce (20 pennyweights) = 31.1035 grammes.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT :

1 Grain = 0.0648 gramme.
1 Scruple (20 grains) = 1.296 grammes.
1 Drachm (3 scruples) = 3.888 grammes.
1 Ounce (8 drachms) = 31.1035 grammes.

NOTE.—Approximately 1 litre equals 1000 cubic centimetres, and 1 millimetre equals 1.00016 cubic centimetres.

Galacton.—A preparation of skimmed milk, made by a special fermentive process, which gives a much pleasanter product than kefir, etc. It is used in the preparation of a beer and a wine, both of which are said to be rich in soluble albuminoids and of most pleasant odor and taste.

Prescription Difficulties.

We have often heard druggists say that the average time of preparing a prescription was about five minutes, although we never could understand how so short a time should be sufficient even in places where the majority of prescriptions call for ready-made articles. These "five-minute-prescription" druggists would soon change their estimates if prescriptions like the following were presented once or twice a day :

19.—Hydrarg. Metalli..... 40
Vasogeni 110
M. et ft. ungt. sec. art.
Div. in part. eq. No.xxx., et disp. in chart. cerat.

It need hardly be said that it took more than three hours of continuous work to "extinguish" the mercury thoroughly.

The selection of a proper excipient and preparation of a mass for pills and capsules is not always so simple as appears from the reading of pharmaceutical textbooks. A terror to all pharmacists is the following :

20.—Methylene Blue..... 0.1
Mitte dos. tal. No. c. in caps.

Whosoever has tried to make pills or capsules of methylene blue knows that they are not only apt to make him feel blue, but that they actually color the whole store blue by the least carelessness in handling. As we have to make them of various sizes almost every week, we had occasion to experiment a good deal with them, in order to find the quickest and cleanest method of their preparation. Here it is : Take methylene blue in crystals—the powder is liable to fly out of the mortar on trituration ; use glucose as excipient, and roll in charcoal powder, covering also the hands with charcoal. By this method they can be made without soiling clothes or counter ; and, while it is troublesome to clean the hands thoroughly from charcoal dust, it is a hundred times less annoying than the customary blue stains. All implements, as mortar, pestle, pill machine, tile, etc., should be scoured and scrubbed after the pills or capsules are finished ; and, where orders for them come often, separate apparatus should be used for them.

21.—Calcii glycerinophosph.
Zinci valerian.
Sodii glycerinophosph...aa gr. xv.
M. et ft. caps. No. xx.

The three ingredients become liquid when triturated together, and present some difficulty in making a mass. Magnesium oxide is the best excipient. The question whether a mass shall be pre-

pared or not, when capsules are ordered, is an old one. We contend that the ingredient should be put into the capsules unmassed, whenever their properties admit of such manipulations, unless the physician states expressly "fiat massa." This principle should be followed particularly when plain oils are ordered.

℞. Ol. chenopodii . . . . . ʒiss
Ft. caps. No. xii.

Each capsule should contain 7½ grains of oil. The first capsule was prepared by putting it in an upright position on the balance. (This was accomplished by cutting a round hole into a small block of compressed magnesium carbonate and using this as a holder.) The oil was then carefully dropped from a fine pipette into the capsule until the required weight was obtained. From this first sample the proper size of capsules could be ascertained, and the number of drops to be put into it. Before closing the capsules, the inside of the cover was moistened, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, with a weak solution of acacia, to prevent leaking. A solution of gelatin would, of course, be preferable if at hand. It is always advisable, in preparing capsules containing oils, to put the finished capsules on a piece of white paper for half an hour before dispensing, when even the smallest leak can be detected by the oil-stain on the paper. In stores where prescriptions of this kind are often presented, it is advisable to prepare a block of wood with holes corresponding to the various sizes of capsules, for the purpose of holding the empty capsules in an upright position.

℞. Ol. sabinæ,
Apiolis. . . . . aa gtt. vii.
Aloes. . . . . gr. iii.
D. tal. dos. No. xxiv.

The empty capsules were put in an upright position, three grains of aloes weighed into them, and then the prescribed number of drops put into each one, closing them as described before. In this way capsules No. 0 conveniently held the prescribed drugs, while a mass made of the ingredients would be too bulky for convenient handling.—*Merck's Report.*

Orexinum Tanniccum.—New preparation designed to create an appetite in children. It appears as a yellowish-white, odorless powder, with a taste resembling powdered chalk; insoluble in water, but easily soluble in weak acids, especially hydrochloric acid dilute.

Gleanings.

Cypress Oil.—This oil is finding much use in the treatment of whooping-cough. If a little of it is sprinkled on the patient's pillow and sprayed about the room, abatement of the symptoms sets in in a few days.

A Sensitive Test for Tannin.—A solution containing 1 gm. of sodium wolframate and 2 gm. of sodium acetate in each 10 cc. This gives with tannin in acid or alkaline solution an insoluble yellow precipitate.

Octol.—*The Medical Brief* says that many physicians, who do not believe in the use of antitoxin, are prescribing a solution of one-eighth of one per cent. carbolic acid, in pure water, under the name of octol. The paper mentioned contends that whatever of medicinal virtue there may be in antitoxin is due to the carbolic acid, or other antiseptic, in which the serum is preserved, and recommends to such of its readers as are unfavorable to antitoxin, when the families of patients insist on its use, that they prescribe octol, as containing all the therapeutic virtues of antitoxin, and as being inexpensive, easy of preparation, and entirely free from the danger of infection.

Vanilla.—At the present time thirty-three species of vanilla are recognized by the *Index Kewensis.* The New World contributes eighteen species; three from Mexico, five from the West Indies, two from Guiana, three from Brazil, three from Peru, and one each from New Granada and Ecuador. A plant which Dr. Rusby collected in Bolivia may belong to one of the Peruvian species, or it may constitute an additional one. In the Old World fifteen species are known; four from Tropical Africa, three from the East Indies, two from Java, and one each from Ceylon, Sumatra, Bourbon, the Seychelles, the Philippines, and the Malay Peninsula. Dr. Rusby has observed orchidaceous fruits in another genus, closely related to vanilla, having a strong vanilla odor, evidently due to vanillin. The curing and cultivation of vanilla were illustrated by dried specimens of the plants, by colored lantern slides showing the different stages of curing, the structure of the flowers and the methods of artificial pollenation.

Japanese Paper Water Bags.—The expensiveness and lack of durability of rubber water and ice bags has led to much fruitless research to discover an efficient substitute for rubber. Prof. Jacobsohn announces that the Japanese rice paper articles of the kind are a distinct advance in the technique of the care and comfort of the sick. They are made of several layers of the soft, flexible rice paper used for so many purposes in Japan, with resin between, finished on the outside with a coat of the famous Japanese lacquer. He exhibited some air cushions thus made, at the meeting of the Berlin Society of Internal Medicine, demonstrating that the cushions were absolutely air tight, flexible, "feather-light," remarkably enduring, bearing a permanent weight of 150 kilograms, folding into extremely small compass when not in use and costing less than a sixth of the corresponding rubber articles now in use. His report was made after long and careful personal tests.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal.*

Soluble Starch.—All efforts hitherto made in this direction, while partially successful, and the products have even gone into trade, have been handicapped by the large proportion of dextrin produced by the action of the acid on the amylaceous matter. At a recent meeting of the Berliner Chemische Gesellschaft a paper was read showing that this difficulty can be avoided if sodium hyperoxide be used in the place of the acids hitherto employed. The method is as follows: Into 500 ccm. of water, with the usual precautions and under cooling introduce all at once 50 gm. of sodium hyperoxide. Stir 50 gm. of starch in 500 gm. of cold water, and pour the mixture into the sodium oxide solution. A mass at once separates, which in the course of an hour becomes entirely liquid, large volumes of gas being developed in the meantime. As soon as the mass is dissolved add alcohol until a soft sticky precipitate is thrown down, continuing little by little until the precipitate no longer falls. Let stand awhile to settle, then pour off the supernatant fluid, and dissolve the precipitate in cold water, and neutralize the solution with acetic or with muriatic acid. From this neutral solution, again precipitate the mass with alcohol of ninety-five per cent., and repeat the operation until the precipitate on incineration leaves scarcely any ash. The last precipitation should be washed with absolute alcohol, rubbing well and breaking down all lumpy particles. Filter off the alcohol,

and again wash the precipitate on the filter with ether and dry with considerable heat, *in vacuo*. The result is a snow white, morphous, odorless, tasteless powder, which dissolves completely in cold water, and reacts with iodine with a beautiful, pure blue color. The product equals about ninety per cent. of the original starch.—*National Druggist.*

Testing Egg Albumen.

The value of albumen as a clarifying agent is so great, and its technical application so wide, that it is important to have practical tests to determine the value of commercial samples, which have been found to vary greatly in purity and effectiveness The following test, by Carles will be useful: Two grams of the albumen are weighed out, mixed thoroughly with a little water, then more water is gradually added, with thorough agitation, to bring the volume to 200 cubic centimeters. If the albumen is free from coagulated particles this solution will be clear. One hundred cubic centimeters of it are taken and 35 cubic centimeters of a 1 per cent. pure tannin solution are added to them, together with a pinch of potassium bitartrate. After brisk shaking, 10 or 15 cubic centimeters are thrown on to a small filter, and the filtrate divided into two equal parts in twin tubes. To one of these a few drops of tannin solution are added; to the other a little 5 per cent. solution of transparent gelatine. If neither tubes show a precipitate, the sample is of a good quality. If the gelatine solution gives a precipitate from tannin still being present, it shows that the albumen is weak, either from being overheated or from admixture with inert matter. If, on the other hand, tannin gives a turbidity, it shows that a gelatine having a higher precipitating power for tannin than egg albumen is present. If the presence of gelatine or other bodies is suspected, they may be proved by gradually warming a solution of the sample on the water bath to a 100° C. The whole of the egg albumen is coagulated, while gelatine, dextrin, and other bodies are unaffected, and may be found in the filtrate.—*Journal de Pharmacie.—Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.*

Pediculin.—A substance recently introduced in Germany as a remedy for lice, and other similar parasites. It consists, according to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, of 65% powdered chalk, and 35% commercial naphthalin.

New Solvent for Cellulose.

The great drawback hitherto attaching to products formed from dissolved cellulose is their inflammability, which is due to the nitration process necessary in order to bring the cellulose into a soluble condition. Various methods of denitration have been proposed, the most efficient of them being that employing ammonium sulphydrate, but without complete success. The new invention of R. Langlaus, of Berlin, however, does away with nitration altogether, and effects the direct solution of the cellulose by means of sulpho-phosphoric acid. With this object purified cellulose is steeped in a mixture of four parts of phosphoric acid and one part of 66° Be. sulphuric acid, and the paste is cooled and diluted with bihydrated sulphuric acid (85 per cent.) until homogeneous and tenacious, which, on further dilution with concentrated phosphoric acid, forms a consistent, transparent, viscous syrup.

To prevent the conversion of the cellulose into glucose under the influence of these acids, the inventor adds a little glycerine, alcohol, or nitric acid.

The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

The china anniversary (twentieth annual meeting) of this association continued at St. Louis for five days, commencing Tuesday, June 7th. The business and scientific sessions were held at the Lindell Hotel from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the first four days. The outdoor sports occurred at the grounds surrounding the Forest Park Cottage from 4 to 6 p.m. during the first four days of the meeting. The evenings were devoted to musical, theatrical and other entertainments at the Cottage. A social dance occurred Wednesday night and a German commers on Friday evening. Saturday included a visit to the Telephone Exchange, the National White Lead Co. works, and the City Hall in forenoon. The afternoon was spent seeing the sights at the plant of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association.

The Tuesday meeting was opened with music by the Paragon Quartette, followed by an address of welcome from Mr. C. F. G. Meyer, of St. Louis, which was responded to by treasurer William Mittelbach, of Boonville.

Twenty-three applications for membership were presented by the committee, and duly elected.

President Thomas Layton, of St. Louis, read his address, covering trade, legislative, and professional questions. It was referred to a committee, and at a subsequent session the recommendations made were adopted.

Treasurer Mittelbach reported the association in a good financial condition. He presented a list of 123 names of members to be suspended for non-payment of dues. It was found that the majority of them joined the association before applicants were required to be registered pharmacists. Having no special interest in the organization, they have permitted their dues to accumulate, and were dropped.

The death of M. W. Alexander, which had occurred the morning before, was commented upon in an appropriate manner by Francis Hemm, and a committee, consisting of J. M. Good, A. T. Fleischman, Francis Hemm, H. T. Rohlfing, T. A. Moseley, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

Papers for reading and discussion were reported by Francis Hemm, chairman of that committee. Sixteen were presented, covering a wide range of subjects, but principally dealing with commercial topics.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association was represented by C. M. West, of St. Louis.

Legislative topics were presented by A. Brandenberger, chairman of that committee. Re-registration was suggested, and the association approved of the same. A recommendation to ask for recognition by the Board of Pharmacy of diplomas from reputable colleges of pharmacy was voted down.

The death of John B. Watters, of Jefferson City, was announced by A. Brandenberger, and a committee on resolutions requested to report on the same.

The Transportation Committee reported that it was impossible to secure return tickets at one third regular fare, as the number of certificates had not reached one hundred. It was found that many of the members travelled on mileage, thus reducing the number to buy regular tickets and secure certificates.

Exhibits to the number of six were reported by chairman H. F. Hassebrock, of that committee. They were principally from retail druggists and such firms as the United States Pharmacal Co. He announced that several prizes, including $10 in gold from St. Louis College of Pharmacy, were offered for exhibits of pharmaceuticals made by retail druggists.

Druggists in the United States' employ were considered by a communication from the A.Ph.A. Committee, and the Missouri association endorsed the action of the national association.

The Committee on Necrology reported the death of six members, the names being accompanied by appropriate memorials.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association being in session at Clifton Terrace, twenty-five miles from St. Louis, President Layton appointed the following committee to visit the convention and invite the Illinois friends to St. Louis at the close of their meeting : A. T. Fleischman, H. F. Hassebrock, W. K. Ilkhardt, C. L. Wright, T. A. Moseley, Theo. F. Hagenow, Francis Hemm, L. P. Hemm, O. F. C. Bausch, Miss F. Dewyl, C. P. Bobb, and H. M. Whelpley.

Candidates for the Board of Pharmacy were considered at the Wednesday meeting. A. T. Fleischman, of Sedalia, whose term expired July 1st, was unanimously nominated for re-appointment.

The time and place of meeting had been referred to a committee on Tuesday. The report was unanimous for Jefferson City. This was unanimously adopted, and the first Tuesday in June, 1899, selected as the time. Among the novelties of the meeting will be a regular prison dinner, tendered the association within its walls by the State of Missouri.

President Thomas Layton appointed H. T. Rohlfing, J. M. Good, O. F. C. Bausch, and H. F. A. Spilker as a committee to attend the funeral of M. W. Alexander.

The greetings of the Missouri association were wired the Indiana and Ohio organizations, then in session.

The United States Pharmacopœia Committee, through its chairman, G. H. Chas. Klie, presented an extended report. It was compiled from about 500 replies to questions the committee had mailed to the physicians of Missouri.

Thursday morning a large Illinois delegation met with the association. Extended remarks were made by C. S. N. Hallberg, Dr. H. Lee Hatch, W. B. Day, Prof. Hereth, Frank Fleury, Geo. C. Bartells, and E. J. Frost.

The Missouri Board of Pharmacy, through its secretary, F. W. Sennewald, reported to the association.

A private trade mark for prescriptions was the topic of a communication from the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association. It was referred to a committee consisting of J. M. Good, G. H. Chas. Klie, and H. F. Hassebrock. At a subsequent session the committee reported favoring the co-operation of Missouri pharmacists with the Minnesota Association. The report was adopted.

A national pharmacal law was considered through a communication from the A.Ph.A. Prof. Hallberg explained the position of the committee of the national association, and the M.Ph.A. took action upon each proposition.

The war tax was presented by a communication from the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, announcing that that organization would refuse to handle the goods of manufacturers advancing the price on account of the tax. The subject was discussed, but no action taken.

A proposition to reduce the dues from $2 to $1.50 per year was made, but lost.

The advantages of being a member and attending the meetings of the A.Ph.A. were presented by Geo. C. Bartells, vice-president of that association, and endorsed by the M.Ph.A.

Officers were elected as follows : President, T. A. Moseley, Harrisonville ; first vice-president, C. L. Wright, Webb City ; second vice-president, Theo. F. Hagenow, St. Louis ; third vice-president, Miss F. DeWyl, Jefferson City ; treasurer, William Mittelbach, Boonville : permanent secretary, H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis ; assistant secretary, Ambrose Mueller, Old Orchard ; local secretary, A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City ; members of council : Thos. Layton, Francis Hemm, W. C. Bolm, H. F. A. Spilker, St. Louis ; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City.

The national formulary was considered by the committee on that subject, which presented several important formulas.

The secretary read a letter of resignation from C. E. Corcoran. Same was accepted.

After the usual vote of thanks the association adjourned.

H. M. WHELPLEY, Secretary,
St. Louis, Mo.

Glutose.—A new form of sugar, described by Lobry de Bruyn and Van Elkenstein, in the *Chemiker Zeitung*, and isolated by them from the decomposition products of other glucoses. It is not susceptible to fermentation, and its presence furnishes the probable explanation of the often noticed phenomenon that in certain kinds of molasses there is always a residue left after fermentation.

Methylated Spirit in Photography.

By J. RUTHERFORD HILL (*Phar. Jour.*)

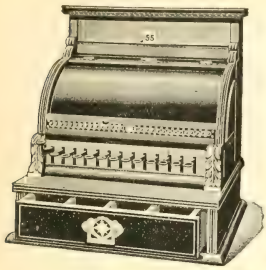
Certain objections to the use of methylated spirit containing rock oil, in photography, have been brought under my notice by a professional photographer. Thus, in the process of enamelling collodion is used. As received, the collodion is too dense, and has to be diluted in the proportion of one part of collodion, one part of ether, and one part of methylated spirit. Before the addition of rock oil to the spirit this process was in constant use, and gave uniformly satisfactory results. After the addition of the oil it was found that the finished picture was spoiled by a white hazy opalescence, particularly at one corner.

The process of enamelling is as follows : The diluted collodion is made to flow over a plate of glass, and is then drained off at one corner and allowed to dry. The print is placed in a bath of hot solution of gelatin in water and then "squeegeed" onto the collodion-coated plate. After it is dry the print is peeled off, the resultant picture possessing a highly-glazed or enamelled surface. But, after the use of the rock oil spirit, a very large proportion of the pictures were completely spoiled in the way above indicated. At first no explanation of this untoward circumstance was thought of, and it was assumed that the fault lay in the collodion. After several new quantities of collodion had been tried without any improvement, suspicion was ultimately attached to the methylated spirit. This was found to be the source of the evil, and on using methylated spirit free from rock oil the results were again uniformly satisfactory. The explanation arrived at was that rock oil in the spirit and the water in the gelatin were the cause of the opalescence complained of.

It may be interesting to note that a liquid called "pyroxylin solvent" is extensively sold for the foregoing and other technical purposes. To all appearance it is simply a mixture of ether and methylated spirit, free from rock oil. This, of course, is quite free from objection for the purpose, but the legality of the sale of such a mixture is surely a point that requires to be cleared up.

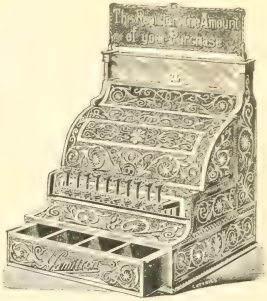
It frequently happens that a picture is wanted in a hurry, and, in such cases, after the negative has been developed and washed, it is dried in a very short time by dipping it into methylated spirit, and then removing it and letting it dry,

Do not pay more than $100 for the best Key Total-Adder....



No. 17.—Price, $10.00.

No. 322.—Price, $65.00.



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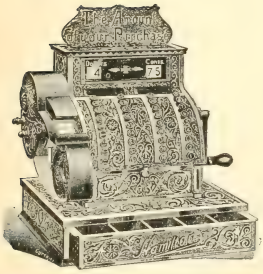

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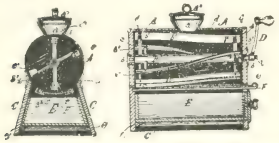

We have had a large number of this excellent Mixer and Sifter manufactured here, and are a decided improvement on the old machine. We can recommend it as a perfect Mixer and Sifter for the manufacture of Baking Powder or any powder made by the pharmacist.

TO MIX 10 POUNDS, PRICE $10.

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sometimes in a warm place. In this way, what would take several hours may be done in fifteen or twenty minutes. But one difficulty that occurs if methylated spirit with rock oil is used is that the negative is covered all over with a white fog, which is objectionable, and may interfere with the printing, especially in the case of delicate or faint negatives. This white fog appears to be caused by contact of water in and on the film with oil in the methylated spirit.

Another objection in this dipping and drying process, which is in constant use in every large studio, is that the spirit very soon becomes muddy from precipitation of rock oil by water. It cannot, therefore, be used again and again as was the case with the old methylated spirit. Considering that the addition of rock oil seems to have been quite ineffectual for the purpose for which it was added, and that so much may be said against the addition, it certainly seems as if some good reason should be given to justify the retention of the existing regulation or it should be abolished.

Patents Relating to Pharmacy of May 31st and June 7th and 14th.

Adelbert H. Alden, Lawrence, N.Y., India-rubber water bag, 604924.

Adelbert H. Alden, Lawrence, N.Y., India-rubber water bag, 604925.

Lorenz F. Diesmeyer, Westphalia, Mo., Pessary, 604958.

Horatio E. Cook, Lake City, Fla., Syringe, 604894.

Annis B. Edghmy, Clifton Springs, N.Y., Bed-pan, 604915.

Herbert R. Hall, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sanitary bowl, 604983.

Wm. B. Hidden, Boston, Mass., Inhaler, 604935.

Matthew J. Bogert, Demerest, N.J., Pill-bottle, design, 28731.

Cyril P. Brown, Spring Lake, Mich., Applicator, 605386.

Wm. F. Jobbins, Aurora, Ill., Apparatus for making caustic soda, 605102.

John H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich., Inhaler, 605436.

Eugene Fournier, Paris, France, Syringe, 605476.

Karl Hohmann, Neukirchen, Germany, Speculum, 605715.

Alexander F. Holland, Berkeley, Cal., Vaginal dilator, 605547.

Thomas S. Pitt, Boston, Mass., Endoscopic instrument, 605652.

Elisabet Seibert, Chicago, Ill., Vaginal syringe, 605682.

Charles A. Way, Charlestown, N.H., Tricycle for invalids, 605530.

TRADE MARKS.

Markar G. Dadirrian, New York, N.Y., Medicated tonic wines, 31637.

James T. Regan Co., Boone, Iowa, Internal remedy for rheumatism, 31641.

Max Cramer, Boston, Mass., Tonics and restoratives, 31662.

Wilhelm Ernst, Hanover, Germany, Hemorrhoidal suppositories, 31667.

Per Hakansson, Eslof, Sweden, Antiseptic preparation, 31660.

Meyer-Bieck, Elisabeth, Germany, Medicinal herb-compounds, prepared after a certain named system, 31661.

Raffaele Naopletano, New York, N.Y., Stomach bitters, 31664.

Wm. A. Prout, London, England, Pills, 31666.

Charles Trevisanello, Newark, N.J., Medicinal tonics, 31563.

Robert A. Walker, Buffalo, N.Y., Remedy in tablet form, 31665.

Allen & Hanbury's (Limited), London, England, Fluid extract of malt, 31694.

Armstrong Manufacturing Company, Berwick, Maine, and Boston, Mass., Effervescent granules for beverages and medicinal purposes, 31680.

Bauer & Cie, Berlin, Germany, Dietetic albuminous preparations, 31688.

LABELS.

Charles F. Myers, Washington, D.C., "Ger-American Herb Compound, the Great Blood Purifier, Liver and System Regulator," 6594.

American Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, "Pearls of Health Tablets," 6602.

Lydia Phillips, Fort Plain, N.Y., "Eureka Hair Restorer," 6600.

Wm. Rold, Chicago, Ill., "Herbarium System Bitters," 6601.

Patents of June 21st and 28th Relating to Pharmacy.

Thomas W. McCue, Akron, Ohio, Antiseptic surgical dressing, 606019.

Glenn B. Murray, Lakeland, Fla., Cabinet for medicines, etc., 606018.

Christian Pattberg, Brooklyn, N.Y., Tonsilotone, 606078.

Oscar B. Schier, Baltimore, Md., Apparatus for pasteurizing and sterilizing milk, etc., 605920.

Joseph T. Commoss, New York, N.Y., Fumigator, 606446.

Carl F. Dewitt, Berlin, Germany, Thermocauter, 606380.

Susannah L. Fowler, Kensington, Md., Abdominal supporter, 606410.

Francis Gizzi, New York, N.Y., Disinfecting apparatus, 606338.

Aaron Harris and C. Stahl, New York, N.Y., Druggist's and medicine labels, 606457.

Wm. F. Le Seur, New York, N.Y., Truss, 606465.

Robert W. Prescott, Cleveland, Ohio, Atomizer, 606240.

John M. Scribner, Balsover, Canada, Invalid bed, 606247.

TRADE MARKS.

Giambatista Ardito, Hoboken, N.J., Remedy for rheumatism, 31714.

L. Boyer's Sons, New York, N.Y., Certain named beverages and mineral waters, 31720.

Charles C. Cook, Baltimore, Md., Certain named medicinal remedies, 31716.

Sprudel W. Gerolsteiner, Castendyck, Cologne, Germany, Mineral water, 31719.

John Linden, Cleveland, Ohio, Certain named medical preparation, 31713.

Pillow Inhaler Co., Washington, D.C., Pillow inhalers, 31711.

Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md., New York, and Chicago, Ill., Tonic alterative compound, 31715.

Tidman & Son, Ltd., London, England, Sea-salt, 31731.

Henry S. Blackmore, Mount Vernon, N.Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., Disinfectants, germicides, or deodorizing compounds, 31758.

Charles L. Dorn, Malvern, Ark., Pile remedy, 31756.

Walter E. Ellis, Edgewater, N.J., Medical compound for the cure of rheumatism, 31755.

Charles I. Hood, Lowell, Mass, Antiseptic medicated soap, 31,759.

Abel Mishler, Philadelphia, Pa., Extracts in tablet or solid form, and tinctures and spirits in liquid form, 31750.

Sulphune Company, Chicago, Ill., Remedy for skin and blood disorders, 31,754.

White Rock Mineral Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis., Mineral waters, 31753.

LABELS.

Silver Suds Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "Medicated French Tissue." For a preparation for corns and the like, 6613.

W. P. Frank Cabler, Council Bluffs, Iowa, "Hadaah." For medicine, 6618.

Scotch Remedy Co., Wheeling, West Va., "Creme De Menthe Balm." For a medicine, 6617.

Albert H. Tryon, New York, N.Y., "Death sure Drops." For an insecticide, 6619.

Stamp Taxes on Drug Trade.

The War Revenue Bill, as finally passed by the U.S. Congress, imposes the following stamp taxes, which will affect the drug trade.—*Phar. Era.*

WHAT IS INCLUDED.—Revenue stamps must be affixed to every enclosure containing any proprietary medicinal preparation or article, or any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetics, vaseline, petroleum, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth wash, dentifrice, tooth paste, and similar sub stances or articles; to every package of chewing gum, and to every bottle of sparkling wine.

RATE OF TAX.—On proprietary medicinal articles, perfumery, and cosmetics, ½ of one cent for each 5 cents in retail price.

On chewing gum, 4 cents on each package of retail value of $1 or less.

On wines, sparkling or other, bottled, 1 cent for each pint or less; 2 cents on bottles containing more than one pint.

GOODS IN STOCK.—Articles on hand on July 1 will be subject to the tax, but dealers who are not manufacturers may affix the stamp when the article is sold at retail.

PRIVATE STAMPS.—Manufacturers of proprietary medicinal preparations and articles have the privilege of furnishing their own designs for special revenue stamps.

PENALTY for evasion of stamp taxes, fine of $500 or imprisonment for six months.

The Cash Principle in Retail Business.

By [illegible]

The advantages of cash dealings are many; the objections are few, and yet the objections are so strong that they have dominated the human race from the beginning down to the present time. Only now and then has a brave, hard-headed merchant dared to conduct his business on the right principle. None of us is in business for his health, nor yet for amusement. The first object is to make money. That system bearing plainly the stamp of honesty, which will secure us the largest net gain and afford us the greatest contentment of mind while operating it, is the best to employ.

I wish to be understood as referring to the cash principle in its perfect form. There are no books except the cash book. All goods are sold for cash and all purchases are discounted. This plan is feasible if sufficient capital is provided to conduct the business. One great advantage of the system is the reduction in the actual expense of conducting the business. There is no bookkeeping, no collecting, no loss from bad accounts, and no charge for interest. In place of the latter there is an important credit to profit account secured by the discount on purchases. This is a source of gain entirely unknown to the man who does an extensive credit business, even though he operates on the same capital as his neighbor. Goods rightly bought are half sold, is an old adage, and experience shows how true it is. We all realize that cash, other things being equal, is that with which to purchase. It buys goods right.

A man who is not obliged to use his time and ability in running after what should have been his when the goods were passed over the counter, or to stand off some importunate creditor, has opportunity to keep posted as to prices and as to general condition of the markets. He is able to keep abreast of the times. Who will say, then, that the up-to date merchant has not an important advantage in many ways, and who will believe that by the employment of his time in the business, as just described, he does not find means to add to his profits?

Perhaps you ask why, if the cash principle leads to this superior management of business and to contentment of mind, and in various respects is a panacea for the ills of business life, it is not universally adopted? I reply that in a majority of cases it is the same as in your own case. You have not the courage to make the change. You fear that you will lose trade, that you will offend certain old customers who are "perfectly good," and that your trade will go to your competitor. This last would probably be true, if you kept your prices where you found it necessary to put them to enable you, under the old system, to show a profit. Let me ask, do you not owe something to the dear public, or at least to that portion of it which has the cash or has always paid you promptly, and is it fair that you should longer ask cash customers to pay the premium you once demanded because certain deadbeats never paid anything?

The cash system treats all alike. No one pays the debts of another. It is a recognized fact that the price of goods in stores selling for cash is less than in those where business is transacted on the credit basis. In many cases the difference is as much as ten per cent., and in some even fifteen per cent. If this advantage in price will not bring to you as liberal a trade as you heretofore enjoyed, then it is to be concluded that you are for a fact operating in a very dry community. Consider the cases of the few merchants scattered throughout the country who have had the nerve and courage to adopt the cash system. Inquire of them if they would return to the old way. Ask them as to their net profits, and whether or not they sleep well nights. Their answers will heartily commend the cash system. The profits actually realized upon the business and the amount of wear upon the merchant in conducting it include the whole question.—*Drugs, Oils and Paints.*

PURIFYING TURPENTINE — FRENCH PATENT.—In the De la Roche process—which is designed to remove from Bordeaux turpentine the deteriorating elements, water and resin oil—the crude turpentine is melted in a still and mixed with 10 to 20 per cent. of turpentine spirit. As soon as the boiling point is reached 8 to 10 per cent. of finely powdered pipeclay is strewn over the surface in successive small portions, and absorbs the whole of the water and the greater part of the resin oil, the boiling liquid then gradually becoming quite limpid, at which stage the fire is drawn and the still allowed to cool. The clay in settling down clarifies the turpentine, which when cold is decanted, the sediment being thrown on to a sieve to drain. The spirit evaporated during the process is recovered by condensation and used over again.—*O. C. & D.*

FOR DRILLING GLASS.—An optician recommends the following method: Dip a drill heated to white heat first into quicksilver, whereby it is excellently hardened, and sharpen by grinding on a whetstone. If the drill thus prepared is moistened with a saturated solution of camphor and oil of turpentine and the borehole is kept rather moist, glass may be drilled like wood.—*Scientific American.*

Club Cologne Glycerine

...Toilet Soap...

Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.

GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM ALKALI. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.

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Proprietors Morse Soap Works

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

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Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Tolu

You can recommend it to your customers and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

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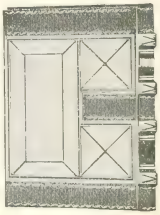

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Formulary.

NON-EFFERVESCENT HEADACHE POWDERS.

	Grains.
(a) Acetanilid (opt.)	40
Caffeine	10

Make into 10 powders. One powder, as required.

	Grains.
(b) Antifebrin (opt.)	36
Sodium salicylate	36
Caffeine	18

Divide into 12 powders. One at a dose.

	Parts.
(c) Phenacetin (opt.)	25
Caffeine	10
Milk sugar	25

Dose: 10 grains, repeated in two hours if necessary.

	Grains.
(d) Acetanilid (opt.)	5
Sodium bicarbonate	9
Caffeine	1

Make into one powder.—*Phar. Jour.*

MENTHOL SNUFF, FOR COLDS.

	Parts.
Boric acid	30
Orris root	7
Roasted coffee	30
Sugar	10
Menthol	3

Reduce the solid ingredients to the finest powder, mix, and then work in the menthol.—*Dieterich.*

BLEACHING OINTMENT FOR THE SKIN.

Alum in very fine powder	gr. 30.
Solution hydrogen dioxide	fl. dr. 5.
Oil of sweet almond	dr. 2½.
Lanolin	dr. 2½.

Triturate the alum with the hydrogen dioxide, add the lanolin and when well incorporated mix in the oil of almond.

Directions: To be applied at night.

CEMENT FOR MENDING RUBBER GOODS.

The following method of repairing the cracks or fissures in articles of caoutchouc is given in *L'Industrie Textile*. First clean very carefully the surface of fissure or parts to be united, and apply a cement composed of:

Sulphide of carbon	26 parts.
Gutta-percha	2 "
Caoutchouc	4 "
Fish glue	1 part.

The edges of the rent should be kept together by means of thread and the article left to dry. At the end of from twenty-four to thirty-six hours the binding thread may be removed and the cement which may have squeezed out of the fissure cut away. — *India Rubber World.*

INSECTICIDES.

Ant Exterminator.

1.

Cape aloes	4 oz.
Water	1 qt.

Boil together and add to the mixture:

Camphor, in small pieces	1½ oz.

This can also be used for other insects by means of a water-sprinkler.

The use of turpentine by means of an oil can, or powdered borax, sprinkled around the infested places, is also said to be very effective.

2.

Quicklime, powdered	20 parts.
Camphor, powdered	1 part.

Bedbug Disturber.

Kerosene	1 qt.
Common soap	1 oz.
Water	1 qt.

Heat the solution of the soap in the water, and, when boiling hot, add the kerosene, churning constantly until a perfect emulsion results.

This solution may be diluted with from 10 to 15 parts of water, if desirable, and can be used for plant-lice and other insects as well.

This is considered to be a most excellent preparation:

Soft soap	1 part.
Soda lye (10 per cent.)	5 parts.
Water	15 parts.

Flea Exterminator.

This preparation is also good for banishing flies and mosquitoes.

Ox gall.	
Oil camphor.	
Oil pennyroyal.	
Extract gentian.	
Alcohol	equal parts.

The above is specially intended for fleas on dogs, horses and cattle.

ROACH POWDERS.

Naphtalin	2 parts
Powdered angelica root	200 parts
Powdered melilot	50 parts
Oil Eucalyptus	5 parts

Borax	10 av. ozs.
Starch	4 av. ozs.
Sugar	2 av. ozs.

All should be fine powdered and well mixed.

Borax	12 av. ozs.
Wheat flour	3 av. ozs.
Sugar	1 av. oz.

Mix thoroughly by passing through fine sieve.

Charcoal, coarse	[illegible]
Borax	[illegible]
Sulphur	1 av. oz.
Cream Tartar	[illegible]
Arsenic (so-called cobalt)	120 grains

All to be in powder and well mixed.

Borax	8 av. ozs.
Farina grain	[illegible]
Wheat flour	3 av. ozs.
Sugar	[illegible]

Mix. All to be in fine powder.

ROACH PASTE.

Red lead	1 av. ozs.
Wheat flour	12 av. ozs.

Molasses or syrup sufficient to make a soft paste.

Carbonate of lead	1 av. ozs.
Cornmeal or starch	12 av. ozs.

Molasses or syrup sufficient to make a soft paste.

ANTISEPTICS.

Douglass' Antiseptic Nose and Throat Spray.

Thymol	gr. 20
Eucalyptol	gr. 40
Menthol	gr. 60
Oil cubeb	gr. 80
Paraffin oil	fl. oz. 16
Oil rose	enough.

Antiseptic Mouth Wash.

Under the name of elixir antiseptique, *Le Monde Pharmaceutique* publishes the following formula for a pleasant antiseptic mouth wash:

Thymic acid	G 3
Tincture eucalyptus	G 100
Tincture vanilla	G 100
Essence mint	G 15
Essence clove	G 10
Essence lemon	G 10
Alcohol, 90 per cent.	G 1000
Tincture cochineal	to color a bright red.

Twenty drops to half a tumbler of water as a mouth wash.

Antiseptic Mouth Wash Tablets.

Heliotropin	G 0.01
Saccharin	G 0.01
Salicylic acid	G 0.01
Menthol	G 1.00
Milk sugar	G 5.00
Spirit rose	enough.

Make 100 tablets.

The tablets may be colored green with chlorophyl, red with eosin, and blue with indigo-carmine.

In the *Revue Intern. de Médicine et de Chirurgie* the following prescriptions are given for the removal of "bad breath," the same to be used as mouth washes, gargles, etc.—*Nat. Druggist.*

1.	Potassium permanganate	3 parts.
	Distilled water	300 parts.

Add from 5 to 8 drops to every glass of water.

2. Concentrated infusion of sage
leaves ..... 250 parts.
Pure Glycerin ..... 30 parts.
Tincture of myrrh ..... 12 parts.
Tincture of lavender ..... 12 parts.
Labarraque's solution ..... 30 parts.

Use as a gargle.

3. Decoction of chamomile
flowers ..... 300 parts.
Glycerin ..... 80 parts.
Chlorinated water ..... 15 parts.

Use as a gargle.

4. Saccharin ..... 1 part.
Sodium bicarbonate ..... 1 part.
Salicylic acid ..... 4 parts.
Alcohol, 95 per cent ..... 200 parts.

A few drops in a glass of water, to be used as a gargle.

For Sweating Hands.

Les Nouveaux Remèdes gives the following, which it is claimed is very effectual in preventing sweating of the hands. It can be perfumed, and, judging from the numerous queries concerning this trouble, would prove a good article to "keep on hand":

Borax ..... 15 parts.
Salicylic acid ..... 15 "
Boric acid ..... 5 "
Glycerin ..... 60 "
Alcohol dilute ..... 60 "

Mix. Directions: Rub on the hands three times a day.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* is authority for the following:

Zinc oxide ..... 345 parts.
Starch ..... 652 "
Formaldehyde ..... 1.3 "
Thymol ..... 1 part.

M. —*Nat. Drug.*

Useful Photographic Formulæ.

The following formulæ have all been tested in practice, and may be relied upon to yield satisfactory products:

GLYCIN DEVELOPER.—Glycin or oxyphenyl-glycin, $C_6H_4OH{\cdot}NH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$, is very slightly soluble in water, but more so in alkalies and alkaline sulphites, and it is better made up in the form of one-solution developer:

Glycin ..... 10 g.
Sodium sulphite ..... 40 g.
Sodium carbonate ..... 60 g.
Distilled water ..... to 500 c.c.

For use dilute with three times the quantity of water.

Useful for negative and positive work.

ORTOL DEVELOPER.—The latest developer is chemically a mixture of orthomethyl-amido-phenol plus some hydroquinone. It is an extremely valuable developer, and is finding considerable favor:

No. 1.

Ortol ..... 15 g.
Potassium metabisulphite ..... 7.5 g.
Distilled water ..... to 1000 c.c.

No. 2.

Sodium carbonate ..... 120 g.
" sulphite ..... 130 g.
Distilled water ..... to 1000 c.c.

For use mix in equal parts.

Useful alike for negative and positive work.

THE FIXING BATH.—As a rule the amateur will be content to make up his own, but it might be useful to know that the best fixing bath for negatives, especially with pyro as a developer, is an acid one, which may be made as follows:

Solution of tartaric acid, 50 per cent. ..... 30 c.c.
" " sodium sulphite, 25 per cent. .. 70 c.c.

Mix and add to

Solution of hypo., 25 per cent ..... 1000 c.c.

INTENSIFIERS.—The most satisfactory is that generally known as Monckhoven's:

No. 1

Mercuric Chloride ..... 20 g.
Potassium Bromide ..... 20 g.
Distilled Water ..... 1000 c.c.

The negative must be thoroughly free from hypo. and soaked in the above till quite white, then well washed and immersed in the following till blackened right through, and then well washed and dried:

Silver Nitrate ..... 20 g.
Distilled Water ..... 750 c.c.

Dissolve and add gradually *quant. suff.*

Potassium Cyanide ..... 20 g.
Distilled Water ..... 250 c.c.

This must be added and the mixture thoroughly shaken after each addition. At first a precipitate of silver cyanide is thrown down, which gradually re-dissolves in excess of potassium cyanide, but some of the flocculent cyanide should always be left floating in the bottle.

THE COPPER INTENSIFIER.—This has lately been placed on the market, both as an intensifier and a reducer. It is prepared as follows:—

a. Copper Sulphate ..... 240 g.
Distilled Water ..... 500 c.c.

b. Potassium Bromide ..... 180 g.
Distilled Water ..... 500 c.c.

Mix. In this the well-washed negative should be bleached, then well washed. To intensify, the negative may be re-developed with any old developer, or for reduction only partially bleached and then refixed.

THE URANIUM INTENSIFIER.—The action of this is so energetic that it is only applicable to very thin negatives.

Uranium Nitrate ..... 5 g.
Potassium Ferricyanide ..... 5 g.
Glacial Acetic Acid ..... 10 g.
Distilled Water ..... to 500 c.c.

The negative must be thoroughly freed from hypo., and then immersed in the above solution till sufficiently dense. The color of the image is a reddish-brown, which is far more non-actinic than it looks.

Great care must be exercised in mixing this, and it should be kept in the dark. The ferricyanide must be well rinsed in water prior to solution, or else the solution quickly spoils.

REDUCERS.—The best of these is undoubtedly Belitzski's; it keeps well in the dark, and may be used over and over again till the solution turns yellow and does not require the negative to be freed from hypo.

Potassium Ferric Oxalate ..... 20 g.
Sodium Sulphite ..... 20 g.
Distilled Water ..... 250 c.c.

Dissolve and add

Oxalic Acid (crystal) ..... 7.5 g.

And shake till the blood-red solution turns green, decant from any undissolved acid, and filter, and add

Hypo ..... 125 g.
Distilled Water ..... to make 1000 c.c.

This is applicable to negatives, transparencies, and bromide papers.

VARNISHES.—Amateurs are not fond of varnishing, but the advantages are decidedly great as regards the permanency of the negatives. One of the greatest objections to the use of varnish is the necessity of heating the negative. Therefore a cold varnish is preferable.

Gold Size Varnish.

Japanners' Gold Size (best) } Equal parts.
Benzole. }

This is to be applied cold, and sets in half-an-hour to a very hard resistant film.

Zapon Varnish.

Thin transparent celluloid ..... 20 g.
Acetone ..... 300 c.c.
Amyl acetate ..... 200 c.c.

The objection to this is the unpleasant smell and the time the varnish takes to thoroughly harden.

FILM VARNISH.—As the basis of all films is celluloid, it is obvious that some varnish without a celluloid solvent as the vehicle must be used.

Bleached or pale shellac (powdered) ..... 125 g.
Liq. ammonia fort ..... 250 c.c.
Absolute alcohol ..... 250 c.c.

Macerate for 48 hours and then digest in a water bath till the shellac has dissolved, and add

Distilled water ..... to 1000 c.c.

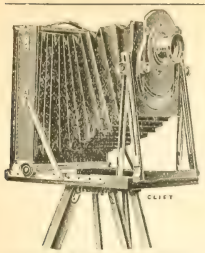
Filter.

This may be applied to the wet or dry films, and the best way is to put sufficient varnish in a dish and bodily immerse the films, and then hang up to dry.

Ordinary Negative Varnish.

Pale yellow shellac ..... 150 g.
Sandarac ..... 18 g.
Castor oil ..... 1 c.c.
Absolute alcohol (or old methylated) ..... 1000 c.c.

The negative must be heated before this is applied.



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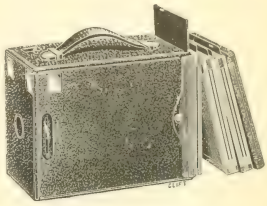

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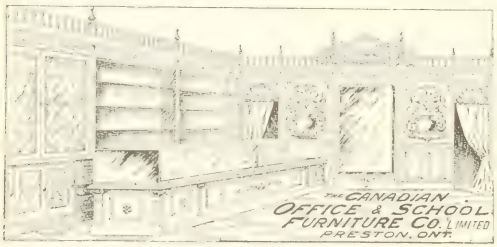

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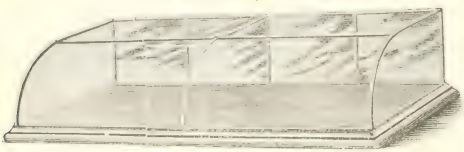

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Crystal Varnish (for transparencies).

Gum Dammar..... 50 g.
Benzole..... 1000 c.c.

This can be used cold. It is not so resistant as those given above.

TONING BATHS.—For the old albumenized paper it is usual to employ neutral or alkaline baths, and acetate, phosphate, tungstate, or borate of soda are generally used. A typical formula is :

Gold chloride..... 0.4 g.
Sodium acetate..... 10 g.
Distilled water.....to 1000 c.c.

GELATINO CHLORIDE OR P.O.P. TONING BATHS.—The best formula is the following ; it is suitable for all kinds of papers, though with some it yields finer tones than others :

Gold chloride..... 1 g.
Potassium sulphocyanide..... 2 g.
Distilled water.....180 c.c.

Dissolve and heat to the boiling point for 5 minutes, and add distilled water to make 200 c.c. For use mix 1 part of this with 15 parts of water.

COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATHS.—Amateurs will have these, but their use should be discouraged as much as possible, but the following is a simple formula :

No. 1.

Lead nitrate..... 10 g.
Hypo..... 200 g.
Distilled water.....1000 c.c.

This solution must be absolutely free from acid.

No. 2.

Chloride of gold..... 10 g.
Distilled water.....to 1000 c.c.

Just before use mix 5 parts of No. 2 with 1000 parts of No. 1. The prints must be bathed in a 1 per cent. solution of bicarbonate of soda, well washed, and then immersed in the toning bath.

A COMBINED TONING BATH WITHOUT LEAD.—

Hypo..... 240 g.
Ammonium sulphocyanide..... 48 g.
Sodium acetate (fused)..... 48 g.
Distilled water.....to 1000 c.c.

To this just before use add 1 gramme of neutral chloride of gold.

PLATINUM TONING BATHS.—The tones obtained on gelatino and collodio chloride papers with platinum are much in favor at the present time. The tones tend from warm sepia to brownish-black. The most satisfactory is—

Potassium chloroplatinite..... 2 g.
Dilute phosphoric acid..... 120 g.
Distilled water.....to 1000 c.c.

This bath may be made up in concentrated form, the toral bulk being made up to 200 c.c.

For black tones the procedure is somewhat more complicated, but so many amateurs want black tones on these papers that a set of baths that would give these ought to sell well.

No. 1.—A.

Sodium acetate..... 10 g.
Borax..... 8 g.
Distilled water.....to 100 c.c.

No. 1.—B.

Gold chloride..... 1 g.
Distilled water.....to 10 c.c.

For use mix 10 c.c. of A and 0.2 c.c. of B, and water to 100 c.c.

No. 2.

Acid phosph. dil..... 25 c.c.
Distilled water.....to 100 c.c.
Potassium chloroplatinite..... 2 g.

For use mix 1 part with 9 parts of water.

No. 3.

Ammonium sulphocyanide.... 100 g.
Chloride of gold (neutral).... 2 g.
Distilled water.....to 1000 c.c.

Directions.—Print rather deeply and wash the prints in two changes of water for fifteen minutes. Immerse the washed prints in the gold bath No. 1 till they assume a brown tone, and then rinse in water and transfer to the platinum bath No. 2, in which they should be left till they assume a violet tone. Wash for ten minutes, and transfer to a 10 per cent. solution of hypo., in which they should be left for ten minutes, then well washed in four or five changes of water for twenty minutes, and, if the tone is satisfactory (and it will be brownish), they may be mounted. If black, blue-black, or grey tones are required, wash the prints for five minutes only after fixing, and transfer to No. 3 solution, and in this they may be left till the desired tone is attained.

DEVELOPER FOR P. O. P. — It is not generally known that gelatino or collodio-chloride paper can be developed, and in the winter time or in summer, when a large number of prints have to be obtained. This is a great advantage. The paper should only be faintly printed, just sufficient to show all the details, and then developed with the following :

No. 1.

Hydroquinone..... 10 g.
Alcohol..... 100 g.

No. 2.

Sodium sulphite..... 100 g.
Citric acid..... 5 g.
Distilled water.....to 500 c.c.

For use mix 50 parts of No. 1, 50 parts of No. 2, and 1000 parts of water. Development will be complete in from 10 to 15 minutes, and the prints should be transferred to a 5 per cent. solution of salt, well washed, and then washed in the combined toning and fixing bath.

MOUNTANTS.—The following is a satisfactory mountant for all kinds of prints :

White dextrin..... 75 g.
Alum (powdered)..... 4 g.
White sugar..... 15 g.
Distilled water..... 120 c.c.

Dissolve by heat, and when cool add :

Alcohol sol. thymol (10 per cent.) 6 c.c.

Liquid Mountant.

Soft gelatin..... 40 g.
Distilled water..... 120 c.c.

Allow to soak for twenty-four hours and add :

Chloral hydrate..... 20 g.

Heat on a water bath till liquid or for about an hour, and then neutralize with a few drops of solution of carbonate of soda.

Diamond Cut Diamond

At one of the annual fairs held at a small town in Russia a gentleman observed a gipsy and a Jew haggling over the sale of a horse. Full of curiosity when the two separated, and anxious to know how two such shrewd characters had bargained, the gentleman called the gipsy to him and inquired how much he had got for his animal. The gipsy opened his hand and showed a ten-rouble note.

"But isn't that very cheap?"

"No," said the gipsy, "he is dead lame."

The gentleman then sought out the Jew and said :

"So you have given ten roubles for a lame horse?"

The Israelite laid his finger on his nose and said :

"Lame! He's as sound as you are ; I saw he was badly shod, and only limped in consequence."

The inquirer returned to the gipsy and reported what the Jew said. The former gave a tremendous and most significant wink, and whispered :

"He's as lame as two-legged stool. I had him badly shod on purpose, to make them believe that was the cause of his limping."

When this was communicated to the Jew he seemed for the moment taken aback, and hung his head ; then, with a little sigh and shrug of the shoulder, he said quietly :

"Ah, well—it's all right—it was a bad ten-rouble note!"—*Exchange.*

LIQUID GLYCERINE SOAP.—One hundred parts of olein, melted over water, are stirred up with 300 parts of 28° Bé. glycerine (free from lime), and the whole warmed up to about 145° F. Saponification is effected with 52 parts of 38° potash lye, and the fairly thick soap is allowed to cool. A solution of 6 parts of potash in 10 parts of hot water is then crutched in, and after standing covered for three days the soap is shaken up with a solution of 20 parts of perfume in 30 parts of 96 per cent. spirit. It is then set aside for several days longer, and is then filtered and packed in bottles. Another method is by dissolving a pure, clear soft soap in its own weight of alcohol and water (1 : 1), and adding some scent and 1½ part of glycerine to the filtered solution.—*Seifenfabrikant.*

Optical Department

In charge of W. J. Hamer, M.D., Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{200}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{200}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

F.E.L.: How is the best way to be sure when minus cyl's axis horizontal are indicated that plus cyl's axis vertical are not required?

Ans.—The above is a good question, as many people are wearing $-.50$ to -1.00 cyl's axis horizontal when they ought to be wearing $+$ cyl's axis vertical. To avoid this error the fogging system is the one I use until some line of the astigmatic chart is plainly visible and completely the correction with a minus cyl in front of the plus sphere and then making the proper reduction. For instance, if a person requires a $-.50$ cyl. ax. 180 to see all lines equally black, we take a $+4.00$ sphere and reduce gradually and if $+$ cyl's are needed when we get down to $+.50$ the vertical lines will be clear and with a $-.50$ cyl. ax. 180 in front of it the horizontal lines will also be made plain. This reduced is the same thing as a $+.50$ cyl. ax. 90.

Optical Institute of Canada

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

1. How are rays of light bent in passing from a rarer to a denser medium, and from a denser to a rarer medium?

2. What is a plane glass, a prism, a spherical, a cylindrical glass?

3. How may convex sph's be supposed to be formed? Also concave sph's, convex cyl's, and concave cyl's?

4. What do you mean by the principal focus of a glass?

5. What do you mean by neutralization?

6. How do you neutralize a prism, a spherical, a cylindrical glass?

7. What do you mean by a one-dioptre glass?

8. What do you mean by a twenty-inch glass?

9. How do you find the focal distance of a glass marked in the dioptric system, in inches, in centimeters?

10. What do you mean by the accomodation of the eye?

11. Explain how it is produced.

12. How much accommodation has an emmetrope at twenty years of age? a myope? a hyperope (same age)?

13. What do you mean by the p.r. (far point), also p.p. (near point)?

14. Where would the p.p. of an emmetrope be at twenty years of age, a hyperope at twenty years of age who had 3 D. of hyperopia, and a myope at twenty years of age who had 3 D. of myopia?

15. What is the visual angle?

16. Upon what does its size depend?

17. Explain the construction of Snellen's test types.

18. What does a vision of $\frac{20}{40}$ indicate?

19. Give the definition of a hyperopic eye.

20. How is hyperopia divided?

21. What convex glass would you give to a hyperope?

22. What are the evil effects of hyperopia?

23. How can you tell a hyperope?

24. Give the definition of myopia.

25. How can you tell a myope?

26. What concave glass do you give to a myope?

27. What is an astigmatic eye?

28. What do you mean by the principal meridians in astigmatism?

29. How do you tell a case of astigmatism?

30. How do you correct simple astigmatism?

31. What meridian of the eye refracts the vertical line of a clock face?

32. What lines of the clock face does a person with simple astigmatism see plainly?

33. Give definition of presbyopia.

34. What convex glass would you give to a presbyope under sixty-five years of age; over sixty five years of age?

35. What effect has hyperopia or myopia on the appearance of Pb?

36. If the vertical meridian of the eye requires $+150$ D. and the horizontal meridian $+200$, write Rx. for glass required.

37. If the vertical meridian requires -200 and the horizontal a $+400$ write Rx. for glass required.

38. What causes cataract?

39. Why can some children wear their grandfathers' glasses with comfort?

40. Write a short essay on the anatomy of the eye.

South African Trade.

Our readers will be interested in a series of letters which are appearing from our special correspondent in Cape Town, South Africa.

Manufacturers who have suitable lines to export to Cape Colony, and there are many of them in Canada, might find a good opening for business there.

The import duties on goods pertaining to the drug and chemical trade are as follows:

Acetic acid, 3s. per imperial gallon.

Condensed milk, 4s. 2d. per 100 lbs.

Paraffin and kerosene oils and benzine, 3d. per imperial gallon.

Cotton seed, palm and hemp seed oils, £10 per £100.

Essential and perfumed oils, £20 per £100.

Fish oil, 1s. per imperial gallon.

Soap, laundry, 4s. 2d. per 100 lbs.

Perfumed spirit, £1 per imperial gallon.

Infants' food, 9 per cent. ad valorem

Extracts and essences for flavoring or perfumery, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Saccharine, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Patent and proprietary chemical drugs or medicines, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Medicated foods, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Perfumery and cosmetics, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Toilet soaps and soap powder, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The following are admitted free:

Dye-woods, etc., in bulk.

Engravings, lithographs and photographs.

Flowers of sulphur.

Glue.

Potash and soda, carbonate and bi carbonate, caustic.

Crystals and silicate (in bulk).

Sheep dip and sheep dipping powder.

Vaccine virus and toxin.

Canadian Ophthalmic College
OF TORONTO

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OUR GRADUATES have achieved the greatest measure of success, and

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Because the training received is especially arranged to suit the requirements of those who engage in the Optical business, and being instructed in connection with our Dispensary Department, our students possess a thorough knowledge of optics in the form in which it can be of service in doing practical eye work.

Write for Prospectus and read what is said about our course by those who have taken it.

IN CONNECTION WITH **COHEN BROTHERS** 32-34 ADELAIDE STREET WEST, The Only Manufacturers of Spectacles and Eyeglasses in Canada.

The Optical Institute of Canada

The result of six years' experience in teaching optics has developed such a thorough, systematic and complete course of instruction that you cannot afford to take an inferior course, even if you are offered one free. You will take only one course in optics, so **get the best.** Our graduates are all good opticians.

For dates of classes, terms and free prospectus, address

DR. W. E. HAMILL

88 Yonge St., Toronto.

INTERESTING NEWS. . . . . .

MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D., EDITOR. C. F. G. Meyer PUBLISHER.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

To New Subscribers.

Two Publications at the Price of One.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will be sent one year to any new subscriber with either one of the following publications at the price named :—

Birds	$1 50
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Pharmacognosy Notes, by O. A. Wall	1 50
The Right Side of the Car, by J. C. Lloyd	1 00
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Therapeutic Terms (Second Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1 00
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Address MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 3146 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

BEST PRICE LIST. . . . . .

MONEY MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pictures...

I have in stock over 10,000 cuts, made expressly to illustrate ads for over thirty distinctly different retail lines. All of these cuts were made under my direction in my own art department. I supply a ready-made or made-to-order ad. to fit each cut. I have over 4,000 customers in this department of my business—but I want more.

The retailer who wants the best cuts on earth for his business will do well to write for full particulars.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES

VANDERBILT BLDG.,

NEW YORK

Photographic Notes.

DIAMIDO RESORCIN AS A DEVELOPER.—Diamido resorcin is a new developer for photographic purposes, brought into the market by Grandjean Zimermann & Co., of Brugg, Switzerland. The following mixture is used as a bath: Water, 100; anhydrous sodium sulphite, 3; diamido resorcin, 1. The latter must only be added immediately before use, or a concentrated stock solution may be kept.—*Pharm. Cent.*

CELLULOID FILMS.—One of the problems that have not been solved by the photographic chemist is the preparation of a celluloid film which does not react with a layer of sensitive silver salt in gelatine. The chemical inertness of a glass plate has long been aimed at, but it is far from having been reached in the present makes of celluloid. Paper is the greatest rival to glass in this respect, but the granularity and degradation of the fine detail of an image which are inseparable from the use of that support only assure for it a limited degree of popularity. The camphor and nitrous acid of the celluloid have been alleged to be the active agents in fogging the sensitive film, although the evidence under those heads is somewhat obscure. Be that as it may, it is undeniably risky to keep celluloid films for more than a very few months, in the expectation that they will then be perfectly fresh, and it is beyond all doubt that they are peculiarly susceptible to alterations of temperature. A glass plate may be relied upon to stand a journey to the tropics and back without undergoing deterioration either before or after exposure, but the same immunity can hardly be assigned to celluloid with certainty.

RECOVERY OF SILVER.—To recover silver from photographic baths in which it exists as the soluble silver sodium thiosulphate, boil first with ammonium sulphide, thus precipitating the metal as sulphide; this is then collected, washed, dried, and reduced to the metallic state by heating with charcoal.—*Scientific American.*

DEVELOPING WITH GLYCIN.—Glycin is the hydrochloride of *p*-oxyphenol amidoacetic acid. According to Hubi, it is best used by preparing a concentrated solution for permanent use. Twenty-five grammes sodium sulphite are dissolved in 40 C.c. of hot water, 10 grammes glycin added, heated to boiling, and then 50 grammes potassium carbonate are added. For a normal or short exposure, 1 part of this solution is diluted with 20 parts of water (temperature, 20 to 25° C.), and, if necessary, a little caustic soda solution, 1 to 10, is added. When developing plates of doubtful exposure, 1 part of the solution is diluted with 20 parts of water, or when exposing plates, the sensitiveness of which are quite uncertain, 1 part of the solution is diluted with 80 parts of water. One to 2 C.c. of potassium bromide solution are added to 1 litre of the fluid, and the developer is cooled to 10° C. by ice. The development takes a very long time, but this method allows almost any errors in exposure to be corrected.—*Chem. Zeit. Repert., after Wiener photo Bl.* (*Phar. Journal.*)

ACID FIXING BATH.—This is preferred by some amateurs as it gives more brilliant negatives owing to its slight reducing action removing fog. It also keeps very well, which makes it liked by occasional workers. My formula is:

Citric acid (powd.)	½ oz.
Sodium sulphite	2 ozs.
Sodium hyposulphite	8 ozs.
Water, to make	2 pts.

Mix.

—*Chem. & Drug.*

VANADIUM DEVELOPER.—According to Prof. Tobin, the following formula produces a very satisfactory photographic developer:

Vanadium pentoxid (best)	1 dr.
Sulphuric acid	2 drs.
Water	2 ozs.

Add metallic zinc in excess; after effervescing has ceased, and the solution is lavender-colored, filter quickly and cork tightly. One dram of the solution to one pint of water makes a very good developer, and is intensified by dilute acetic acid. The concentrated solution does not keep well, but can be quickly restored to activity by adding sulphuric acid and metallic zinc in excess, until lavender colored as originally.

Hints for Druggist Dealers in Photographic Supplies.

The following, while not a complete list of photographic chemicals, will be found sufficiently comprehensive for all the demands of an ordinary trade:

Acetone.
Acid Hydrofluoric
Acid Pyrogallic.
Alum Chrome.
Ammonium Sulphocyanide.
Anidol.
Asphaltum.
Calcium Chloride (anhydrous).
Caramel.
Dextrine.
Diphenal.
Eikonogen.
Ferric Chloride (dry)
Gelatin, Nelson's soft.
Gelatin, Nelson's hard.
Glycin.
Gold Chloride.
Hydroquinone.
India rubber (pure masticated).
Methol.
Ortol.
Potassium Bichromate.
Potassium Chloroplatinite.
Potassium Ferric Oxalate.
Potassium Hydrate.
Potassium Metabisulphite.
Potassium Oxalate (neutral).
Potassium Sulphocyanide.
Pyroxylin (high temperature).
Rodinal.
Silver nitrate.
Sodium Carbonate.
Sodium Hydrate.
Sodium Hyposulphite.
Sodium Sulphantimoniate (Schlippe's salt).
Sodium Sulphite.
Thiocarbamide.
Uranium Nitrate.

From the above table have been omitted those which are likely to be in the ordinary stock. Above all things, be careful to supply what is asked for. Carbonate of soda is not the bicarbonate, neither is sulphite the sulphate, both of which have before now been obtained in mistake. Mercuric chloride is not calomel, nor is oxalate of potash the binoxalate.

Frequently a formula is bought with a request that it should be made up. In such cases the man whose custom is worth having will never object to an extra charge over cost of materials, though he will probably grumble if prescription rates are charged.—*N. E. Druggist.*

Acetol is a remedy for toothache, found by Dr. Aufrecht to consist of acetic acid 8.46, alum 3.07, and water 88.5 per cent., with small quantities of the essential oils of sage, peppermint, and clove. (Ph. Ztg.)

All Wide-Awake Druggists Handle

Dr. Jim 5c. Little Governor 5c.

For Sale by all Jobbers and **Cecil Rhodes** 10c. Cigars as Leaders

By far the best advertised brands at present before the public

The Canadian Cigar Co., MANUFACTURERS **Toronto, Ont.**

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

Too many advertisers give more consideration to how an ad is going to sound than to what it is going to say.

* * *

Nowadays an advertisement has to be a little better than the average if particularly good results are to be expected from it. By "better" I mean more forceful—more convincing.

* * *

A certain wise man who has now been dead some years, said: "Of the making of many books there is no end." He must have foreseen the booklet era in the history of advertising. There are more booklets used nowadays than were ever used before in the world. It seems that no business of any kind can get along without a booklet, and booklets are good things. There is no question about that. A booklet enables a man to tell a longer story than he could tell in an advertisement, unless he has a great deal of money and a great deal of nerve. Sometimes I am inclined to think that an advertisement covering the entire ground might be published in the right sort of papers and get a good deal wider circulation for the same amount of money that can be obtained by the publication of a booklet. However, a booklet is a sort of stock advertisement, and may be used effectively in the regular daily correspondence or in the daily outgo of packages and boxes.

* *

I believe in a booklet that tells quickly whatever it was written to tell. I do not mean that I would sacrifice clearness for the sake of brevity, but I would start immediately to tell my story, whether it was long or short.

*

As a rule, flippancy is not a good thing in advertising. It is likely to cause a lack of confidence. The advertiser ought to follow the example of Oliver Wendell Holmes and not be as funny as he is capable of being. There is no use, however, of carrying the matter to the other extreme

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Boxes

The accompanying cut illustrates the stock Talcum Powder Box manufactured by Joseph G. Taite's Sons, Philadelphia. They are handsomely decorated in blue, white and gold, with four different lids, viz., plain, perfumed, carbolated and borated. Special designs made to order. Ask your jobber for Taite's boxes if you want the best.

Fly Pads.

There is one feature of the fly pad controversy which Archdale Wilson & Co. would like all retail druggists to bear in mind and that is that no other fly poison which has ever been offered on the Canadian market compares with Wilson's fly pads in destructiveness.

It is a fact attested by an unsolicited testimonial sent through a prominent western druggist that one packet of Wilson's fly pads has actually killed a bushel of flies.

This record has never been approached by any other fly poison or fly killer of any kind.

The immense sale which Wilson's fly pads now enjoy is accounted for by the fact that they give universal satisfaction to the public.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once **free of charge.** *Answers must not be sent to care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DR. HAMILL, WHO CONDUCTS THE DRUGgists' exchange for the convenience and protection of druggists who wish to sell their stocks, wishes us to say through our columns that he has a number of cash buyers who are desirous of securing paying drug stocks, and prospective vendors consult their own interests by placing their stores in Dr. Hamill's hands.

FOR SALE.

DRUG BUSINESS. Old Established: Toronto. Steady paying trade; rent low; residence over store. Owner has two stores; must sell one. Apply at once to W. H., care "Canadian Druggist," Toronto.

Optical Goods for Sale Cheap.

GOOD test case, along with stock of gold, gold filled and nickel Spectacle, riding, sun and eyeglass frames, all in good condition, at 85 per cent of invoice prices. Apply to 9 and 11 Francis St., Toronto.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

SEELY'S

CELEBRATED

Not a Common Mixture, but made from a formula of great merit....

Put up in 25c. and 50c. sizes

PARISIAN BALM

REGISTERED

For Toilet Use.

Whitens the hands and beautifies the skin.

SEELY — The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. ESTABLISHED 1862 **Windsor, Ont.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to July 11th, 1898.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz.	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50
Copaiba, lb.	70	85
Peru, lb.	$ 25	$ 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canella, lb.	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb.	35	40
Pale, lb.	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.	11 00	10 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	20	25
powdered, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb.	50	55
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	15	16
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
CLOVE, lb.	16	17
Powdered, lb.	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.	40	45
COLLODION, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.	1 25	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb.	25	30
German, lb.	40	45
Elder, lb.	20	22
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 60	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	75	80
French, white, lb.	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.	17	20
GUARANA	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 75
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.	30	50
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Asafœtida, lb.	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb.	45	50
Sorts, lb.	30	35
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.	15	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	95
Kino, true, lb.	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb.	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb.	55	60
Opium, lb.	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb.	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 50	13 00
Shellac, lb.	35	40
Bleached, lb.	40	45
Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	85	90
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb.	55	70
Thus, lb.	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.	27	35
Bitterwort, lb.	30	40
Burdock, lb.	10	18
Boneset, oz., lb.	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb.	17	20
Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb.	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb.	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb.	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
HONEY, lb.	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb.	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.	35	38
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.	50	55
Short, lb.	25	27
Coca, lb.	35	40
Digitalis, lb.	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb.	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Lebethes, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lifflin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 00	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	40 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Pareira, Buff, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	13	16
Powdered, lb	16	18
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	0
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Pa., lb	20	22
Jamaica, bleached, lb	27	30
Pa., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	18	20
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	3 00	3 10
Powdered, lb	3 10	3 25
Jalap, lb	40	45
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	00
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Mayapple, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Poke, lb	30	35
Prickly, lb	20	25
Rape, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	05
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, White, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	13	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	30
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	3
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Alcanfiter, lb	70	75
Aconitine, gran	4	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1½	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	18
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate cryst'ls, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 40
Antipyrin, oz	1 00	1 10
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	15
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ¼ ozs. Boc., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	6	7
Powdered, lb	7	8
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	18
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 00
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	1 00	1 50
Codeia, ¼ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 00	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	10
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Citrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Lead, lb	7	9
Lithium, Bromide, oz	50	55
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	25	30
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 40
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	1 05	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

To The Trade.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company has just unearthed and broken up a nest of counterfeiters of the Antikamnia Preparations, in Atlanta, Ga., and seized all machinery, dies, punches, stock, etc., used in making the fraudulent goods. The parties engaged in this scheme to defraud were D. B. Comer, J. E. King, Chas. E. Bostwick, J. F. Gibbs, The Milam Medicine Company, The Gibbs Drug Company, and the King Drug Company. These medicine and drug companies are reported as simply creations of the counterfeiters for the furtherance of their schemes.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company first obtained word that its goods were being counterfeited through a person who was at one time connected with the gang, but who quarrelled with the rest over the division of the prospective spoils. The secretary of our company, Mr. J. W. Cox immediately went to Atlanta, and within two days after his arrival he had the plant located, and the machinery and supplies confiscated.

The Chief of Police of Atlanta secured a full confession from J. E. King, implicating certain druggists in Southern cities. The counterfeit goods in the possession of all these parties are now being confiscated, and the guilty parties will all be prosecuted.

D. B. Comer has been connected with several crooked transactions, notably in the manufacture and disposal of Carter's, Morse's, and Tutt's Liver Pills. He held a very good position with a leading Southern jobbing house, which, however, immediately discharged him upon receiving advice of his connection with these operations, recognizing that it would be a serious mistake to allow its interests to be represented by so distinctly tattooed a subject.

Mr. Cox a short time ago was called to California to investigate the sale of counterfeit goods, and there, as in this case, he was enabled within a week to gather up all the machinery, dies, stock, literature, etc., etc., used by the counterfeiters. Four persons were implicated in this case as manufacturers, and some fifty druggists who had purchased the fraudulent goods were fined from $100.00 to $300.00, and received sentences ranging from three months to a year. The ringleaders in the operation are out under bonds, and will be tried at the next term of court.

Considering the great risks attached to counterfeiting, and the small profits made before the scheme is exposed, it is surprising that any one should undertake such dangerous operations. The druggists who purchase the counterfeit are always discovered, their reputations are ruined, the fraudulent goods are confiscated, and in many cases, they are, as stated, heavily fined, and even sentenced to gaol.

When it is remembered that for every dishonest druggist the counterfeiters approach, a large number of honest ones are also approached, it will be seen that the manufacturer cannot long be kept in ignorance, and that the whole scheme will be exposed. The exposure invariably connects the buyer of the fraudulent goods with the maker thereof, and, as one is as guilty as the other, all receive the same treatment at the hands of the law, and by the exposure are placed in their proper light before their competitors, patrons and friends.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company will be pleased to correspond with all reliable persons or firms regarding the offer and sale of fraudulent Antikamnia Preparations, and will, as well, amply reward any one assisting them in running down frauds.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we are determined to protect our rights, and shall in future leave no measure untried to bring about the conviction of any person or persons detected in the manufacture of fraudulent Antikamnia Preparations.

Sincerely yours,

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,
1725 Olive Street.

Cigars for Druggists.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to the advertisement which appears in this issue, of the National Cigar Co., of Toronto, Limited. This company has lately been reorganized into a limited liability company with which are connected two prominent western druggists. Well knowing the requirements of the drug trade they are sparing no pains to give them goods that are really superior. Evidently, too, they propose to do business in an up-to-date way for we notice they undertake to accept return of their goods from anyone who finds them unsatisfactory after a fair trial. There ought to be an advantage in buying from a firm such as this who prove their confidence in their goods in such a way.

Books.

"The Extra Pharmacopœia." Ninth edition, by Martindale and Westcott. Price, 10s. 6d. This work, which is now indispensable to every pharmacist, has been revised to correspond with the British Pharmacopœia of 1898. The volume begins with a summary of the imperial and metric systems of weights and measures, together with a table of the approximate equivalent doses in terms of both systems. Then we have an analysis of 25,500 prescriptions which have been dispensed in Great Britain, Ireland and the colonies, giving the number of times that the 121 specified articles were dispensed. There is also given a synopsis of the principal changes in the new Pharmacopœia, especially those preparations which are used in practical dispensing. In the body of the work will be found a number of changes, noting a number of new remedies and giving formulæ of practical use to the dispenser. The work, on the whole, is by far the most complete and most useful edition yet published, and no practical pharmacist should be without one continually within his reach.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas," a book of useful receipes for the drug trade, by Peter MacEwan, F.C.S. This admirable work contains over 2,000 valuable formulæ for all kinds of preparations relative to pharmacy. They have been reprinted chiefly from the columns of the *Chemist and Druggist*, of which paper the compiler is one of the editorial staff.

The book is certainly well adapted for the use of the manufacturing pharmacist and the trade generally. Published at the office of the *Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Camden street, London, E.C., England.

Mrs. Leslie in Business Again.

An interesting news item to the publishing world is the reorganization and incorporation, on July 1st, of the Frank Leslie Publishing House, founded in 1855 by Frank Leslie and since 1880 the exclusive property of Mrs. Frank Leslie. The president of the new company is Mrs. Frank Leslie, while Mr. Frederic L. Colver, who has managed the property for the past three years, is secretary and treasurer. Extensive improvements will be made in the printing plant and in all departments of Frank Leslie's popular monthly this fall.

[illegible], oz.	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz.	25	30
[illegible]	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1 75	1 80
Muriate, oz.	1 75	1 80
[illegible]	1 80	1 85
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz.	38	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	7	8
PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 00
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb.	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	28
Bromide, lb.	70	75
[illegible]	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	75
Cyanide, lb.	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12
Iodide, lb.	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.	35	40
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	35	40
Ozs., oz.	40	45
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
SALICIN, lb.	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	80	85
Fused, oz.	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
[illegible]	11	12
[illegible]	5	6

Iodide, oz.	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb.	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb.	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	8	10
SOMNAL, oz.	85	90
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	38	60
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	80	85
SULFONAL, oz.	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.	55	60
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	60
Sulphate, lb.	9	11
Valerianate, oz.	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect'd, lb	60	65
Anise, lb.	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 30
Cade, lb.	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz.	60	65
Caraway, lb.	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb.	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb.	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75
[illegible]	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz.	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb.	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	60
Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 00
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb.	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb.	2 50	2 05
Peppermint, lb.	2 25	2 07
Pimenta, lb.	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz.	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	75	00
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb.	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb.	65	00
Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb.	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb.	4 25	4 58

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb.	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal.	90	95
Norwegian, gal.	1 60	1 70
Cottonseed, gal.	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal.	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal.	56	50
Raw, gal.	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal.	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal.	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb.	12	13
SPERM, gal.	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal.	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is very good for the holiday season. There are no important changes to note. The most important items in changes have been the advance in some American patents on account of war stamp tax. From information received this war stamp tax does not apply to goods exported, but some manufacturers seem to take the ground that they will make it apply to export goods, so indirectly we are in a small way assisting our friends financially.

The principal items are Cuticura goods. The new selling price of these is as follows: Ointment, $6.50; resolvent, liquid, $15.50; resolvent, dry, $13; soap, $3.50; shaving soap, $2.25; plasters, $3.25; Collin's plasters, $3.25; Sanford's cure, $15.50; Sanford's ginger, $6. Others affected are advanced as follows: Resinol, small, $5; resinol, large, $10; Pettit's eye salve, $2.25; antikamnia, $1.35 oz.; Marshall's snuff, $2.50; Lyon's American tooth powder, $2.90; Ripan's tablets, 25c. at $2.90; Ripan's tablets, large, $5.75. Changes in drugs are unimportant.

English Market Report.

LONDON, June 27th, 1898.

The market remains dull and quiet, the little life infused into prices by the Spanish-American war having waned. Another advance in India rubber of fully 10 per cent. was freely mentioned on Change. Quinine is in a disappointing position, and a further drop is possible. Acid boric is dull and cheaper. Cocaine is hardly firm at recent advance. Glycerin steady and very firm for crude, but redistilled does not respond. Ipecacuanha is very dear, and Carthagena variety is moving upward. Mercurials unaffected by the war. Menthol easier. Oils are generally in good position, but absence of demand depresses prices. Quinine cheaper. Opium distinctly firmer and slight advance.

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VOL. X. TORONTO, AUGUST, 1898. No. 8

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Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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Advertising rates on application.

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32 COLBORNE STREET,
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Federated Pharmacy.

There is a prevalent and growing feeling amongst thoughtful pharmacists in Canada that some change should take place which would conduce to a more united method of treating pharmaceutical questions of interest to the entire body. The very rapid changes which are taking place in pharmaceutical education in the various provinces, and the manifest effort of each of these provinces to keep pace with one another has doubtless contributed to produce this desire, yet, up to the present, no definite plan has been evolved which would answer for so extended an area. Some have suggested that a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association be formed, and that in this way federation might be consummated. Others have suggested that a uniform examination in pharmacy be given to all candidates in the various provinces, and that the license to practise be equally good in all parts of Canada. By this means it was thought that unity of feeling and community of interest would be promoted, and that the respect which equality gives would be enhanced. By others, again, the suggestion was made that matters remain as at present, but that, in addition, each province select an examiner, who would, along with his fellows, set an examination to be tried only by those who had already graduated in their own province, those passing this post-graduate examination to be entitled to practise as Dominion pharmacists.

These and other minor suggestions only emphasize the fact that some change which would provide a uniform standard of qualification throughout Canada would be acceptable to a large section of the trade. Under the Act of Confederation, the various provinces were given absolute control of educational matters; so that a Dominion Pharmacy Act, which has also been suggested, is out of the question, although it is just possible that a federated Pharmacy Act for purposes of

a specific character, and which could alone be granted by the Dominion Parliament, might be obtained. The suggestion of federation in pharmacy is one which we are pleased to bring before the readers of THE DRUGGIST, and we shall be glad, indeed, to have contributions of a liberal and generous character regarding it from druggists in any part of Canada who are interested in the future welfare of the profession in which they are engaged.

Editorial Notes.

The best read portion of any journal is that devoted to condensed news items. Facts, rather than fiction, seem to secure attention from those who have only time for the stern realities of life.

A drug journal is an instructive medium, by the use of which the reader seeks to get news, the advertisers customers, and the editor and publisher a living. All win sometimes.

The drug trade of Ontario must be expanding. The College of Pharmacy is getting too small for the numbers who seek instruction annually. Although a month has yet to elapse before exercises begin, the seats have already been taken.

The average tourist who visits Montreal during the present season becomes convinced e'er he leaves that the people there owe their health and good looks to Abbey's Effervescent Salt. The revised version of Shakespeare's saying is becoming more quoted than the original.

The practical pharmacist is the man who understands his profession, studies its changes, and adapts himself so as to make all conditions conduce to his success.

This country is not populous enough to provide good livings for scientific investigators, yet it provides more elementary substances for investigation than any of those countries where scientists thrive in groups.

There are probably less than two thousand druggists doing business throughout the whole of Canada at the present time. Accepting this as the number there is an average population of twenty-five hundred persons for each drug store, and these contribute annually about two dollars per head to sustain the drug business.

The total retail drug business of Canada does not exceed ten million dollars annually. Taking forty per cent. of this as net profit and dividing it between two thousand druggists, how many drug millionaires are likely to be found?

The State expects the druggist to possess certain qualifications in pharmaceutical education before it will recognize and protect him. The druggist expects his apprentice to possess certain educational qualifications before he will register him. The apprentice expects his preceptor to train and develop him as an expert pharmacist. Are any of these expectations fully realized? If not, why not?

The recent issue of the college Announcement is a model of neatness and a credit to the dean, Prof. Heebner, who supervised its edition. From the first to the last page it would be a difficult mat ter to suggest a change which would improve the marked system of arrangement. A study of the information it contains will be of value to druggists as well as their clerks, as, apart from the Pharmacy Act, it furnishes a history of the college matters about which every Ontario druggist at least ought to be informed.

At the late meeting of the council of the college it was decided that a compilation of the Pharmacy Act, the Liquor License Act, and other matters of interest to members of the college should be published and distributed. This action on the part of the council is highly commendable, as there is not the least doubt but that many members of the trade are yet in ignorance of changes which are only known to those who were instrumental in effecting them.

Being freed from any necessity to consider and devise ways of delivering the college from debt, the council has apparently decided that their constituents were entitled to the results of their labors for some time to come. The proceedings of the late council meeting may be said to be noted for a tendency in this direction, as the course in optics, which it inaugurated, while it will be available to those who attend the college lectures, has been especially devised so it would serve the needs of those who have already graduated. The multiplicity of diplomas issued by private opticians during the past two or three years has already diminished the reputation which their possession ought to bring, and the action of the council in instituting a standard course has been none too soon if the graduated optician is to be more respectfully regarded than the jeweller, hardware merchant or general dealer who also sells glasses to those who are successful in picking out a pair that will fit.

The marked unanimity with which the college council recently performed its work indicates a healthy condition in college matters at least. White-winged peace seems to pervade the corridors of pharmacy lore, where a decade ago the contentions of strong-minded councillors prevailed. The predictions of some of those who opposed revolutionary changes have been far wide of the mark, and doubtless few have been more surprised at it than the prophets themselves. The college has succeeded, and succeeded admirably, notwithstanding the rebate in fees. It cannot be said that the college has been a benefit to others than those who have graduated, or that those who have governed it during this period have given much of their time or energies on behalf of their brother graduates; but in the new era of peace and financial liberty it is to be hoped that much can be done to make the ensuing ten years as noted in this respect as the last ten have been in the interests of students.

The Commercial Committee of the council, of which Mr. J. M. Hargreaves has been the untiring chairman, has not yet ceased to consider that it ought to have a future. It is right. It can have a future, and those who have spent so much time and energy in trying to get druggists to think as they do in this matter should not be discouraged. The proceedings of no college council for years was more discussed by college members than was the aim and intention of this committee during the past few months. It must be borne in mind that two or three things militated against the securing of a prompt and free expression from the druggists. One was the late failure of a subscription-sustained trade protective association. Another was the request for members' consent to a reassumption of the intensely unpopular four-dollar annual fee. Had the latter been left out of the question, and some other

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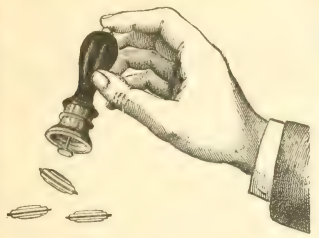

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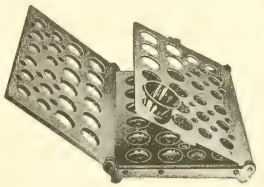

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Absolute Alcohol, lbs.	Colgate's Shaving Sticks, with premiums
Parace phenetidine, lbs.	

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No matter what samples you've seen or what you've bought, your assortments will fall short of completeness without a **Staunton** line amongst them.

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40 Cents a Box—$3 40 a Case

means of support been suggested, more responsive replies would undoubtedly have been tendered.

This committee has in its hands the future welfare of the members of the Ontario drug trade. It has officially been given powers which no self-associated body can secure. It occupies a representative position which enables it at all times to act when action can be performed in the interests of the trade. If a patent medicine committee, having for its sole object the devising of advertisements to publicly decry the druggist who is bold enough to sell his own goods in place of theirs, can subsist, then, surely a committee, representing twenty times as many members, can get support enough to keep it in lively defiance.

The committee has done better work than it thinks for, and, though the support so far given has not been encouraging, we sincerely hope it may continue and thrive.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

On Tuesday afternoon, August 2nd, the regular semi-annual meeting of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was opened, and morning and afternoon sessions were held during the three subsequent days. The meeting throughout was of a most harmonious character, every matter coming up for consideration being decided by unanimous consent and with very little discussion. One question which cannot be regarded as entirely new, but which was presented to the council in a more definite form than heretofore, was the advisability of adding a department in "Optics" to the regular course prescribed by the college curriculum. The matter was urged upon the attention of the council in an excellent paper on the subject, which Dr. Browett, of Woodstock, asked, and was given, permission to read on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Browett had, he informed the council, made a special study of "Optics" himself, and added it to his regular drug business with large pecuniary success. He contended that unless the College of Pharmacy seized the present favorable opportunity of making this department of science one recognized by the people as a legitimate adjunct to the business of the druggist it would be lost to them, as it would be taken advantage of by other branches of trade, such as the jewellers. The question was subsequently considered by the council, and Mr. J. H. Mackenzie presented a report on the matter from the Education Committee, which suggested that a course in optics be established which would immediately follow the senior course. This suggestion received the approval of the council, and the members of the profession in the province, who will have an opportunity of taking the course, will without doubt concur in the decision of their representatives. The finance report and that of the Committee on Education showed that the college is in a highly flourishing condition. Practically the only liability against the college is an overdraft on the bank of $1,835, while the balance of assets amounts to $49,125.

The council met at 2.30 on Tuesday afternoon with the president, Mr. Henry Watters, of Ottawa, in the chair, and the following members present: Vice-president, Mr. W. A. Karn, Woodstock; Messrs. J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; W. J. Graham, Ridgetown; G. McCulloch, Hamilton; A. J. Davis, Port Perry; G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; S. Snyder, Waterloo; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; Isaac Cutry, Toronto, and J. F. Roberts, Parkhill. Mr. J. H. Dickie, of Trenton, arrived in time for the Wednesday morning session.

A considerable number of communications, most of them of no general interest, were read and referred to the committees empowered to deal with them. Among them was the following from Elliot & &o., wholesale druggists, of Toronto:

"We are constantly asked when the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 comes into force, and it appears the Quebec College has fixed on November 1st as the date after which preparations are to be dispensed as directed by the new formulæ. Would it not be well to take similar action here and have it understood that on labels and prescriptions the mark '/85' will show that preparations are made or wanted as directed by the pharmacopœia of 1885?"

Another communication was from the American Pharmaceutical Association, enclosing a draft of a general form of pharmacy law for the council's consideration. A third communication raised the question of the double liability of druggists, who might be in partnership and have branch stores, towards the college in the matter of fees. It and the other communications were referred to the committees appointed to deal with the matters they brought up.

The registrar-treasurer, Mr. Isaac T. Lewis, then presented his half-yearly report. It was, as usual, a highly satisfactory document, and showed the customary increase in financial strength made by the college. Since the first of February, it stated, eleven medical practitioners had taken out registration. The number of applications of apprentices for registration had been seventy-five, a few of whom were in abeyance for the council to deal with. A detailed statement of receipts and disbursements followed. The receipts were $11,359.91 and the disbursements $11,215.13, leaving a cash balance on hand of $144.78.

The auditors' report stated that the books and vouchers of the college had been examined and the accounts of the registrar-treasurer found correct. A statement of assets and liabilities was attached. The assets amounted to $51,545.61, of which the largest items were: college building $33,656.82; apparatus, etc., $11,819; college lot, $5,000. The liabilities amounted to $2,420.31, of which the principal item was a bank overdraft for $1,835.22.

Both reports were referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration.

When the council re-assembled on Wednesday morning, Mr. J. M. Hargreaves presented the report of the Committee on Divisional Work, but it was not read, the wording of the first clause not meeting the views of the council. It was accordingly referred back for reconstruction.

Several unimportant communications were then read. The council adjourned to allow the committees an opportunity of meeting. The afternoon session was very brief, the reading of the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation occupying the attention of the council during the fifteen minutes it sat. This report dealt simply with a number of individual applications for rebate on fees, for special privileges in regard to the college course, and kindred matters. In each instance the committee recommended, and the council decided, that the rules should be strictly adhered to.

At the Thursday morning's session a notice of motion by Mr. Karn, to increase the salary of the registrar-treasurer by $100 per annum, was withdrawn, and another notice of motion, identical in intent, was substituted, which will come up in February.

Report No. 1 of the Executive and Finance Committee was then presented and read by Mr. S. Snyder. After recommending the payment of accounts, amounting to $479, and the adoption of the report of the registrar-treasurer, it stated: "It is with pleasure your committee call your attention to the fact that since last meeting of the council the mortgage has been paid, leaving a balance of $1,835.22 due the bank. Your committee would also recommend that all contracts for advertisements in the Announcement of the college be made out in the name of the college and deposited in the hands of the registrar-treasurer, and that commission for soliciting advertisements be paid only on monies collected for same."

The report was adopted without discussion.

Mr. J. H. Mackenzie presented report number one of the Education Committee. It stated that, regarding the matter of remuneration for the assistant during the illness of Prof. Fotheringham, the committee recommended that an allowance be made, the adjustment of the same to be left in the hands of the chairman. In regard to the communication from the American Pharmaceutical Association respecting the draft presented for a general form of pharmacy law the report stated: "We deem it advisable to suggest that, as this province is not within any part of the jurisdiction of the proposed plan, we are unable to participate in any of the suggested advantages. The province cannot be affected in any sense in the adoption of any of these recommendations. The law governing pharmacy in the Dominion is not federal but provincial. Many of the suggestions made would be of advantage to the pharmacists of the province, and we believe of the Dominion, but your committee is unable, at present, to adopt or support, with any practical effect, any of these recommendations, and the only answer we are prepared to suggest, to the request, is that a copy of our Act and by-laws be forwarded to the secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association with the clause, attached herein, embodied."

Regarding the communication of Elliot & Co. in reference to the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 the committee reported as follows: "Your committee beg to draw attention to clause 23 of the Pharmacy Act, which is as follows: 'All compounds named in the British Pharmacopœia shall be prepared according to the formula directed in the latest edition published "by authority," unless the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the province select another standard, or unless the label distinctly shows the compound is prepared according to another formula.' In view of the above clause your committee understand that the 1898 edition of the British Pharmacopœia is now practically in force, and would recommend that all preparations prepared under the 1885 editions be so designated on the label. Your committee further recommend that the 1898 edition be the text-book for use in the college in the approaching term."

The report of the Board of Examiners, containing the names of the successful candidates, was appended, and it was recommended that diplomas be granted to those whose names appeared as having passed. The committee deemed it inadvisable that the suggested change in awarding medals should be adopted at present.

The first clause of the report, that recommending the payment of Professor Fotheringham's substitute, occasioned a slight discussion.

Mr. Karn said he was opposed to the principle of the College paying for assistance when the regular professor was off through sickness or otherwise.

Mr. Mackenzie agreed with the principle as laid down by Mr. Karn, but pointed out the circumstances of this case, where it was hardly expected that Prof. Fotheringham would again be able to go back to the college work.

President Watters said that the council ought to take a personal and sympathetic interest in the professors when they became ill. They could not afford to be narrow or contracted in their view.

The report was passed as it was presented, and the council adjourned until the afternoon.

On re-assembling at 2.30 o'clock, Report No. 2 of the Education Committee was presented. It dealt with the question of the two years' course. The report stated that, in accordance with a request from the council, the faculty of the college had prepared the details and arrangement for a curriculum for the two years' course, and had also proposed a number of building requirements. The alterations and improvements thus asked for were as follows: (1) One chemical laboratory, somewhat larger than the one used at present, for the junior class; (2) one pharmaceutical laboratory, larger than the one now in use, for the junior class; (3) one laboratory to be used during the junior term for instruction in practical botany, and during senior term for teaching pharmacognosy; (4) one additional cloak-room; (5) increased water-closet accommodation; (6) better means of ventilation for all the large rooms, particularly the lecture-rooms; larger boiler rooms, larger heating plant, etc.

It had also been suggested to the committee that there should be no difficulty in the two years' course and its working in the present building. The present laboratories, if cupboards were arranged along the walls for the apparatus of the junior class, would furnish the room required for their table work. This apparatus could be returned to the cupboards when the class was over, and with a few details and some alterations made in the present laboratories the work of the two classes would not clash. The committee, the report stated, was not at present in possession of sufficient information to lead them to believe that the attendance would be any greater than it was at present, and in consideration of the conflicting views and the tremendous alterations to the buildings, as suggested in the report presented by the Dean of the Faculty, the committee recommended that two members of the council, with the faculty, be a committee to present a report to the council, in modification of the present scheme, if possible at its next meeting.

Referring to the suggestion embodied in the report of February, the committee recommended that the registrar-treasurer be instructed to communicate with the secretaries of the Provincial Boards of Pharmacy, intimating that the Ontario College is prepared to accept reciprocity of diplomas with the provinces; and that no Ontario candidate who has failed to pass the qualifying examination of this college shall be entitled to the privilege of reciprocity.

The report was adopted without discussion.

President Watters drew the attention of the council to the fact that the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain were debarred from practising in this province on their diplomas from the old country. He thought it would be well that their diplomas should be accepted here.

Mr. Karn while not opposed to reciprocity with the society of Great Britain, held that, while the Ontario graduates were excluded from Great Britain, the

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Why?

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Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
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With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

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society of the mother country could not expect for her graduates privileges which she denied to those of other colleges.

This view prevailed, and was embodied in the following resolution, proposed by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie and seconded by Mr. W. B. Graham: "That it be an instruction to the registrar-treasurer to communicate with the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and ask if that body will recognize our diplomas, as this council, in that case, is prepared to reciprocate." The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Browett, of Woodstock, then read his paper on the desirability of "Optics" being added to the college curriculum.

When Dr. Browett had retired there was some discussion on the subject which his paper introduced.

Mr. J. H. Mackenzie said that, without doubt, such a department added to the drug business would be very profitable, and he thought the council should endeavor, as soon as possible, to attach a course in optics to the college curriculum. It was, of course, reasonable to acknowledge that the present crowded condition of the work in the college as large a course as might be desired could not be adopted, but there might be a limited course started at once, which could be enlarged and expanded. If such a course were put in the February Announcement a student could come prepared to take the lectures or not, as he might decide.

Mr. Karn expressed himself as in accord with the views uttered by Mr. Mackenzie. He was entirely convinced that by adding the business of the optician to that of the druggist much could be gained, and if it were not at once taken hold of it would be lost to them. He thought the Education Committee should move promptly in the matter.

Mr. Mackenzie made it apparent to the council that the subject, if added to the curriculum, could, at first, be optional only owing to the press of the rest of the course.

The discussion was closed with the adoption of the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie and seconded by Mr. J. Curry: "That the Committee on Education formulate a plan whereby the science of optics be added to the curriculum of the college whether the course be extended or not; the said report to be presented, if possible, at the present meeting, in order that a start may be made in this branch of education."

It was then moved by Mr. W. A. Karn, and seconded by Mr. A. Turner, and resolved, that the registrar be and is hereby instructed to procure 2,000 copies of the Pharmacy Act and By-law, including all amendments up to date, as well as such portions of the License Act as affects the sale of liquors by druggists, and any other information that the registrar may deem advisable to insert, and that a copy of the same be mailed to each member of the college. The resolution was carried.

When the council met on Friday morning the third report of the Education Committee, dealing with the question of adding optics to the college course, was presented by Mr. Mackenzie. The report stated that after careful consideration and enquiry the committee found that the students had all the work they could satisfactorily perform in the present course, and justice could not be done if the optional course were attached. The committee, however, was prepared to recommend that a course be established to immediately follow the conclusion of the senior course, and it was hoped that all druggists might avail themselves of this opportunity to take the course in optics. The committee also recommended that the faculty of the college present the details of a curriculum at the next meeting of the council, together with a general plan of arrangement to carry on this work.

"Your committee," the report concluded, "recommend that the optical course be permanently established in this college, and that it be placed upon such a basis that this council may be in a position to make application to the University of Toronto for the establishment of a degree in optics."

The report received the unanimous approval of the council and was adopted without change.

The report of the Committee on Divisional Work was submitted by the chairman, Mr. J. M. Hargreaves. It stated that three circulars had been drafted by the committee and had been sent to all the druggists in the province. The result had been that about one-half of the druggists had shown indifference to the proposed work which has for its object the elevating of the standard of the profession. Of the 420 replies which had been received 31 had been opposed to the scheme of the committee as proposed in the circular and 389 had been in favor of it.

"Your committee," the report stated, "are of the opinion that divisional association work would be materially benefited by the assistance of qualified lecturers; that the work to be satisfactorily promoted and maintained should receive serious consideration and loyal support from every druggist in the province, and that this cannot be done unless promoted and carried out by an active salaried agent. Your committee, from the information at hand, believe that this cannot be carried on and maintained without a liberal expenditure of money, and the expenses for the outlay, your committee believe, might at least reach $2,500 per annum."

In concluding the committee said, "We would respectfully refer the council to past records, and would remind it that if we wish to obtain anything of importance it must and can only be by the united endorsation of all the druggists, and if such steps as we recommend are taken the future will rest with, and the responsibility depend upon, the retail druggists of the province. We would respectfully refer to you the advisability of continuing the committee."

Several members expressed their concurrence with the utterances of the report, and Mr. Mackenzie said that the thanks of the druggists of the province were due to Mr. Hargreaves and his committee. If the druggists were in earnest about the matter it would go on all right. The committee, he thought, should be made permanent. He would say, however, that not a dollar should be spent on the scheme until a more generous and emphatic agreement with it had been given by the druggists of the province.

The report of the committee was adopted as read, and the following resolution, moved by Mr. W. A. Karn and seconded by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, was carried:

"That the Committee on Divisional Work be continued; that an appropriation of $50 be and is hereby made for this purpose, and that the draft of the proposed circular to the members of the college be submitted to the President and members of the council for their approval, said circular to be also signed by the President of the council."

The report of the Committee on Infringements was submitted by Mr. W. A. Karn. It stated that during the past six months the committee had, through the College Inspector, examined into 138 cases, in 76 different localities. In this work they had secured four convictions for selling poison contrary to the act, and had collected arrears of fees to the

amount of $290. The committee had further found four instances where drug stores were being run without the knowledge of the college, all of which had been promptly brought to account. While the work of the committee had been prosecuted at a small loss financially, yet the committee submitted that, considering the perfect condition of affairs in this connection, the results had been most gratifying, indeed. "Your committee," the committee continued, "respectfully request all druggists who are aware of any infringement against the act to promptly notify the registrar or chairman of the committee. Your committee begs leave to congratulate the council on the satisfactory condition of affairs in connection with infringement work, as we are of the opinion that few, if any, infringements exist. We would recommend that the committee be authorized to further continue to prosecute its work along the same line as during the past term."

Mr. Karn said that there was hardly a case of infringement in the province. There were, of course, some cases in general stores, but the proprietors of these stores were aware that they were watched, and so took care to trust none but their most intimate friends. He was gratified that there was so little infringement, and felt better satisfied than if he had to report twenty or thirty cases.

The report was adopted as read.

President Watters announced, amid general applause, that he had induced Mr. Mackenzie to represent the council at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which meets this year in Baltimore.

It was moved by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. G. A. Hunter, and carried: "That the Dean of the college refuse the attendance of any student unless he be furnished with a ticket from the registrar-treasurer that his fees are paid; said ticket to be produced by the student a few days after attending."

It was moved by Mr. W. A. Karn, seconded by Mr. Isaac Curry, and carried, "That whereas doubt exists in the minds of some members of the college as to the dual liability for fees in connection with partnership in branch stores, therefore be it resolved that the council hereby authorize the chairman of the Infringement Committee to secure the opinion of the college solicitor in the matter."

This concluded the business of the meeting, and an adjournment was made till February.

Pharmacy in England.

Withdrawal of the Poisonous Substances Bill—Company Pharmacy Alarmed—A Canadian Pharmacopœia—Exhibits at the British Medical Association—Drop in Phenazone and Antipyrin.

From our own Correspondent.

Only a month has elapsed since the Government, at the instance of the Privy Council, introduced a bill to regulate the sale of poisonous substances that directly attacked British and Irish pharmaceutical interests. Already it has been announced that it will not be proceeded with, and pharmacists will naturally consider this to be the result of the stern opposition which they offered to a most injudicious measure. Ostensibly the object of the bill was to prevent the indiscriminate sale of carbolic acid and cresylic disinfectants unless in proper packages and duly labelled. The poisonous nature of these articles was admitted, but instead of using the proper machinery of the Pharmacy Acts which allows the Privy Council to admit new poisons to the various schedules, from time to time, and safeguard the public by allowing only qualified pharmacists to sell them, this bill would have created a new order of things. Qualification of the seller was ignored, and departmental regulations replaced personal responsibility. This is not the first occasion that a government has attempted an attack on pharmaceutical interests with similar fatuous results, and perhaps the departments concerned will learn wisdom. It is a special point of congratulation that, at the same time as the objectionable bill received its quietus, the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, introduced by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, passed both Houses of Parliament. It is a most modest piece of legislation, merely permissive in its action, and not calculated to have any special bearing upon pharmacy, but to consolidate the society.

In the last stage of the bill the Lord Chancellor was responsible for a most momentous amendment, quite outside the scope of the bill, which, if accepted, would have probably dealt a heavy blow to company pharmacy. At the last moment it was withdrawn, the eminent jurist having recognized that it would be out of place in such a bill. It is eminently satisfactory that no less a personage than the Lord Chancellor should admit the anomaly that an unqualified person is liable to penalties if he assume the title of chemist and keep open shop, but a limited company can do so with impunity. A former chancellor, Lord Herschell, quoted a case where a man and his family, all unqualified, formed themselves into a company and thus evaded the Pharmacy Acts. It is to be hoped that these strong expressions of opinion may lead the society to again take up the subject, but, if so, it is obvious that the present right of a chemist's widow to carry on the business, provided she employs a qualified chemist as manager, will have to be dropped. If personal qualification in the owner is to be the factor of the future another point will have to be considered, viz., branch shops. The fact that at present a chemist may open shop in his own name in widely separated towns, provided he employs a qualified manager, is not much removed from the position taken by a limited company. The question arises, therefore, whether chemists will agree to give up so much in order to stop company pharmacy.

The suggestion made in your columns by a correspondent that Canada should have a Canadian pharmacopœia is somewhat retrogressive. Surely, of all pharmacists in the world, Canadians have already too many pharmacopœias. What with the B.P., U.S.P., and French Codex it is surprising that anybody should desire a C.P., even if it were compiled. In fairness to Dr. John Attfield, too, it must be stated that no time will be lost in the production of the Addendum based on colonial suggestions and I know as a fact that the committee are hard at work. Does your correspondent imagine that a Canadian pharmacopœia could be produced more quickly, and that it would be sure to give general satisfaction? With his brief criticisms on the B.P., 1898, I am in close accord, but it is no use supposing that any number of pharmacopœias will prevent medical men prescribing just what they please. The number of special preparations that fill the druggists' shelves are not a reflection upon pharmacopœias but upon the education and pharmaceutical knowledge of the doctor. If the leaders of the medical profession would

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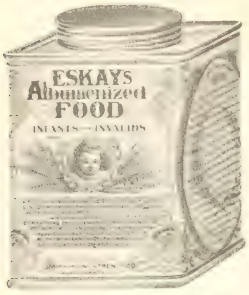

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

only give a little more attention in their scheme of education to the pharmaceutical training of the physician, he would have more confidence in his own powers of prescribing and appreciate more the aid that an intelligent pharmacist could always give him.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association has just taken place at Edinburgh, and a good show of medical and pharmaceutical novelties was displayed in the Drill Hall. It was amusing to see how many firms made a show of the new and altered preparations of the B.P. '98, and, if half the medical men who visited the exhibition have grasped what these meant, some of the difficulties produced by the new work will be cleared away. The fact remains, however, as many medical men openly stated, that very little interest is felt in the subject by the profession. Parke, Davis & Co., Armour & Co., Fairchild Bros., and Foster, Hewlett & Son, and Oppenheimer, Son & Co., displayed organic remedies such as thyroid gland, cerebrinin, spleen, etc., and serums such as antistreptococcic, antidiphtheritic, etc. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. attracted general attention with their Vibrona wine, which is taking front rank in the estimation of the profession. It is a great advantage at these exhibitions to have something of the nature of an alcoholic beverage as a leading attraction; even the Apollinaris Co. do not disdain the advantage of spiritus frumenti in order to demonstrate the pleasant mixture produced with their effervescent water. Salicylic soap was shown by Tidman & Sons, whose name is everlastingly associated with sea salt. Protargol is a new silver compound that is in some demand as a remedy, by injection, for the big G. The general use of plants, such as palms, ferns, etc, for decorative effect was a great improvement, as it reduced the garish aspect of the colored preparations and backgrounds. Allen & Hanbury's use of medicinal plants for this purpose was exceptionally good. Among the outside exhibits should be mentioned a missionary loan collection of native remedies and instruments, and the Oppenheimer-Sambon collection of ancient medical appliances. Finally, Duncan, Flockhart & Co. threw open their laboratories to the inspection of medical visitors, and the stills for the manufacture of chloroform, etc., were a revelation to many.

The drop in phenazone and antipyrin has taken many chemists by surprise, but the fact was foreshadowed in these columns when the patent expired. Lately a Swiss manufacturer, who has been manufacturing antipyrin under a license from Knorr, has entered the field as a phenazone maker, and hence the fall. Some few months ago a determined effort was made to put prices up, and for a short time it succeeded. Most people will be quite satisfied when the price finally settles itself, as it is bound to do when competition reduces it to the lowest figure compatible with a fair profit. It is highly probable that this is not the case at present, and these fluctuations are of very little use to anybody. I shall not be at all surprised, assuming my information to be correct, if phenazone ultimately becomes cheaper than quinine and much less variable in price than an article that depends more upon stocks and competition than the cost price of the crude material. It is absurd to suppose that antipyrin will not be affected, as in many large contracts, such as hospital requirements, etc., it is already usual to find phenazone taking the place of antipyrin.

Among the standard preparations of Canada to-day may be classed Sovereign Lime-Juice and Sovereign Fruit Syrups, manufactured by Simson Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, of Halifax, N.S. During the past few years the lime-juice trade of the Messrs. Simson has assumed enormous proportions, and they are now entitled to the distinction of being known as the lime-juice kings of Canada. Their preparations are known and appreciated throughout the different provinces of the Dominion and Newfoundland, and during the present season they have shipped large lots to the Klondike.

Simson Bros. & Co. secure immense quantities of lime juice in its crude state from the plantations of the West Indies. It is then refined and thoroughly cured by a process which the experience of this firm has demonstrated to be thoroughly successful. The wild fruits of Nova Scotia—strawberries, raspberries, and the French variety of cherries which have flourished in this province since the Acadian French planted the trees in the early period of Nova Scotian history—furnish the fruit juices from which Sovereign Fruit Syrups are composed, and their delicious flavor is suggestive of the pure ripe fruit from which they are made. At present the output of the Sovereign goods in these lines is taxing the capacity of the manufacturers; and large quantities are being shipped to Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Montreal, in addition to filling the local demand.

Nonconductive Glass.

The *Illustrirtes Fachblatt* notes a new variety of window glass invented by Richard Szigmondy, of Vienna, the peculiar virtue of which is its nonconductivity for heat rays. It is stated (Scient. Amer.) that a light of glass a quarter inch thick absorbs 87 to 100 per cent. of the heat striking it, in contrast to plate glass, which absorbs only about 5 per cent. This glass is to give us a window which will keep our dwellings warm in winter and cool in summer. In noticing this invention, it might be well to call attention to the peculiar conducting power of ordinary glass, which would seem to render Szigmondy's glass an impossibility in some of its claims at least. If we stand by a window on which the sun shines, we may feel the warmth of the sun, but if we touch the window pane, we find it cold. If we now take a light of glass and place it between us and an ordinary open fire, it will screen us from the heat, but will become rapidly heated itself. In the first case it transmitted most of the heat, and in the latter it absorbed. Plate glass may absorb but 5 per cent. of sun heat, but it absorbs 94 per cent. of heat from a source of 400 degrees. In general it might be stated that glass transmits the luminous heat rays, and absorbs the non-luminous rays, and this is why a light, sunshiny room is so warm in winter. The glass transmits the heat of the sun and absorbs the heat of the fire.

L. J. Woodward, proprietor of "Celery King," has disposed of his business to Mr. Francis U. Kahle, of Toronto. Mr. Woodward is a pioneer in the patent medicine business, having established in the United States Kemp's Balsam and Lane's family medicines; came to Toronto some eight years ago, and established the preparation "Celery King." He has built a very large and extensive business, which he turned over to Mr. Kahle.

The preparation will be immerged into a corporation known as The Woodward Medicine Company, Limited. The prominent members of the company are Mr. Francis U. Kahle, Mr. Charles L. Gould, Mr. H. V. Kahle, of this city.

The preparation is so well known among the retail trade that it is useless for us to comment upon the merits of this article. The new firm purpose putting in a vigorous line of advertising, and they are sure to do a large business.

Trade Notes

M. Steele, pharmacien, Tavistock, sold to G. A. Ross, succède.

H. Southcott, pharmacien, Niagara, sold to B. P. St. John, succède.

Kaslo drug Co., drugs and stationery, Kaslo, is closing out stationery.

H. Brenton has purchased the drug business of Mr. Richards at Innisfail, Alberta.

McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., drugs, Revelstoke branch, succeeded by George F. Curtis.

The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Ltd., drugs, Kamloops branch, succeeded by George T. Mallory.

C. C. Godfrey, drugs, Dryden, has removed to Rat Portage and contemplates opening business at Norman.

Montreal Notes.

The drug business in Montreal is unprecedentedly flat this summer, owing to so many families being out of town rusticating. Even the customary diarrhœa amongst children has not yet made its appearance.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. appears to have hit upon a very good plan to prevent their goods getting into the hands of departmental stores and groceries. They have showed a desire to give licensed pharmacists fair play, and they will have their reward.

It is astonishing that such cute men, as patent medicine proprietors pretend to be, should not have realized long ago that the goodwill of the retail pharmacist goes a long way towards popularizing their specialties.

The *Daily Star* of recent date states that a woman was found lying on the sidewalk in Maisonneuve, a suburb of this city, and being taken before the Recorder was fined one dollar or eight days. She was unable to pay the fine because, according to her own account, she had been drugged and robbed the night before by two young men, one of whom was a drug clerk. She visited the pharmacy with Chief O'Farrell and identified the clerk. He acknowledged having been with her, but denied robbing her. Some of the missing articles were found on the premises, and he was taken before the Recorder and remanded.

It has been agreed upon by the Pharmaceutical Association and the leading medical society that it will be advisable to defer the putting into force of the new B.P. in the province until Oct. 1. After that date the B.P. of 1898 will be the standard in dispensing physicians' prescriptions unless the old Pharmacopœia of 1885 is expressly mentioned.

At the meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons held in Montreal on the 13th inst. a certain doctor, who himself got a dressing down recently by the much-respected Dr. Elder, of McGill, complained of the prescribing chemist. If there is much prescribing going on in chemists' shops in Montreal, which I much doubt, it is quite evident it is not a very flourishing business, as pharmacy is anything but a lucrative occupation just now. It seems to me if the doctor would make a raid on quack medicines, especially those of an indecent character, the testimonials for which accompanied by portraits of terribly ugly women, which fill the advertising columns of our leading journals, he would have a fair subject for reform and would have much sympathy from chemists in his raid.

Mr. David Watson has been proposed as president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, and has accepted the candidacy. It is not thought that any opposition to him will be brought out, as he will be the right man in the right place. Mr. Watson served the association with great satisfaction to the members some years ago.

It is not thought that many Montreal chemists will attend the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association this year, to be held on August 29th to September 12th, at Baltimore. The distance is great, and, notwithstanding the reduction of fares, the expense will be heavy to members living in Montreal. The programme of the meeting is most beautifully got up, and contains all necessary information for those wishing to go.

Eventually, a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association will have to be organized in Canada. Such a body would give more weight to pharmacists and the annual meeting by bringing together the scattered members and would enable them to take notes and talk over the future of pharmacy in the Dominion. At the same time it would tend to mould public opinion in the direction of more protection to pharmacists in the sale of drugs and medicines, as a slight return for the stringent regulations imposed upon them by the State.

Mr. Dowler, it is said, is working wonders with the McMillan Pharmacy, on St. Catherine street, which he lately bought out. As it is in all other professions and trades, perseverance and attention to business tells its tale in the long run.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. Edmund F. L. Jenner, of Sherbrooke, N.S., has purchased the drug business formerly conducted by W. A. MacLaren & Co., of Digby, and will carry on a business there. Mr. Jenner's many friends will be pleased to see him succeed in his new venture.

Dr. A. D. MacGillvary, of Sydney, C.B. paid a flying visit to Halifax last week.

Mr. A. D. Thornton, of the Canadian Rubber Company, was in Halifax recently, and was warmly welcomed by his old friends, who are glad to note his promotion.

Mr. F. H. Rudderham, of Parrsboro, has removed to North Sydney, and opened a drug business there.

Mr. F. E. Pentz, the Hantsport druggist, made a short visit to the city during last week.

Messrs. Copeland & Co., druggists, of North Sydney, have opened a branch store at Sydney Mines, while still continuing their drug business at North Sydney.

Mr. L. Blackwood, formerly of Halifax, and for several years accountant for Simson Bros. & Co., is now located at Steveston, near Vancouver, B.C.

The meeting of the Maritime Medical Association was held in Halifax during the first week in July, and was largely attended, the country physicians particularly being well represented. An excursion to the Hotel Florence, at South Bedford, brought the proceedings to a close, and was much enjoyed. This hotel is in the vicinity of the Prince's Lodge, a beautiful spot, where the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, made his home while commanding the forces in British North America, one hundred years ago, and a historic interest still clings to the surroundings, though the Prince's residence has long since disappeared before the ravages of time.

Dr. E. D. McLean, the genial physician of Musquodoboit, is in Halifax, and reports good fishing in his vicinity. This is readily taken advantage of by the ubiquitous American tourist, who is ever with us during the heated term in Uncle Sam's domain, and who enjoys to the full our cool sea breezes.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition opens on September 22nd, and preparations are now being actively made among some of the manufacturing druggists to exhibit their products.

Halifax, N.S., July 30th, 1898.

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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

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☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR—Just a line endorsing the remarks of J.E. in your July issue, regarding the B.P. 1898. The Council of the British Columbia Association have passed a resolution recognizing the new edition on and after January 1st, 1899. What conclusion have the medical men of B.C. reached? Have they studied the situation and what will they recognize at that date? Imagine the danger to life when the physician prescribes without stating from which edition, and that will invariably be the case. By all means let us have a "Canadian Pharmacopœia," or adopt the U.S.P. Why not have an American Pharmacopœia, common to Canada and the United States? Without doubt the Canadian druggist is in closer touch with the American than with the British druggist.

Victoria, B.C., July 22.

T.M.H.

Making Emulsions.

M. C. Metzger (Proceedings Ill. Pharm. Asso.), reports that an emulsion as good as the best may be made in a very few minutes by following these instructions:—Take one-half as much water as you have oil and acacia—no matter how much oil and acacia are employed. Thus, put the acacia, say one ounce, in a mortar, put three ounces oil in a graduate and two ounces water in another graduate (half as much water as oil and acacia). Now take the graduate with oil in one hand and the graduate with water in the other hand, pour the oil and water on the powdered acacia at the same time (not separately), stir thoroughly a few minutes, then add the balance of the water and the syrup, or whatever it may require, to complete the emulsion. Here are some formulas in detail:—

EMULSION CASTOR OIL.

Castor oil	5 ounces
Powdered acacia	2 ounces
Syrup vanilla	3 ounces
Water enough to make	16 ounces

Put the powdered acacia (2 ozs.), in a mortar; put the castor oil (5 ozs.), in a graduate and 3½ ounces of water in another graduate; pour the castor oil and water on the acacia, mix thoroughly, then add the remainder of the water and strain.

EMULSION TURPENTINE.

Oil turpentine	½ ounce
Powdered acacia	2 drams
Cinnamon water enough to make	4 ounces

Place the powdered acacia (2 drs.), in a mortar; put the oil of turpentine (½ oz.), in a graduate and 3 drams of water in another graduate; pour the oil and water on the powdered acacia, rub thoroughly, add the remainder of the water and strain.

EMULSION COD LIVER OIL.

Cod liver oil	8 ounces
Syrup tolu	2 ounces
Powdered acacia	2 ounces
Water enough to make	16 ounces

Flavor to suit.

Place the powdered acacia in a mortar; take the cod liver oil in one graduate and 5 ounces of water in another graduate; pour the oil and water on the powdered acacia, mix thoroughly, add the remainder of the water and syrup, flavor and strain.

PETROLEUM EMULSION.

The following formula yields a satisfactory product (Meyer Bros., druggist). Take of:

Liquid petrolatum	iv. Fluid Ounces
Powdered gum arabic	ii. Ounces
Glycerin	1 Fluid Ounce
Water, ad	xvi. Fluid Ounces

Mix the petrolatum and acacia intimately in a mortar, then add, all at once, four fluid ounces of water. Triturate this mixture until a good primary emulsion shall be formed. Finally, gradually add the glycerin and the remainder of the water. The glycerin is not essential, but it improves the taste of the mixture. It is much less repulsive than cod-liver oil, but its use as a substitute for it is as yet very limited.

Drug Store Trifles.

When I was an apprentice of but a few weeks' growth my preceptor came into the shop one afternoon and called my attention to some scraps of twine about half an inch or less in length, which had accumulated at my feet. I had been busy packing up some stock packages of Epsom salts, and, in my ignorance and desire to get the job finished, had so tied the packages that there was always a little to cut off. "There," said my dear old boss, "there is waste which should never occur; if each piece were laid end to end you would be surprised, my boy, how long a piece of twine you have wasted; never waste anything." That lesson, learned early in my experience as a druggist, has never been forgotten, and if this allusion to the incident has the effect of setting one other young apprentice thinking, as it set me years ago, it has not been futile.

Did you ever realize how much is wasted in the average drug store? Apparently insignificant things in themselves and not worthy of consideration, yet, when taken in the aggregate, a no small item in the year's expenses. I need not repeat the twine incident only to suggest that, cheap as twine is, there is no necessity to use more than is necessary to hold the package securely and to always tie so as to leave none to be cut off. Paper is a very important item in the expenses of the druggist. A druggist is often judged by the quality of his wrapping paper, hence the necessity of having it of the best quality consistent with his means. But how much of this paper is wasted by his employees, or possibly by himself, thoughtlessly! Every scrap of paper may have its use; if a piece of paper is taken too large for the bottle or article to be wrapped, the excess should not be thrown carelessly to the floor, but placed in a drawer or box kept for the purpose, to be sorted out at leisure and used in packing pill boxes, single seidlitz powders, ointments, etc. Never use an abundance of paper when packing. It is not appreciated by your customers; for I have actually heard objections raised on account of extra weight and bulk. Then, again, take care of every bottle that enters the store. There is not a bottle or pot but that may be turned to some account if only properly cleansed. It is not the object of this paper to point out how the cleansing may be accomplished, as this is known by almost every second-year apprentice; but attention is not paid to this apparently insignificant source of expense, and hence these remarks. The corks of used bottles should not be thrown away; they may also be cleansed and used in many horse liniments and other things which experience will suggest. It is a good plan to keep as much of one's stock under glass as can be done without interfering with business. Small packages, when exposed to the incessant dust from the street—no matter how carefully the duster may be used—become dirty and less likely to attract a customer. So keep all toilet and proprietary articles under glass. I have seen numbers of stores in this country with all their proprietary articles exposed to the action of the sun and weather. Do these druggists ever think that the sale of a bottle of S—— Remedy is possibly lost because it is fly specked? Yet such is often the case. It is a little thing, but it counts. When the junior is filling up the stock

bottles, let it be done under the supervision of yourself or a competent assistant. Your junior will not hesitate to pour a clear tincture into the cloudy dregs of an old one, nor will he notice that deliquescence has started in the potass. carb. bottle. These are trifles, too, but *they* count also. And so one might go on mentioning things that everybody knows of, but yet few give attention to. I might mention the careful use of labels; the non-extravagant use of sealing wax; the mucilage pot; but I forbear, and hope that I have at least set someone thinking, and then stimulated him to action by these few thoughts on drug store trifles.

Suppositories, Pessaries and Gynecological Crayons.

For pessaries Delaye advises the use of a simple solution of gelatin in glycerin without previously softening the former in water, since he finds that, on keeping, articles made in the usual manner with water-softened gelatin lose their shape and consistence by gradual evaporation. He recommends the use of five bases, containing respectively 10, 8, 7, 6, and 5 parts by weight of sheet gelatin in 90, 92, 93, 94, and 95 parts of glycerin. The gelatin is simply dissolved in the glycerin by heating on the water-bath. The melted basis is mixed intimately with the medicament; when six pessaries are ordered, the requisite quantities for seven are weighed out, and the pessaries are left in the mould for at least twelve hours. When removed they are slightly oiled with olive oil or paraffin. For general use the mass containing 7 per cent. of gelatin is preferable for bodies which are soluble in glycerin and first dissolved in a portion of the solvent which is used to complete the weight. The basis containing 8 per cent. of gelatin is used for vegetable extracts and liquids, such as ichthyol, creolin, etc. The 10 per cent. basis is reserved for hygroscopic substances, such as potassium iodide, chloral, etc. In certain cases the irritant action of glycerin on the rectum contra-indicates its use for suppositories. When this is so, a mass containing 25 to 30 parts of gelatin and 70 to 75 parts of water may be employed. Where no objection to the use of glycerin occurs, the suppository basis may be composed of similar proportions of gelatin and that solvent to those stated above, the basis, containing 30 per cent. of gelatin, being reserved for liquid or soft medicaments. These suppositories melt between 32° and 34° C. Where cacao butter is employed the author recommends the addition of 12½ per cent. of white wax, since theobroma oil alone melts too rapidly in the bowl. Gynecological crayons are best prepared with the following basis:—Sheet gelatin, 2; distilled water 2; simple syrup (containing sugar, 5; water, 1), 1 part. The medication is first dissolved or suspended in the water. The mass thus obtained cannot be poured out, and must be shaped while warm by introducing between the open halves of the mould and closing with pressure. When cold, the superfluous mass is trimmed off with a scissors and dried by exposure to the air for two or three days in a dry place, and finally coated with a solution of gelatin, 20: in glycerin, 85.—*Journal de Pharm. d'Anvers* (Ph. *Ztg.*).

Amylolytic Ferments.

In an article on this important subject Wyatt Wingrave, M.R.C.S. England (Assistant Surgeon to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital), in the London *Lancet*, May 7th, 1898, we are informed of a personal necessity that arose in the writer's experience for a reliable starch digestant. A crucial comparative examination was therefore made of many malt extracts and of taka-diastase, the tests being conducted both chemically and clinically.

He summarizes briefly: (1) That taka-diastase is the most powerful of the starch or diastatic ferments and the most reliable since it is more rapid in its action—*i.e.*, "it will convert a larger amount (of starch) in a given time than will any other amylolytic ferment." (2) That taka-diastase seems to be less retarded in its digestive action by the presence of the organic acids (butyric, lactic, acetic), and and also by tea, coffee and alcohol, than are saliva and the malt extracts. This is an important point in pyrosis. (3) That all mineral acids, hydro chloric, etc., quickly stop and permanently destroy all diastatic action if allowed sufficient time and if present in sufficient quantities. (4) That taka-diastase and malt-diastase have, like ptyalin, no action upon cellulose (uncooked starch). All starch food should, therefore, be cooked to permit of the starch ferment assisting nature in this function.

Wrightine.—Alkaloid isolated from the bark of wrightia antidysenterica; employed as an antidiarrheic and antidysenteric

A Popular President.

Mr. Harry Watters has proven himself a capable and popular president of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He possesses a happy combination of geniality of disposition, marked energy and executive ability, a keen understanding of men and how to so place them as to insure to the utmost the development of their talents, a thorough knowledge of Canadian pharmacy and of the wants of its votaries, and a grasp of College matters which ten years of trained experience is enabling him to make good use of in the interests of his confreres. He is at the same time surrounded by able and experienced advisers, and is blessed in ruling at a time when the efforts of his Council are happily blended in unison. We congratulate Mr. Watters upon being in at the death of the College debt, and upon so fitting a termination to his long and honorable career as a college legislator and administrator.

New Form of Sieve.

J. F. Strawinski has devised a sieve for pharmaceutical purposes which lessens the liability to contamination of powdered drugs. The body or frame of the sieve is made of brass, tinned on the inner surface, and at the base of the frame is a coarse threading, over which a collar containing the sieve-plate is screwed. On the exterior of the collar are five finger-holds, so that it may be adjusted quite firmly. The sieve-plates are made separately, and in adjusting the apparatus all that is necessary is to place one of the plates, of the desired mesh, in the collar, before attaching the latter to the frame. The model constructed by the author had five sieve-plates, each of the proper mesh for producing the degrees of fineness specified in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Several points of superiority are claimed by the author for his invention, including durability, less liability to contamination, and compactness.—*Am. Journ. Pharm.*

Oleotine.—This is a new substitute for butter, which is made of peptonized fat.

Constitution of Pectin.—Tollens regards pectins as carbohydrates combined chemically with acids, and analogous to gums.

Lepin.—An antiseptic mixture, consisting of bichlorid of mercury, carbolic, salicylic and benzoic acids, chlorid of calcium, bromin, quinine hydrobromid, chloroform and distilled water.

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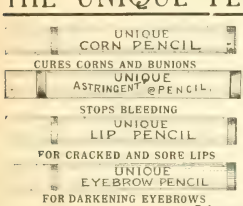

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L'Assistance Publique of Paris and Its Internes En Pharmacie.*

BY A SET.

Pharmacien Interne des Premiers Concours des Hôpitaux de Paris.

*Translated from the French by Harold Wyatt, jr., and read before the Liverpool Chemists' Association, and reprinted from *The Pharmaceutical Journal* (Eng).

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WORK.

Among the philanthropic undertakings instituted by the city of Paris, with a view to the assuagement of human misery, the work of L'Assistance Publique occupies the front rank. Every one in the immense city of Paris who is suffering, hungry, deserted, sick, or indigent comes and applies to it in his trouble, and it—in the semblance of a mighty Sister of Mercy—smooths away the misery, and, as far as it is possible, heals his wounds.

The Assistance Publique directs the operations of the hospitals, almshouses, and asylums; it administers outdoor relief in the people's own homes by means of the Bureaux de Bienfaisance and L'Assistance Médicale, and it cares for the orphans, and waifs, and strays. Its influence is exerted annually over more than half a million souls, and the yearly expenditure necessitates the disbursement of about thirty-eight million francs. This sum of money is partly provided by the liberality of generous donors, the balance being made up by subventions from the city authorities.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

The Assistance Publique is worked by a director, assisted by a Board of Management composed of thirty-five members chosen from among the important personages of the civic and medical circles of Paris.

The greater part of the food stuffs and other stores necessary to the operations of the Assistance Publique are prepared or housed in the general stores, which consist of provision, bakery, wine and spirit, butchers, and central stores, and the Central Pharmacy of the hospitals.

PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATION.

As a pharmacist, it is this latter portion of the service which shall now occupy my attention.

The Central Pharmacy of the Hospitals has its buildings and warehouses situated in Paris itself at the Quai de la Tournelle. From there it is that the medicines, either simple or compound, all ready prepared, as well as chemicals, syrups, tinctures, extracts, and powders are despatched to the hospitals or almshouses in the city or those situated further in the suburbs. In each hospital (there are about twelve or fifteen, almost all within the city boundary) there is a pharmacy, the head of which is a chief pharmacist, having at his command several "Internes en Pharmacie," five to nine in number according to the importance of the hospital.

THE "INTERNES EN PHARMACIE."

These "Internes en Pharmacie" are entrusted with the final preparation or dispensing of the various medicines in the form of potions, pills, mixtures, etc., ordered for the use of the sick inmates by the chief physicians. The title "Interne en Pharmacie," much sought after by the majority of students, in consequence of the advantages it carries with it (advantages at the same time pecuniary and honorific), is only bestowed after having passed several very stiff examinations, into the details of which it will be worth our while to enter.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The examinations are four in number, and require about two months' time, more or less, according to the number of students presenting themselves. There are forty or fifty places to be filled yearly, for which some 150 or 200 candidates offer themselves in competition, so that it is truly a case of "many called but few chosen."

FIRST EXAMINATION.

The candidates, who must be at least twenty years of age, and not more than twenty seven, are called upon in the first examination to recognize various materia medica, specimens of botanical origin, medicinal plants, leaves, roots, rhizomes, barks, seeds, flowers, resins, etc. Twenty specimens are arranged on twenty plates on a table in the public examination hall, and six or seven examiners, nearly all of whom are professors in the School of Pharmacy, or chief pharmacists to the hospitals, conduct the examination. The candidates, divided into parties of ten in each, are shut up in adjacent rooms, and are admitted into the examination hall one by one, being made to defile past the twenty plates and name, if they can, the specimens, giving the French name, Latin name, and botanical order of each. Ten minutes exactly are allowed each candidate for the recognition of these twenty substances. A name wrongly given counts as two bad marks, and each plant not recognized as one bad mark. If the candidate has not recognzied at least fifteen specimens, or if he has wrongly named more than two or three, he is eliminated, and cannot present himself for the subsequent examinations. Often a third or fourth part of the aspirants are thus weeded out as the result of this first examination.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

The second examination is to some extent a repetition of the first, but with the difference that the twenty specimens for recognition are compound galenicals, such as pill masses, tinctures, simple and compound, syrups, powders, and extracts, as well as some chemical substances. Ten minutes are also allowed for this portion of the trial, at least fifteen specimens having to be correctly named or the candidate is plucked, and the field of battle again strewn with the corpses of the slain, which may not be resuscitated until the next year's trial.

THIRD EXAMINATION.

The third examination is oral. The candidates, still in groups of ten in separate rooms, are led forth one at a time and shut up in a small room without books or notes of any kind and with only a chair, table, and a small sheet of paper to distract their attention. On the paper are written two questions, one on pharmacy, the other on chemistry. The questions are really the titles of two substances or subjects about which the candidate has to lecture the examiners. After being shut up and left to his meditations in this room for ten minutes by the clock, during which time he is supposed to mentally develop his discourse, the candidate is ushered by an attendant into the public hall, where he mounts a rostrum, and for ten minutes must expatiate upon his subjects as eloquently and as learnedly as he can. For instance, the subjects may be castor oil and chloroform, about which he has to tell all he knows, and so much the worse for him if at the end of ten minutes he has not managed to bring out the chief points of interest and the more important facts chemically and pharmaceutically relating to these bodies. Marks are given by the examiners to the candidate according to the amount of erudition shown, and also to the eloquence brought into requisition.

This third examination is not eliminatory.

FOURTH EXAMINATION.

The fourth examination is written. All the candidates (by this time generally reduced to one-half the original number) assemble in the amphitheatre, and, seated

at desks and armed with pen, ink and paper, await their questions, which they draw in turn out of a basket placed on a central table. The questions, three in number, are on chemistry, natural history, and pharmacy, for example:

No. 1, Chemistry. "Write an essay on Sulphides."

No. 2, Natural History. "Write an essay on Leeches."

No. 3, Pharmacy. "Write an essay on the Distilled Waters."

It lies, then, with each competitor to write to the full extent of his knowledge on each of these three subjects, to speak of the leeches' suckers, their eleven stomachs, three jaws, each with sixty microscopical V-shaped teeth, etc. The contest is almost as to who shall write quickest and cover the most paper. Four hours are conceded for the development of these three questions, at the end of which time one has to give in one's work, pack up, and move out. If the truth must be told, it must be confessed that many candidates go out before the end of the allotted time, having only managed to cover a few meagre pages of foolscap. As for them, their fortune is easily told—they will remain at the gate of Paradise! The next and subsequent days the authors of the various theses read their scientific and pharmaceutical literature in public before the assembled examiners, who award the marks The good and bad marks obtained in the four trials are calculated, and the places awarded accordingly. Then, at a special convocation, the successful students are proclaimed "Internes en Pharmacie" in order of merit, and receive each one a "carte d'interne," which the proud and happy recipient piously guards as does the triumphant soldier who sees shining on his breast the medal which his courage and bravery have obtained for him.

DUTIES OF INTERNES.

We have seen how the title of "Interne" may be won; let us now glance at the duties which pertain to the office. Each morning about seven or eight o'clock the doctor's rounds take place, at which time each "interne" must report himself to his medical chief, who, with his "interne en médecine" accompanying him, as well as several medical students and even doctors desirous of attending the chief's lectures, begins his visiting round of the patients' cots. He stops longer at the interesting cases, examines, sounds, and questions and prescribes this or that medicine. The interne en pharmacie, note-book in hand, writes down the doctor's orders, and, when the medical visit terminates, hastens back to the pharmacy, where he rapidly dispenses the potions, pills, and other medicines ordered. The bottles, provided with numbers corresponding with those of the patients' beds, are carried to the wards by the male attendants or the sisters. At eleven or twelve noon all work is finished; then comes "lunch."

The internes leaving the pharmacy assemble in their own private dining-room, which in common with the pharmacy, "salle de garde" and bedrooms, is generally in a building somewhat removed from that occupied by the patients. Their cook, whom they pay out of their own pocket, has prepared for them, also at their own expense, an appetizing spread. They eat, drink, make merry, and engage in animated converse, and what with a constant stream of jokes, and wine running in unison, gaiety reigns supreme, and the poor patients, their pains and misery, are forgotten. They talk politics, literature, fine art, philosophy, even socialism. At that happy age of twenty summers at what does one hesitate? "Homo sum, et nihil humanum a me alienum puto!" But time goes on, the afternoon arrives, they leave the table and the hospital, for every afternoon the internes are free, with the exception of the one on duty, who must not quit the premises. An electric bell connects him with the pharmacy, and he must be ready day and night to execute any urgent prescriptions delivered to him by the "Interne en Médecine." The "internes" are on duty according to the roster. In the afternoon some attend the lectures of the School of Pharmacy, others visit the Botanical Gardens or the Library, and others again do none of these, but drink beer and smoke their pipes in the "Brasseries." There are a few who shut themselves up at home, surrounded by their favorite books, and read hard ("potassent ferme") for future examinations. In the evening there is dinner about seven o'clock, after which more conversation, philosophical, scientific, or otherwise. When the finances are flourishing a visit may be paid to the theatre, concert, or to the boulevards, the rich often paying for the poor, and as each student passes through alternations of opulence and poverty, according to whether he is more or less removed from the time of his receipt of the paternal remittance, there springs up a kind of collective republic, one paying for the other, each in his turn. Neither the German Karl Marx, nor the Frenchman Jaurès, nor the English socialists themselves have as yet been able to establish similar practical socialism in modern society.

But as the date of the examinations at the School of Pharmacy draws near, pleasure and feasting are banished, at any rate, by the real students. These latter shut themselves up in their dens, and until early morning struggle manfully with their chemistry. They soon believe themselves serious rivals of Berthelot or Attfield. In botany they would pit themselves against the great Linnæus himself, and would have discovered Attwood's machine during their course of physics if he had not saved them the trouble by forestalling them, and they fall asleep pondering upon the invention of a motor for a navigable balloon!

Happy age that! and happy the life of an Interne en Pharmacie! His emolument is scanty—only forty francs a month and lodging—but his hope and faith in the future are immense. He knows not the disenchantments of life nor the deceptions experienced at a riper age. A free good fellowship—a lasting friendship—grows up between these seven or eight youths living together day by day in close association, having the same tastes, the same occupations, and the same hopes. Perfect equality exists between them. What more can be desired than this, to be really happy? As a result this good fellowship begun during the Internat endures for a life-time, and it is a red-letter day for each one when these "ex-internes" meet in after life. All cherish a happy remembrance of the years passed in the Internat. Happy years of a happy youth gone never to return!

Ferro-Somatose.—An organic combination of somatose and iron. It appears as a brown, insipid, odorless powder, easily soluble in warm water, and in aqueous liquids generally. It is recommended in anæmia, chlorosis, etc., and in all conditions where iron is indicated.

Ozone solutions for medicinal purposes are prepared, according to a recent patent, by saturating ethereal oils, either pure or in solution, particularly oil of lemon, with ozone. (Ph. Post.)

Crotonglobulin and Crotonalbumin.—Two new, highly toxic albuminoids derived from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

Gleanings.

STARCH IN OPIUM.—The frequently observed presence of starch in gum opium as well as powder is discussed by W. Kathe, who is of the opinion that it should not be looked upon as an adulteration, so long as the opium contains the required per cent. of morphine. Since starch has no pronounced physiological action, it is one of the most available substances for adjusting high grade opium to the pharmacopœial standard. It is readily detected under the microscope by the iodine reaction. Although starch has long been found in Persian opium, it is only of late that it has been noticed in the product of Asia Minor, which comes into the market by way of Smyrna.—*Sudd. Ap. Ztg.*

Monsieur Jacquemin, a French pharmacist, has invented a process by which, he says, he can form, from the leaves of various fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, the flavors that are characteristic of the fruits themselves. From apple-tree leaves, crushed and fermented, he obtains a liquid possessing the fragrance and taste of apples, and from vine leaves a beverage resembling wine. His theory is that the peculiar flavor of apples, pears, grapes and berries is prepared in, and derived from, the leaves of the plant.

BARBADOES ALOES NOT IN THE MARKET.—*The Meyer Brothers' Druggist* states, upon reliable authority, that true Barbadoes aloes is not an article of commerce, none having been permitted to be exported for the last ten years. What now sells as such is a product of Curacao, which closely resembles the genuine.

HOW TO KEEP OPIUM.—How to keep crude opium in a cleanly way has been told by C. Wright in *Meyer Brothers' Druggist*. Take the opium on receiving from the wholesale house and roll it in small balls, say one-half to one ounce in size, and dust with lycopodium powder; by so doing it retains its moisture, does not mould or gum one's fingers in handling.

NEW SOURCE OF MANNA.—True manna has been found (*Pract. Drug.*) on a blue grass in Queensland. It appears on the nodes of the stems in masses as large as marbles. It is sweet, and nearly three parts of it consist of mannite. It also contains a ferment which has the power to decompose cane-sugar without evolving carbonic acid or any kind of gas. The grass is not only indigenous in Australia, but it is found also in tropical Asia and Africa.

SECRET MEDICINES IN GERMANY.—The order recently issued controlling the sale of secret remedies in Germany is comprehensive. First the only person who can sell a secret remedy at all is the properly qualified chemist or apotheker, and then this gentleman must know the composition of the article he is selling, otherwise he will render himself liable to a fine. Medicinal preparations or doctors' prescriptions come under the same regulations. Power is also given to the authorities to publish notices against patent medicines where it may be considered expedient, and, further, the contempt of the people may be excited by the publication of the cost of the materials used in any particular preparation.

AN ANTIDOTE TO PRUSSIC ACID.—According to the *Lyons Medicale*, a Hungarian chemist, Johann Autal, has discovered an antidote in the form of cobalt nitrate, which is effective in both hydrocyanic and cyanide poisoning. Successful at first trials with animals, its application has been extended to some forty cases of poisoning amongst human beings, and proved successful.

JUNIPER TAR COLLODION.—A mixture of acetone-collodion and juniper tar is useful in psoriasis. The painting should take place daily unless it occasions irritation. The acetone covers the tar odor, and the preparation does not stain linen.

President's Address to the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to present, as a president, my address at the close of this, the seventh year of our existence. My term has been uneventful, and not in any way marked as an important epoch in history to record in the annals of the society. So far, however, as my relations to the other officers and members of the association are concerned, I am enabled to report that a most cordial and pleasant intercourse has existed between us.

It is a cause for regret that there is an apparent lack of general interest on the part of members in the affairs of the association. Note, in substantiation of this, the poor turn-out at the annual meetings. Having in view this marked absence of enthusiasm, I requested the secretary to issue a circular letter, urging a better attendance, at the same time to make an appeal for papers to be read at this meeting, and hope for a liberal response. In that way an interest might be awakened, with the result that our annual gatherings would become more popular. To my mind, the professional side of our calling should receive more attention by the members at these meetings, with the object of imparting instruction for our mutual benefit; otherwise, how can we reach, as a society, that high standard the science of pharmacy demands? If we meet from time to time without displaying any ability to formulate plans whereby we, to some extent, advance in knowledge and thought in the high calling of our profession, we stand self-condemned as being deficient in those attainments apparently possessed by other kindred societies. I observe by reports of the proceedings of the annual meetings of Pharmaceutical Associations of Eastern Canada and the United States that committees are appointed to arrange a programme of social and intellectual entertainment and that topics are introduced and discussed in a way calculated to promote the welfare of the society. I have long felt that our association has not stood in the front ranks as a model institution of pharmacy. Nor has it fulfilled the full purpose for which it was organized. If my effort to-night is rewarded by seeing a spirit of interest evinced by the members in the affairs of the society, I shall be gratified. It is unreasonable to expect that measure of benefit as a community we ought to realize without a liberal and free interchange of ideas. Surely we owe a higher duty to ourselves and the public than the mere acquisition of wealth and enjoyment. Ours is, in a sense, a trade, but, in a higher and nobler sense, a profession, with the wide and comprehensive field of medicine lying before us, inviting our best and latent energies to investigate.

Having thus begun my address, I propose, with your permission, to offer some suggestions for our mutual encouragement and profit. Can anyone deny that the signs of the times indicate bright business prospects for British Columbia?—an era long looked for. Many of us have felt the effects of the general depression of the last five or six years to such an extent that the wonder is so many are left to tell the tale. Is it not a fact that, while scores through-

out the province in nearly all other lines have failed during this period of hard times, very few (if any) of our calling have succumbed?— but, on the contrary, seem to be prosperous. How to account for this I cannot explain, except it be that our people have attended strictly to business leaving speculation to others. It shows, too, that the abominable cutter has not, by his mean practice, cancelled all the legitimate profits of the business. The practice of cutting is immoral and dishonest and cannot in any way be recognized as based upon fair business competition, encouraging as it does fraud and deception. The cutter acknowledges by his methods that he is not possessed of the tact and ability to successfully compete with his neighbors upon fair and established commercial principles, and resorts to this system as the only attraction his establishment has to offer the public as a means of drawing trade. This individual is not entitled to our kind consideration, but policy on our part would suggest to me the wisdom of appointing a wise committee to deal with such cases, with a view to suppressing this kind of warfare. The practice does not prevail in British Columbia to such an extent that judicious effort put forth might not at least prevent it extending.

My advice to all is, pin your faith to the medical profession. I find it pays to cultivate feelings of friendship between myself and the doctor for both social and pecuniary reasons. I long ago had reason to know that the druggist having the goodwill of the medical profession is on the highway to success. There is a way practised by some pharmacists of securing the patronage of the physician which I cannot deprecate too vigorously. I refer to the practice of giving commission on prescriptions. I hope this has no countenance by the members of this association. Other and more honorable ways will suggest themselves to you, whereby you would have a just claim to the good-will of the medical man. Recognizing the principle of every man to his own business, we have no right to assume his title and rob him of his legitimate fee by prescribing. If we do infringe the rights of the medical man, we must not complain if we lose his friendship and incur his wrath. I take this opportunity to sound a note of warning lest we wake up sooner than we wish to find the physician, in self defence, doing his own dispensing. The druggists of British Columbia are a favored fraternity as compared with their class in other parts of Canada and the United States, where the doctors, to a large extent, do not write prescriptions, but furnish medicines with advice, thus cutting off the best avenue of profit connected with the trade. If you value your future welfare, leave prescribing to those who are best qualified to do it. When entrusted with the important duty of dispensing, let us see to it that we compound medicines strictly to order and of the best quality. Do not push "ready-mades" when you feel it is a case for the doctor.

Heretofore no report has been presented at these meetings by the board of examiners. I think this an oversight that should be remedied. It seems to me so important a branch of our institution should offer suggestions for discussion, same to be printed in our annual publications in order that all (particularly the apprentices) may profit by the knowledge obtainable in this way. We demand a high standard of education from these students of pharmacy; it therefore becomes our duty to render them all the help we can to enable them to reach the requirements of our curriculum. The publication of the new British Pharmacopœia is an event worthy of mention, and one which has a direct bearing upon the details of pharmacy. So much so that we shall, as individuals, need to become familiar with the changes in order to avoid dangerous and material complications. Messrs. Evans & Sons have issued a guide to the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, containing a synopsis of the articles affected by this addition, and are to be commended for their enterprise in this regard.

As several matters of importance (including, I hope, some papers) will be presented to-night for consideration, I must not trespass further upon the time, but shall proceed to close my address.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I wish you all a long and successful career, and may good fellowship continue to exist.

Yours fraternally,

D. S. CURTIS,
President.

New Westminster, B.C.,
June 9th, 1898.

Artificial Plumbago.—Plumbago can now be made by heating carbon in an electric furnace. About 85 per cent. of this carbon treated can be transformed into plumbago (graphite).

Apprentice Petitions.

Possibly few things which come before the Council of our College give them more trouble than drug clerk petitions. These, in the vast majority of cases, relate to recognition of time served with employers who have been so negligent as to fail to register them or even to apprise them of the necessity of it.

The unfortunate feature of the matter is that the innocent clerk has to suffer for his preceptor's negligence, and very unjustly so too. There are none of these young men who would not at once comply with the College regulations were they informed that it was an essential preliminary to entering on the course. They certainly cannot want to prolong a period of service which is none too satisfying at best, and which, if put in with a master of the type indicated, is apt to prove a waste of time in more respects than one. Our sympathies are entirely with these apprentices. They are entitled to fair and honorable treatment. We are sure the Council has no desire to treat them unjustly, and equally sure that it has no power to enforce upon their employers a due observance of the intent of the regulations. We would be pleased, indeed, if some plan could be devised whereby the necessity for these petitions could be minimized.

A careful perusal and thoughtful and retentive survey of the article entitled "Drug Trifles," will prove of very definite value to any apprentice, clerk or graduate who is wise enough to realize that the difference between success and failure lies in the lessons therein contained. We are indebted to one of our most highly esteemed British Columbia druggists for these notes, and trust that his object in penning them may be fully accomplished

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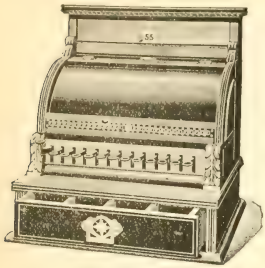
Iodised Oils.

By combining iodine and sodium iodide with a small amount of glycerin, A. Schmitt finds that the solution is readily taken up by oils, and the preparation thus obtained is stable and elegant. It is thus possible to prepare an iodised oil quickly without the application of heat, which, in the case of cod-liver oil, is a great advantage. The proportions used are: Sublimed iodine, 1 gramme; sodium iodide, 25 centigrammes; glycerin, 1 to 2 drops. Rub together until dissolved, then add the prescribed amount of cod-liver or other oil.—*Union Pharm. (Ph. J.)*

Do not pay more than $100 for the best Key Total-Adder....



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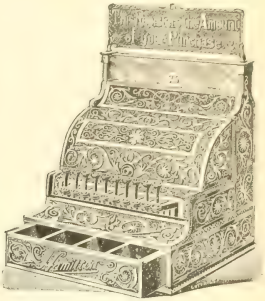

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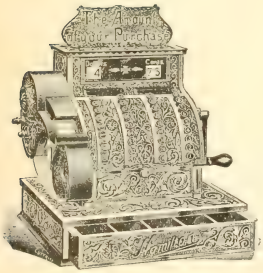

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INVALID'S

Malt Extract

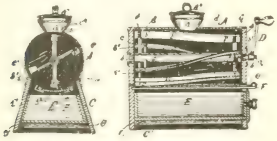
Not a drink, but a pure medicinal preparation made from prime Canadian Malt and Hops. Pleasant to take, rich in diastase, and a perfect food. This MALT EXTRACT is

SOLD ONLY BY DRUGGISTS

and is endorsed by the medical faculty. SAMPLE BOTTLES for Physicians supplied with each order. Put up in 16 ounce bottles and packed in cases of one and two dozen.

THE EXCELSIOR

MIXER AND SIFTER.



We have had a large number of this excellent Mixer and Sifter manufactured here, and are a decided improvement on the old machine. We can recommend it as a perfect Mixer and Sifter for the manufacture of Baking Powder or any powder made by the pharmacist.

TO MIX 10 POUNDS, PRICE $10.

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Our Specialties

All bear the signature of the Company thus:

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada Limited

These goods are well advertised and command full retail prices.

Sold only by Druggists, and protected from cutters.

Also

Special Canadian Agents for a number of foreign patent medicine houses.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada
LIMITED

32 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Drug Crumbs.

Do not rest satisfied in the belief that you control the trade and that it is sure to remain with you without effort.

Personal generosity and family extravagance cannot be sustained by a drug business.

In all business affairs strive to gain and deserve a reputation for punctuality.

Buy within your means then you are sure to be able to pay in like proportion.

Be always as good as your word. Your reputation for memory and conscientiousness depend upon it.

A druggist's reputation during the conduct of his business is more valuable than his stock.

Few men are so constituted that impressive airs and haughty demeanor will draw them trade.

If you are willing to endorse for your friends be sure first that you can afford to lose the amount.

A serious and attentive demeanor whilst you are waiting on customers will insure you their respect.

Nine times out of ten it is safer to give credit to the poorly clad person than to the over-dressed swell.

Never decry your opposition. It is tangible evidence that you feel sore over his power to secure trade from you.

Be popular if you have the power to be so, but always remember that kindness and sociability affords the key note.

Keep your credit good by using it sparingly. It is like your bank account, the more you use it the weaker it becomes.

Always remain master of your own business. You are supposed to, and ought to, know more about it than anyone else.

Do not seek a reputation for generous liberality while you are in debt. Your creditors have the first call upon your saving powers.

Always remember that your best customer consults his own interests in dealing with you. Few persons are so generous as to prefer others before themselves.

Many men engage inferior help to do work which they have both time and ability to do better themselves. It is a sure way to duplicate loss.

Pay more attention to securing thirty-day discounts than to securing a good rating from commercial agencies. There is more money in it.

Be systematic in all things. It is easier to keep track of one hundred things systematically than of ten unsystematically.

The straightforward business man who has his price, and sticks to it, is safer to deal with than the sharper who will meet you at one point and do you at another.

The bane of business life is the credit system. If you have to secure it your self be sure to give it to others as little as possible. It is unsafe to risk at both ends.

If you are a thorough master of your business select the best location you can possibly secure. Your abilities will enable you to win there more surely than elsewhere.

A good stockkeeper keeps a want book to guide him in securing supplies. The same system of keeping note of things to be attended to in other respects will prove equally beneficial.

Study sound business principles and maintain them by yes or no. Yes, cautiously. No, decisively. Upon these two words wisely, used, the whole fabric of business success depends.

Money given to sustain church courts will pay better than money spent to maintain suits in law courts. The first is preferable, as the granter has control of the expenditure.

Two young men start in business life—A has no means, but is possessed of energy, tact and diligence. B lacks these qualities, but has ten thousand dollars inherited capital. Which is likely to have the best business career?

Keep down expenses, hold on to profits, secure every possible discount, avoid speculation, stick to business and you will be safe.

Refilling Apollinaris Bottles.

On July 8th, William J. Verner, of Richmond street west, Toronto, was charged before the police magistrate with unlawfully selling and having in his possession for sale goods to which a false trade description, namely, Apollinaris, was applied. The actual offence of which he was accused was that of refilling Apollinaris bottles bearing genuine labels with the intent that same should be taken to contain genuine Apollinaris, which is bottled only at the spring near Neuenahr, Rhenish Prussia. He was convicted.

It may not be generally known that such offenders, likewise those who use counterfeit labels or otherwise sell spurious Apollinaris, are liable under the criminal code to imprisonment for two years with hard labor and fine.

Wholesale Adulteration of Food and Drink.

The recent meeting of the Pure Food Congress developed some startling facts in regard to adulteration of common articles of food and drink. The object of the Congress is to promote national legislation to prevent these adulterants being used, and the Brosins Bill was endorsed. It is estimated that $90,000,000 annually is paid by the citizens of the United States for sawdust, sand, soap grease, horse fat, and other nauseous substances doctored and flavored with certain acids. It was charged that one child in six dies from impure milk, and that impure water causes more deaths than alcoholic drinks. In papers read it was proved that all the daily articles of food were highly adulterated. "Wheat flour" was said to be made of damaged peas, ground rice and soapstone; powdered sugar of glucose, flour, clay, and sand. Cheese are made from skimmed milk, lard, oleomargarine, while oleomargarine itself is composed of refuse pork fat, candle grease, soap grease, and horse fat; grated horse radish is made from turnips, and olive oil is cottonseed oil; black pepper is mingled with mustard husks and brown dust, sawdust, red clay, cocoanut shells; allspice is mixed with cracker dust and cornmeal; flour and cayenne pepper make mustard. Tea is colored with indigo, and ground coffee is ground peas, beans, and roasted acorns. Whole "coffee beans" are made from potato starch, and here is cause for retaliation, because it is mostly imported from Germany. Pure cider vinegar is sulphuric acid; maple sugar and syrup is glucose gelatine; jellies are entirely artificial; cream of tartar contains 5 per cent. of oxalic acid, and arsenic and sulphate of copper are found in cheap candies.—*The Public Health Journal, N. Y.*

Almadina is the inspissated milk juice of a Euphorbia indigenous to West Africa. Nothing is known yet of its medicinal action.

Sedatin.—Synonym for antipyrin.

How to Buy.

"Goods well bought are half sold" is one of those old saws which has been and still is largely misapprehended. The reason for this is not in the maxim itself, but in the manner in which it is applied. Some think that well bought means cheaply bought; others, again, apply the idea to quantity, and still others to quality. While I must say that the latter class comes nearest to grasping the real truth of the above saying, there is still one more point to be considered in buying, namely, the source of supply.

Quite a number of articles which the druggist of to-day handles are practically beyond his judging power as far as quality is concerned. We may be able to judge a cigar, a sponge, a fountain syringe, etc., and yet there are some points about these goods which only an expert can understand, and where the reputation of the house from which the article in question is bought has to stand as a guarantee of quality to the buyer.

A pedler sells us a quantity of fountain syringes; they are cheaper than we can buy from the jobber. The first syringe comes back within a day as unsatisfactory. We have nobody to fall back on. In a similar case the jobber would either repair or replace it; but what can the pedler do? Ten chances to one, he does not show up in that store any more.

Again, another instance. We buy a lot of sponges. Can we examine every one of them? No—it is impossible. Where, then, is the saving when we have to throw away 25 per cent. of the sponges thus bought? Buying such goods with the intention of selling them off cheap on a special sales day looks all right at the first glance, but how does it compare with results?

From close observation I have found that people, as a rule, do not look for and do not expect bargain sales in a drug store; the goods, therefore, stay for some time in the store, and are sold and bought as regular stock. The lower price charged for these goods remains in the memory of the customer, and when that quantity of job goods is gone and an attempt made at selling regular goods at regular prices the people will resent the "increase in price," and, perhaps, withdraw their patronage.

And there is another point, which, although purely sentimental at first glance, still is so much interwoven with business that I think it worth mentioning, namely: What protection does the pedler give us against himself? A legitimate jobbing house will, as a rule, not sell direct to the people and help us keep the profits. Will the pedler do as much? Indeed not! He will sell to anybody one-twelfth of a dozen at the dozen price, and thus deprive us of what is justly ours. So that the point is, Is it professional to patronize the pedler and is it profitable?

I believe that careful consideration and the perusal of my few remarks on that point will convince the reader that well bought applies, not only to price and quality, but also in no small degree to source of supply. With a good house to stand with its reputation behind the goods, offering quantity and cash discounts, the old maxim still stands that "Well bought is half sold."—*J. Diner, in Druggists' Circular.*

An Interesting Chemical Lecture Experiment.

We find the following in the *Chemiker Zeitung;* Pour into a test-tube 3 ccm. concentrated sulphuric acid, and let a similar amount of alcohol trickle down the glass and form a layer over it. Now, without shaking the glass, drop in a few little crystals of potassium permanganate. There follows immediately the development of small bubbles of gas, and in the course of two or three minutes there appear in the zone of activity or perturbation flashes of light, resembling lightning, and which reproduce in miniature all the phenomena of electrical discharges. This continues a little while, the flashes gradually growing stronger, when suddenly the liquids mix. By letting the tube stand perfectly quiet the phenomena will last an hour or more, with little pauses. If a longer pause than usual occurs, and the phenomena appears to have ceased altogether, give the tube a little shake and they reappear and continue *da capo*. The temperature of the liquids rises, but so little and so slowly that the increment is scarcely perceptible. The phenomena are not entirely explainable, satisfactorily, at least. Ethylene is probably first formed, and this, coming in contact with the nascent oxygen of the K Mn O at the moment of separation, oxidizes, producing light phenomena without igniting the alcohol.

Tannopin is another name for tannon, a condensation product of tannin and urotropin which is used for intestinal catarrh.

Two Kinds of Men.

The American Machinist, of New York sends out a card which reads:

Some men won't advertise when they are busy—think it will last forever.

Some men won't advertise when times are dull—think the crack of doom is just about to the city line.

There are others who advertise all the time.

The latter attract inquiries and others, and in good times can pick what they want.

In dull times they get all there is going—the other fellow is out of business.

One is an optimist in prosperity, a pessimist in adversity, and a narrow-gauge weakling all the time.

The other is just a plain, common-sense business man.

What kind are you?

The Nourishing Part of Meat.

The only nutrient portion of meat is the solid part. Hence beef tea, although stimulating, has no food value. The only portion of the flesh of an animal which is possessed of real nutritive value is that part which has been alive and active before death. These living structures are not soluble; if they were, an animal which happened to fall into the water would dissolve like a lump of sugar. During life there is a small portion of nutritive material in solution in circulation in the body. After death this small amount of soluble food material is rapidly converted into excrementitious matter and as the skin, kidneys, and lungs cease their action, these poisonous substances rapidly accumulate within the body, the molecular or cell life of the body continuing some hours after death.

It thus appears that beef tea, as a French physician recently remarked, is a veritable solution of poisons. The only portion of the flesh which has any nutritive value is that which is thrown away in making beef tea or extract. The popular faith in beef tea as a concentrated nourishment has, however, become so thoroughly fixed and rooted that some time will be required to rid the world of this erroneous idea; but it is highly important that information upon the subject should be disseminated as rapidly and as widely as possible, for there is no doubt that many lives are annually sacrificed by faith in the superior nutriment value of meat juices.—*The Public Health Journal, New York.*

Club Cologne Glycerine

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Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.

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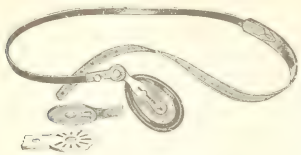

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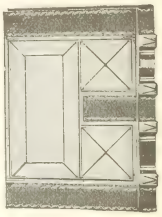

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Formulary.

CONDURANGO WINE.

Prof. M. Proskauer recommends the following process, which makes a very palatable as well as efficient medicinal wine :

	Parts.
Sherry wine	2,500
Condurango bark	750
Peel of young oranges	25
Cinnamon	25
Gentian root	15
Hydrochloric acid	15

Mix and macerate for eight days ; strain, press off, and add 600 parts of simple syrup. Filter.—*Neus. Erfin.*

WINE OF KOLA.

The following formulary for wine of kola is based upon the National Formulary formula for wine of coca, and will probably yield a satisfactory preparation :

Fluid extract kola nut	65 cc.
Alcohol	65 cc.
Sugar	65 gm.
Claret wine	q.s. ad 1,000 cc.

Dissolve the sugar in about 600 cc. of claret wine, add the alcohol and fluid extract and enough claret wine to make 1,000 cc. ; let the mixture stand a few days in a cool place, if convenient ; then filter and pass enough claret wine through the filter to restore the original volume.

Each fluid ounce contains thirty grains of kola. In place of claret wine any other palatable wine may be used according to the demand or preference of the consumer.—*Bull. Phar.*

INHALANT COMPOUND.

Menthol	15 grs.
Oil eucalyptus	10 dps.
Liq. albolene	2 ozs.

—*Am. Drug.*

SEALING WAX FOR BOTTLES.

Black.

Take 6 parts of resin ; 3 parts paraffin, melt together. Add 28½ parts of lampblack. Another color can be produced by taking about 5 to 7 parts to 100 parts of the mass, of chrome yellow, ultramarine, etc.

Blue.

	Parts.
Shellac	7
Turpentine	6
Pine resin	3½
Magnesia	1
Chalk	2
Blue coloring matter	2 to 2½

Brown.

Shellac	4
Turpentine	12
Pine resin	8
Gypsum	4
Chalk	4
Umber	4

VARNISH FOR BOTTLE TOPS.

	Parts.
Ruby shellac (best)	25
Venice turpentine	5
Methylated spirit	125

Color with a solution of aniline dye in spirit. This is applied by dipping the article to be coated.—*Revue Phar.*

LIBRARY PASTE (WHITE MUCILAGE).

Corn starch	2 av. ozs.
Gelatin	¾ av. ozs.
Water	10 fl. ozs.
Oil of cloves	16 drops.

Incorporate the starch with the water, add the gelatin over a water bath until a uniform jelly-like compound results. When nearly cold stir in the oil of cloves.

DRESSINGS FOR LADIES' SHOES.

Potassium bichromate	2 parts
Powdered indigo	1 part
Powdered glue	16 parts
Logwood chips	32 parts
Glycerin	16 parts
Distilled water	64 parts
Vinegar	to make 250 parts

Boil the logwood chips in the vinegar until exhausted. Strain and add the remaining parts to the still warm liquid ; dissolve, strain again and bottle.

POLISH FOR TAN SHOES.

Dr. Bilslik recommends the following :

a	Petrolatum (white)	12 parts
	Yellow wax	4 parts
b	Palm oil	1 part
	Common soap	3 parts
	Oleic acid	1 part
c	Oil turpentine	6 parts
	Yellow wax	9 parts
	Common soap	2 parts
	Boiling water	3 parts

—*Chem. and Drug.*

PATENT LEATHER VARNISH.

(1)	Shellac	2 ounces.
	Gum turpentine	¼ ounce.
	Sandarac	144 grains.
	Lampblack	72 grains.
	Oil turpentine	¼ fl. ounce.
	Alcohol	19 fl. ounces.
(2)	India rubber	½ ounce.
	Shellac	8 ounces.
	Camphor	1 ounce.
	Nigrosin	1 ounce.
	Wood alcohol	24 ounces.

Dissolve the rubber in the alcohol by the aid of a moderate heat, and add the other ingredients.

OILY ANILINE PAD INKS.

RED.

Oil-soluble Bordeaux-red	1 part.
Oil-soluble scarlet aniline	1 part.
Crude oleic acid	3 parts.
Castor oil	65 parts.

Rub the aniline dyes very fine with oleic acid, then add the castor oil, and warm the whole gently, stirring all the time, until it reaches a temperature of 40° C.

The following are prepared in the same way :

BLUE.

	Parts.
Oil-soluble aniline blue	1
Crude oleic acid	2
Castor oil	31

VIOLET.

Oil-soluble aniline violet	1
Crude oleic acid	2
Castor oil	32

BLUE BLACK.

Oil-soluble aniline black	2
Crude oleic acid	2
Castor oil	31

GREEN.

Oil-soluble aniline blue	2
Oil-soluble aniline yellow	1
Crude oleic acid	3
Castor oil	62

Merck's Report.

Essences and Artificial Perfumes.

Eau de Cologne a l'Acacia.—96.98 per cent. spirit, 20 litres (4½ gallons) ; lemon oil, 120 grams ; bergamiol, 50 ; nerolin, 80 ; rosmarin, 60 ; melissa oil, 25 ; artificial acacia, 30 ; peppermint oil, 3 ; artificial wintergreen, 5 grams.

Eau de Cologne, J. M. Furina (Very Best).—96.98 per cent. spirit, 15 litres (3⅓ gallons) ; lavender oil, 30 grams ; bergamiol, 75 ; linalool, 50. nerolin, 80 ; melissa oil, 25 ; rhodinol, 15 ; rosmarin, 20 ; lemon oil, 110 ; nerolin tincture, 250 ; musk tincture, 50 grams.

Tea Rose Toilet Vinegar.—Best quality 95 per cent. spirit, 5 litres (1 1-10 gallon); benzoe tincture, 100 grams ; rhodinol, 30 ; linalool, 10 ; palmarosa oil, 50 ; acetic acid, 250 grams.

White Lilac Toilet Vinegar.—Best quality spirit, 10 litres (2 1-5 gallons); benzoe tincture, 100 grams ; terpinol, 35 ; syringol, 10 ; sandalwood oil, 25 ; artificial ylang-ylang oil, 40 ; acetic acid, 500 grams.

Millefleurs Sachet.—Starch, 50 parts ; rosewood powder, 40 ; violet wood powder, 30 ; vanillin, 3 ; artificial wintergreen, 1 ; linalool, 10 ; rhodinol, 5 ; clove oil, 2 ; musk root tincture, 40 ; patchouli tincture, 10 ; musk tincture, 5 ; artificial

violet essence, 1 part. In making the powder with the artificial and other perfumes care should be taken to prevent loss by dust. After passing through a fine sieve the powder is packed into satin pouches or other tasty covering.

Fleur d'Amour Sachet.—Starch, 125 parts; violet root powder, 50; rose leaf powder, 50; vetiver root powder, 25; neroli, 35; amorphous heliotropin, 10; rhodinol, 15; linalool, 5; cumarin, 3; musk tincture, 15 parts.

Reseda Sachet Powder.—Violet root powder 100 parts; patchouli leaf powder, 50; rosewood leaf powder, 100; vetiver oil, 5; artificial wintergreen, 1; vanillin tincture, 25; neroli, 40; rhodnol II., 5; violettol, 3 parts.

The new artificial violet essence, violettol, prepared by Messrs. Chuit & Naef, of Geneva, is distinct from ionone, and is about five times stronger in aroma than the latter, though less expensive.—*Seifensieder Zeitung.*

Gummitin.—Trade name for a dextrin prepared in imitation of gum arabic.

Chloridene.—Synonym for ethylene bichlorid. Used as n anesthetic in surgery.

Chironal.—A combination of chloral and a quinine salt. An oily, heavy liquid easily soluble in water.

Eupatorium Triplinerve.—The leaves of this plant furnish an infusion of aromatic, bitter taste, which is used as tonic and stomachic.

Thrombosin.—A so-called "new substance" said to be derived, by its exploiter (Lilienfeld), from fibrinogen in the presence of lime.

Propion (di-ethyl-ketone) is a mobile, easily soluble liquid, given in doses of 0.5 to 3 Gm. (8 to 45 grains) with peppermint water as hypnotic.

Perco is a trade name for Peru cognac, a solution of the active constituents of balsam Peru in cognac, recently proposed as a remedy for tuberculosis.

Piperidine Guaiacolate occurs in needles or plates, which are soluble in water to 3.5 per cent. In physiological action the salt resembles its components. (Ph. Post.)

Protargol.—One of the new organic compounds of silver, being an union of proteine and silver, occluding 8.3% of the metal. It is a bactericide, and is being recommended in the treatment of foul ulcers, etc. It appears as a yellow powder, easily soluble in water.

Photographic Notes.

The Pharmacist as a Photographic Dealer.

In continuation of previous articles dealing with the preparations which may be put up ready for sale, we now come to varnishes, etc.

The ordinary amateur is not, as a rule, an expert at varnishing in the ordinary method; that is to say, by heating the negative and flowing a thin varnish over it. In doing this he, as a rule, either pours as much up his sleeve and on the floor as remains on the negative. Still, to make these notes complete, a formula is included for the ordinary negative varnish, which is generally an alcoholic solution of shellac or shellac and sandarac.

Orange shellac	4 ozs.
Canada balsam	60 grs.
Oil of lavender	1 oz.
Methylated spirit	10 ozs.

Shellac	4 ozs.
Sandarac	12 ozs.
Venice turpentine	4 fl. ozs.
Methylated spirit	1 gallon.

There is not much to choose between these so far as efficacy is concerned, nor do they need much comment as to their manufacture; but should, however, there be found any difficulty in clearing them, the best thing to do is to shake a little pumice powder up in the bottles and allow to settle, and then filter. The old methylated spirit must be used, not the new mixture. The directions for using these varnishes are the same in both cases, viz., "Warm the negative in front of the fire till as hot as the hand can comfortably bear, then flow over with varnish and drain the excess into the stock bottle."

Cold varnishes are as a rule much preferred by amateurs, as they can be applied with a brush, such as a varnish mop or flat camel's-hair brush. Cold varnishes are of two principal kinds, either an aqueous solution of bleached shellac in carbonate or borate of soda, or else an ammoniacal spirit varnish. Of the two the latter is to be preferred, but neither of these gives so much protection to the negative as the so-called "zapon lack" or zapon varnish, which is practically a solution of celluloid.

AQUEOUS SHELLAC VARNISH.

White shellac	80 grs.
Borax	20 grs.
Water	2½ ozs.

Dissolve the borax in the water with the aid of heat, and add the shellac in coarse powder and boil and stir till dissolved, then filter. This varnish is very suitable for celluloid films, which should be dipped bodily into it, and then hung up to dry.

AMMONIACAL VARNISH.

Ammonia alcohol (absolute)	2½ ozs.
Shellac, pale orange	100 grs.

Allow to soak with occasional agitation for twenty four hours, and then heat carefully and gently on a water bath. This gives a good resistant film, but the generality of these varnishes now on the market are made by merely reducing the quantity of solvent in the ordinary negative varnish, and adding sufficient liq. ammon. ft. .880 to give a clear solution.

Zapon or celluloid varnish can be made by dissolving pyroxylin in methylated spirit to which a little camphor has been added, in acetone, etc. The following is a good formula:

Amyl acetate	30 drachms.
Benzole	30 "
Acetone	16 "
Pyroxyline	125 grs.

Another good formula is:

Pyroxyline	150 grs.
Acetone	2½ ozs.

Allow to stand for an hour and add:

Amyl acetate	4½ ozs.
Benzole	4½ ozs.

Shake well, allow to stand with occasional shaking for twelve hours, and then filter. If celluloid is used instead of the pyroxylin there is no need for filtration.

A patent was taken out in 1893 for the following:

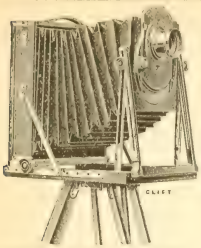
Methyl alcohol or acetone	15 gallons.
Petroleum naphtha	50 "
Liquid ketone	55 "
Pyroxylin	25 lbs.

or—

Liquid ketone	50 gallons.
Petroleum naphtha	50 "
Collodion	25 lbs.

Celluloid itself makes an excellent varnish, and may replace the pyroxylin in the above formulæ, though somewhat less has to be used. Small waste pieces of transparent celluloid may be obtained sometimes, but if the varnish is to be prepared in any quantity it should be bought in the sheet.

The disadvantage of the above varnishes is the long time they take to dry, and the, to some people, extremely obnoxious smell of the amyl acetate, whilst even a short inhalation of the amyl fumes may cause nausea and headache, so that the following is preferable:



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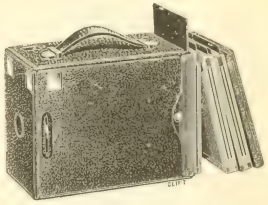

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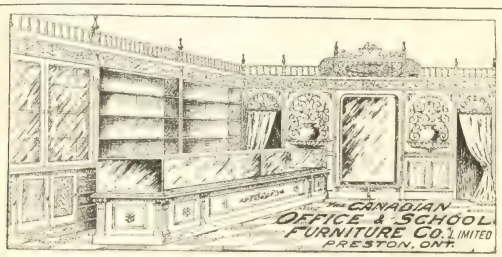

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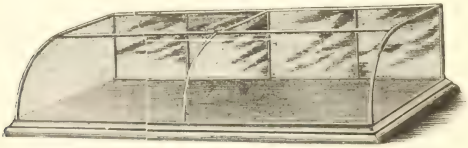

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Sandarac	12 grs.
Benzole	10 ozs.
Acetone	1 oz.
Absolute alcohol	½ oz

The sandarac should be covered with the alcohol, then left for about twelve hours, and the benzole and acetone added and allowed to stand with occasional agitation for at least a week, and then filtered. Whilst this takes some time to make, a much quicker and better method is to dissolve the sandarac in the alcohol as far as possible in a water bath, and then add the acetone ; continue the heat for a short time, and then add the benzole ; remove from the fire and allow to stand, and, if necessary, filter. Of course, great care has to be taken not to allow the spirituous vapors to catch fire.

Although not so much used by amateurs, still retouching varnish can be put up, and the following will be found satisfactory :

Gum dammar	100 grs.
Canada balsam	50 grs.
Turpentine	10 ozs.

Directions for use : Moisten the end of the finger with the varnish and rub with a circular motion over the film of the negative.

A black varnish for the interior of cameras, dark slides, etc., is one that is likely to sell, and, as it is essential that this should be without gloss, the following will be found to answer all requirements :

Water	1 oz.
Borax	15 grs.
Shellac	30 "
Glycerin	15 "
Dissolve by boiling and add aniline black	60 "

Matt varnish is frequently used to coat the backs of negatives, so as to enable a little re-touching to be done on the same or to prevent one part printing too much. A good formula for this is :

Ether	10 ozs.
Sandarac	1 oz.
Gum dammar	160 grs.
Dissolve and add benzole	5 ozs.

For ordinary work a plain matt varnish is all that is required, but in special cases it may be necessary to color it, and then this may be done either by using asphalt or some of the aniline colors, such as chrysoidine, aurantia, uranine, or fuchsine. The exact quantity is to a great extent a matter of taste, or rather requirements, as some require a pale varnish and others a deep colored one. It must not be forgotten that the film of varnish is, when dry, very thin, and therefore the varnish must be fairly deeply colored to give any protection at all ; it is preferable to use fuchsine and aurantia, about 5 grs. of each to the ounce, and to allow the varnish to macerate for a week or so with occasional agitation.

Lainer, of Vienna, suggests the following as improvements upon the above.

Sandarac	50 grs.
Ether	1 oz.

Dissolve and add :

Tolnol	2½ drachms.

Another useful preparation which has had a fairly good sale, but which has to some extent been discounted now by the plate makers issuing plates already backed, is "Backing" or "Antihalation" paste. This is a mixture of caramel and gum arabic, which is applied to the back of dry plates to prevent the occurrence of "halation," a defect which we need not enter into now. Caramel or saccharum ustum, as obtained from the wholesale house, is totally unsuitable, as it consists of a mixture of caramel, carameline and caramelane, and it is always slightly hygroscopic and never dries. It can be prepared for photographic use by pouring into twice its volume of methylated spirit, stirring well, decanting from the precipitate as closely as possible, and pouring the precipitate out into a dish and allowing to evaporate, and then dissolving in sufficient water with gum arabic powder to make a stiff paste. Far preferable to this, however, is the caramel powder as used by brewers, which can be obtained from Lichenstein and Co., of the Silver Town Chemical Works, Stepney, E. An ounce of this with one-half ounce of powdered gum arabic made into a paste with water forms an efficient backing which very quickly dries and does not require removal from the back of the plate prior to development.

We now come to the question of mountants for prints. The most general is a solution of gelatin mixed with methylated spirit, which, however, has the disadvantage of always requiring heating before use. Such a mountant is made as follows :

Soft gelatin	200 grs.
Distilled water	6 ozs.

Allow to soak for an hour, then melt by the aid of a water bath, and add in small quantities at a time whilst stirring :

Methylated spirit	2 ozs.
Carbolic acid or thymol	q.s.

A better formula is :

Arrowroot	150 grs.
Soft gelatin	150 grs.
Distilled water	3 ozs.

Allow the gelatin to soak for some hours, pour off the water and dissolve in it the arrowroot by boiling, add the gelatin, and continue the heat and stirring till dissolved. When cool add :

Methylated spirit	2 drachms.
Carbolic acid	3 minims.

The best mountant is, however, made with white dextrin, as follows :

White dextrin	280 grs.
White sugar	60 "
Alum	10 "
Boiling water	1 oz.
Carbolic acid, 10 per cent. sol.	20 minims.

Rub the three powders together and then add the water, heat for about five minutes, and allow to cool, then either squeeze through fine linen, such as nainsook, or else rub up in a mortar and bottle. It is, of course, advisable to add a little antiseptic, and this may be either a little alcoholic solution of thymol or carbolic acid ; though many use salicylic acid and oil of wintergreen or cassia to cover, or try and cover, the characteristic smell of the dextrine. This requires no heating, and should rub up under the brush into a perfectly smooth unctuous film.

India rubber solution is sometimes used as a mountant, and to make this about 10 grs. of pure masticated rubber should be dissolved in an ounce of benzole.—*Phar. Jl. (Eng.)*

Stypticin.—Name given to the hydrochlorid of cotarnine.

Citrurea.—A compound of citric acid, urea, and lithium bromid.

Mallasin.—A mixture of yellow beeswax, 1 part, and liquid paraffin, 4 parts.

Thanatal.—Guaiethal, so named in honor of Professor Than, of Buda Pesth.

Chlorsalol.—The salicylic acid ester of chlorphenol, analogous in action to salol.

Theuenit.—A new food-preservative, whose chief active constituent is said to be sodium bisulphite.

Salazolon.—A new and unnecessary synonym for antipyrin. The same may be said of salypyrazolon.

Anticontagion.—A prophylactic against infection from venereal diseases, introduced by F. S. Kamp, of Berlin.

Paral.—A new toilet cream, prepared by fusing lanolin and paraffin together. The admixture renders lanolin more capable of taking up water.

Ursal.—This is a combination of urea and salicylic acid, claimed to be particularly useful, when the combined effect of the two components is desired.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

T. A. C.—What is your advice in a case suffering from asthenopia where 1.00 D. of hypermetropia is present, in addition to which there are six prism dioptres of esophoria?

Answer.—In hypermetropia with esophoria it is incumbent to fully correct the Hy., whereas in hypermetropia connected with exophoria it should not be fully corrected. The philosophy of this is readily understood if anyone studies and remembers the manner in which the muscles of accommodation and convergence are supplied with nerve force, viz.: that the stimulus to the ciliary muscle and the internal rectus is by the same nerve—hence any given task requiring a certain number of dioptres of acc. will, to maintain the harmony between the acc. and convergence also require a like number of metre angles of convergence.

In hyperopia with esophoria, when the hy. is fully corrected, less acc. is needed and hence less nerve stimulus goes to the internal rectus, which is the stronger, with the result that the external rectus (the weaker) thereby has not such an overstimulated muscle to contend with—resulting often in the disappearance of the esophoria entirely. On the other hand in hy. with exophoria if you fully correct the hy., the internal rectus (now the weaker) is deprived of that very ner e force which heretofore enabled it to combat somewhat successfully with the external rectus and stronger. We frequently find such cases come to us with the ametropia corrected by spherical lenses, and the heterophoria corrected by prisms. This is beautiful in theory, but unpractical in practice, and seldom satisfactory to the patient. Few opticians have sufficient knowledge of the anomalies of the eye muscles to warrant them in ever thinking of ordering prisms. These cases, however, are often, by swelled-head opticians, furnished with prisms—another example of where "fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

An example of this recently came under my observation as follows: A very intelligent and honest druggist wrote into this city to an optician who is posing as an authority with the question, "What he could do to relieve a case of heterophoria which required a thirty-degree-prism?" The self-constituted wiseacre replied, telling him to use gymnastic exercises of the weak muscles. This kind of thing was simply ridiculous for three reasons: 1st, because no amount of muscle exercise would have any apparent effect on this degree of trouble; 2nd, the advisor was assuming an amount of knowledge far beyond his possession, and, 3rd, because both being students of mine I know that the questioner is head and shoulders in optical knowledge above his answerer. In all cases of ametropia associated with heterophoria the former should be dealt with along the lines suggested above, entirely disregarding the latter, which often causes no further trouble and frequently disappears. The sensitive eye can often tolerate either ametropia or heterophoria, but seldom both, and it is found that correction of the former gives more relief than correction of the latter.

Hygiene of the Eyes.

Dr. L. W. Fox, Professor of Ophthalmology, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, formulates the following rules for the care of the eyes:

1. Avoid sudden changes from dark to brilliant light.

2. Avoid the use of stimulants and drugs which affect the nervous system.

3. Avoid reading when lying down, or when mentally and physically exhausted.

4. When the eyes feel tired, rest them by looking at objects at a long distance.

5. Pay special attention to the hygiene of the body, for that which tends to promote the general health acts beneficially upon the eyes.

6. Up to forty years of age, bathe the eyes twice daily in cold water.

7. After fifty, bathe the eyes morning and evening with water so hot that you wonder how you stand it; follow this with cold water, that will make them glow with warmth.

8. Old persons should avoid reading much by artificial light, be guarded as to diet, and avoid sitting up late at night.

9. Do not depend on your own judgment in selecting spectacles.

10. Do not give up in despair when you are informed that a cataract is developing; remember in these days of advanced surgery it can be removed with little danger to the vision.

Notes.

The Optical Institute of Canada opened its regular monthly classes after the hot weather on August 15th, with an encouraging number of students in attendance.

Dr. Hamill, the instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada, assisted by Dr. Saltree, of the Buffalo Ophthalmometer Co., will, during September 6 h, 7th, 8th and 9th, give interesting talks on optical subjects at the institute, and demonstrate the use of new instruments. Druggist opticians are cordially invited to take advantage of these lectures free. Both speakers are recognized authorities on optical subjects and instruments.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College, which has just completed a highly-successful class, are arranging for a class during the two weeks of the Fair, with a special advanced course during the second week. The latter is for graduates desiring further information on advanced subjects, such as Oblique Astigmatism, Muscular insufficiencies, and Retinoscopy. During this week also a special exhibit will be made of the various kinds of instruments for eye testing, together with practical instruction in their use. Cohen Brothers.

Cupratin.—A compound of copper and albumin, analogous to ferratin, introduced by Filehne.

INSTRUCTION in OPTICS

CANADIAN OPHTHALMIC COLLEGE

"A Practical School for Practical People"

...IN CONNECTION WITH...

COHEN BROTHERS

Manufacturing Opticians

"The Only Manufacturers of Spectacles and Eyeglasses in the Country"

IF you are interested in Optics, or contemplate taking an optical course, write for prospectus, together with testimonials from graduates who are among the successful opticians of the country.

ADDRESS:

Canadian Ophthalmic College

32-34 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

The Optical Institute of Canada

60 Yonge St., Toronto.

"Would You Become a Successful Optician"?

If so, remember it is not Bluster, Talk and Show that does it, but careful, conscientious instruction by a competent teacher with plenty of material for students to practise upon. The Optical Institute of Canada fills the bill. Free from any optical company, and students are also free to buy goods where they please, which saves them more than their tuition here costs. There is no comparison between our graduates and those from cheap colleges.

For Dates of Classes, Terms and free prospectus, address

DR. W. E. HAMILL

88 Yonge St., Toronto.

NOVELTY, CONVENIENCE AND PROFIT

THE NEW PACKAGE FOR RETAILING

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills

The Novelty in the handsome, enamelled metal box with slide cover, holding 12 pills, each in a separate compartment.

The Convenience is in its size—fits the vest pocket or lady's purse—giving a handy means for carrying quinine pills.

The Profit is 300 per cent., when the package is retailed for 15 cents. The superior quality of the pills and their unique quality of friability insure their ready sale.

Put up in attractive counter display containers holding one gross of boxes.

Order a Gross or ¼ Gross from your jobber. They cost no more than the "solid" kind.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL

Sole agents for Upjohn's Pills

INTERESTING NEWS.....

MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D., EDITOR. C. F. G. Meyer PUBLISHER.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

To New Subscribers.

Two Publications at the Price of One.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will be sent one year to any new subscriber with either one of the following publications at the price named:—

Birds	$1.50
Spatula	1.00
Recreation	1.00
Show Window	1.00
Etiodorpha, by I. U. Lloyd	2.00
Universal Poison Register	1.00
Journal of Applied Microscopy	1.00
Pharmacognosy Notes, by O. A. Wall	1.50
The Right Side of the Car, by J. U. Lloyd	1.00
The Prescription (Third Edition), by O. A. Wall	1.50
Therapeutic Terms (Second Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1.00
Chemical Lecture Notes (Fourth Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1.50

Address MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 316 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

BEST PRICE LIST.....

MONEY MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

PICTURES.

I have in stock over 10,000 cuts, made expressly to illustrate ads for over thirty distinctly different retail lines. All of these cuts were made under my direction in my own art department. I supply a ready-made or made-to-order ad. to fit each cut. I have over 4,000 customers in this department of my business—but I want more.

The retailer who wants the best cuts on earth for his business will do well to write for full particulars.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES

VANDERBILT BLDG.,

NEW YORK

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

The booklet is necessary. Many makers of booklets make the mistake of talking too much before they begin to tell their story. I like a booklet that jumps right into the middle of the story on the first page and talks business from the first letter to the last period. I do not like the booklet, or the advertisement, for that matter, that begins in some such way as this: "That interesting work, Webster's Unabridged, defines a hinge as a joint on which a door-lid, etc., hangs or turns." This sort of thing is generally the opening to two or three pages of unnecessary introductory literary matter. Business men don't have time to read stories during business hours, no matter how interesting and well written the stories may be. If a man who is interested in hinges gets a booklet about hinges, he wants to get the meat out of it as quickly as he can. He doesn't care anything about what Webster's may possibly say about hinges. He knows what a hinge is, and his opinion and Webster's may differ. He cares more about the quality and prices of the commercial hinge than he does to know the dictionary definition of the word.

* * *

Make your advertisements plain. Some people can get very much more from a mere suggestion than others can from a detailed description.

* * *

A business-bringing ad is what you want, not merely an impression-making ad.

* * *

In your advertisements be careful that you make your meaning perfectly clear every time.

* * *

The only test of advertising is its effectiveness in the actual sale of goods, either directly or indirectly.

* * *

A criticism of an ad, even though it be wrong, is pretty sure to be valuable. Intelligent criticism, or even criticism that is not intelligent, helps a man in one or two ways. It either shows him that he is right or that he is wrong. Frequently it is worth just as much to know you are right as to know you are wrong

Drop technicalites—appeal to your readers from the purchaser's standpoint.

* * *

A great many men succeed without advertising, or with poor advertising, that is to say, they succeed in spite of their advertising. Advertising doesn't make a business. It only helps to make it. A rightly conducted business can succeed without adertising, but it will take a longer time than if good advertising were employed, and the success is not likely to be so great or so widespread.

* * *

I am very far from being a religious man. I have no particular predilection for any creed or any form of religion; but I respect every man's religion, whether it consists of an absolute belief in the reverence for the Bible or a certainty of the omnipotence of the sun. There are millions of people in America who hold the Bible sacred, and even those who do not can certainly have nothing but contempt for the man who will hold it up to ridicule, with the idea that by so doing he is advertising his business. Humor is a bad thing to put into advertising at the best, but sacrilegious humor is absolutely abominable. Keep the Bible out of your advertisements. Do not paraphrase Biblical language. Advertising of that description won't sell goods.

* * *

The publishers of local newspapers everywhere have my most distinguished consideration. I used to publish a local newspaper myself, and I know some of the trials and tribulations of the business. I trust this preface to the remarks I am going to make will show that the object of them is really to benefit publishers as much as it is to benefit advertisers.

Newspaper publishers will get more benefit from progress in advertising than any other class of men, and yet they are the ones of all others who throw obstacles in the path of the progressive advertiser. I have recently had it brought forcibly to my attention that many publishers in both large and small cities fine their advertisers when they endeavor to make their ads more profitable. They apparently do not want the advertising made profitable—at least, profitable to the advertiser.

* * *

Publishers refuse to change the ads of local advertisers unless exorbitant extra charges are paid. In doing this they are certainly standing in their own light. They are doing what they can to make the advertising unprofitable, and, if it is made unprofitable, how in the world can they expect it to be continued or increased? If they are not getting enough money for their space to afford to change the ads frequently then they ought to advance their rates. I believe, however, that it is generally true that they are getting enough money to permit the frequent change of the advertisements. Several years ago, when I was making some contracts with a large number of local papers, I proposed to furnish electrotypes, provided I could get a concession in rates by so doing. I was told that it did not make any difference whether the electrotypes were sent or whether the composition was done in the office, because the printers were there and were employed by the week, so that it cost no more when they were busy than when they were not busy. This is undoubtedly the case in most local newspaper offices. It must of necessity be in only the larger cities, where composition is paid for by the piece, that the changes of advertising make any appreciable difference in the expense of getting out a paper.

* * *

It doesn't cost much to set an entire paper in an ordinary weekly office. There are comparatively few papers that are all set in the office of issue. Plate matter is now so good that the average local editor cannot possibly improve upon it, even if he gives his entire time to the subject. An ordinarily good printer can set several columns of advertisements in a day. I mean the ordinary run of ads that go into weekly papers. Of course, if he has any fancy work on the ads, or if a good many of them have borders, he won't set so much, but I should think a reasonably fast printer ought to set six or eight columns of ads in a day. I suppose that the average price paid for this kind of work in newspaper offices all over the country is not more than $2 a day. In the general run of country offices I doubt if it is more than $1.50 a day. At this last rate it would cost something like 25 cents to change a column of ads. Of course, the making up would take some time, but the increased business which would surely come from this kind of work would more than pay for the time and trouble involved.

* * *

It is surprising that any newspaper publisher can be found who is so blind to

All Wide-Awake Druggists Handle

Dr. Jim 5c Little Governor 5c.

For Sale by all Jobbers and **Cecil Rhodes** 10c. Cigars as Leaders

By far the best advertised brands at present before the public

The Canadian Cigar Co., MANUFACTURERS **Toronto, Ont.**

his own interests that he will refuse to aid advertisers in every way. He is certainly as much interested as they are. I know from experience that local advertisers appreciate any help that is given them, and, if the publisher can show them that he is interested in making their advertising profitable, it will go a long way toward the continuance and increase of business. If the publisher does honestly try to make the advertising in his paper pay, he will be pretty sure to succeed in doing so.

* * *

People get tired of novelty in anything. The wise dry goods buyer is very cautious about going into what he calls "high novelties." He knows that fashion is very capricious and that tastes may change over night. Stock that was good yesterday will be practically unsaleable to-day. Novelties are not novel after the "new" wears off. Gradually they become chestnuts. This is equally true of a novel line of designs for an advertising campaign. If one particular character of designs is persisted in for too long it loses its novelty and becomes a chestnut.

* * *

I am not a stickler for brevity in advertising. I do not believe in slurring over any point for the sake of being brief. I believe in telling my whole story plainly and completely. In advocating crispness and clearness of expression I do not advocate haste, and on the other hand time is precious, and there is no need of losing it either in writing or reading advertisements. There is enough hard work in the world without making hard work of our reading. There is no use wrapping a small idea up in a great lot of words, just for the sake of making it hard to get at. If in the same length of time a man can receive two ideas instead of one, he is certainly one idea ahead.

* * *

There are times when long sentences and big words are necessary, but these times are few and far between. When these things are necessary, use them by all means. When they are necessary, they are necessary, and that is all there is of it. I don't object to them when this is the case; I protest only when short words and short sentences will convey ideas more quickly and more forcibly and more convincingly.

Canada's Great Exposition.

Many new and interesting features will be offered at the Toronto Exhibition this year, which is to be held from the 29th August to the 10th September. The harvest throughout the Dominion is good, and with the return of better times and the unusually low fares now being given by the railways, many will be induced to visit this great exhibition who perhaps would not otherwise do so. The entries in all departments will be great, and the attractions offered will be of a character to draw. Among the many will be realistic representations of the present Cuban-American War, the blockade, bombardment and battles of Santiago, or Havana, firing and explosion of shells, explosion of sub-marine mines and blowing up of vessels on the lake in front of the exhibition grounds, exhibitions by Maxim and Gatling machine guns, etc., all of a specially interesting nature at the present time. The programme of attractions promises to far excel that of last year, which is saying a good deal. The exhibits will include many from Great Britain, France and the United States, whilst almost every section of the Dominion will be represented.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

FOR SALE.

[illegible] BUSINESS [illegible] Established [illegible] Toronto. [illegible] Apply at once to A. [illegible] Co., [illegible] Toronto.

A GOOD LINE OF [illegible] BUSINESS WILL SELL [illegible] and tickled frames, etc., [illegible] Write or call at 11 Francis St., Toronto.

[illegible] LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA. [illegible] Their Pill and Powder [illegible] Prescription Blanks, [illegible] Druggists' Ledger. If You want [illegible] and particulars, Law Jones, London, Canada.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DR. HAMILL, WHO CONDUCTS THE DRUGgists' exchange for the convenience and protection of druggists who wish to sell their stocks, wishes us to say through our columns that he has a number of cash buyers who are desirous of securing paying drug stocks, and prospective vendors consult their own interests by placing their stores in Dr. Hamill's hands.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—$6,000 CASH WILL PURchase the Canada trade mark for a proprietary Medicine, with all goods on hand, circulars, printed matter, plates, electros, dies, etc. Goods sell for cash to all wholesale and retail druggists in the Dominion, as staple as wheat. A large amount of money has been expended by thorough and systematic newspaper advertising and travellers on the road, thus establishing the business on a firm basis. Net yearly profits over $2,000, and increasing. No indebtedness or liabilities of any kind or description. Is offered at one-fourth its value, as the owner is nearly seventy and wishes to retire. Any druggist can run the business in his drug store at little extra expense. Call or address DR. W. E. HAMILL, 88 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SALESMEN HITTING RETAIL DRUG TRADE wanted to push a well-introduced specialty as side line. There is money in it. Address P. O. Box 334, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED AT ONCE—DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANT of two or three years' experience. Must have good references. Apply stating salary expected and other particulars, P.O. Box 329. Portage la Prairie, Man.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE O.C.P., A HUSTLER, EXPERIenced on road, wants position by fall to represent first-class house as salesman or to do detail work with physicians. W. I. S., c/o CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

We ask the attention of the Drug trade to our Holiday Line of Fine Perfumes.

Sold to Druggists Exclusively

❋❋❋

OUR LINE

this season surpasses any previously shown in variety and style of packages.

We would appreciate your order. If for any reason our Representatives overlook calling, please advise and we will arrange to have you see our line if possible.

❋❋❋

SEELY — The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. ESTABLISHED 1862 **Windsor, Ont.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to August 6th, 1898.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	16 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb, powdered, lb	20 25	25 30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb	50	55
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 25	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	00	1 60
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	00
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 00	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	05	80
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	17	20
GUARANA, lb	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 75
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	50	50
Socotrine, lb	05	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	05
Sifted sorts, lb	15	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	6	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 00	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	00	05
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 60
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	30	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	24	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
HONEY, lb	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	38
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	28	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	28	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	18	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S Sticks, 960 to box, per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 192 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	75
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	40 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	13	10
Powdered, lb	16	18
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	0
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	35	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, bldhd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	00	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	18	20
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	3 00	3 10
Powdered, lb	3 10	3 25
Jalap, lb	40	45
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira, lb	1	1
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18

Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	63
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugeek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
doz	1 50	1 00
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	70	75
Vesuvine, spoon	1	5
Alum, cryst., lb	1½	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., 880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	10

Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 40
Antipyrin, oz	1 00	1 10
Arbutol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ¼ ozs. 80c., oz	0 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	6	7
Powdered, lb	7	8
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 00
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
Codeia, ¼ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Peruitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	75	80
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	1 05	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

The Grater in Pharmacy.

The Suddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung, in a recent number, sings the praises of the grater—the little instrument hitherto used mostly for disintegrating the nutmeg, etc. The writer of the article gives a number of uses in the shop and laboratory to which this simple little instrument is applicable. Among these is the pulverization of camphor, and the author claims that the powder obtained by this method will not pack or agglomerate like that obtained by older methods. "It is somewhat coarse, to be sure," he says, "but it can be rendered finer, if desired, by rubbing in the usual way." He also recommends it for the comminution of cacao butter, paraffin, etc., when rapid solutions of such substances are desired. Camphor thus grated dissolves in the essential oils, etc., with almost startling rapidity.

A Drug Sundries Booklet.

The druggist is so familiar with the appearance and uses of what he calls "drug sundries" that there is some excuse for his thinking that other people know all about them. He is so accustomed to the receipt of circulars and catalogues illustrating and describing this line of goods that such literature has lost the merit of novelty and it is not vividly interesting. In this state of mind he is apt to conclude that the subject is not especially interesting to the public.

Yet there are thousands of people who are ignorant of the mechanism and uses of the ordinary atomizer, and a great number do not know of the existence and uses of such things as douches, bed-pans, sick feeders, air pillows, clinical thermometers, etc., etc. Again, a great many of the articles included in this line are known to a limited extent, or have been heard of in a casual way, but most people dislike to make inquiries about them or discuss their construction, uses, and application in public in a drug store.

There are thus questions of delicacy which intervene to prevent the sale of articles which many people would like to buy, and prevent the druggist from mentioning many things which people would buy if they knew about them.

Such articles are obviously among the most proper and profitable for the druggist to advertise by means of a booklet or catalogue. Through such a medium he may illustrate, describe and price articles which he could not bring to the attention of customers in a personal way. A retailer's booklet or catalogue of this sort does not present many difficulties either in the way of expense or compilation. Cuts for illustrations may be borrowed from most manufacturers, and a supply of catalogues to last for some time may be printed, as such goods do not go out of style or use very quickly. There are, of course, improvements and changes in design and construction from time to time, but these can be called to the attention of customers after the booklet has done its work of describing the uses and applications of an article, and has brought the customer to the store for it. A catalogue or booklet of this kind should be distributed two or three times a year, preferably by mail, and under seal.—*The Pharmaceutical Era.*

Cascara Sagrada Deprived of Its Bitterness.

The disagreeable bitterness of cascara sagrada can be effectually cloaked under the guise of the following mixture:

Cascara Sagrada pulv	11 ozs.
Liquorice	3 ozs.
Cloves, pulv	1 dr.
Magnesia calc	2 drs.

A sufficient quantity of water is then added; it is then intimately mixed; it is then kept at a temperature of about 82 degrees for about forty-eight hours. After all the moisture has been driven off it is again pulverized, and then sifted; the product thus prepared has no bitter taste left, though it retains all its laxative properties.

A Curious and Interesting Experiment.

A Montreal druggist, who is given to experimental investigation, recently demonstrated the toxity of perspiration in a peculiar way. After bathing himself very carefully he donned a sweater and an outer cotton garment to retain the moisture, then took a brisk twenty-mile spin, during which he perspired freely. Upon his return he removed the sweater and from it secured several drops of perspiration. Introducing this into a hypodermic syringe he injected this into the thigh of a mouse which had been trapped. In a few moments the rodent exhibited very distinct symptoms of poisoning, and in a few minutes convulsively died.

Note—It is now in order for some of our bacteriological culturists to suggest an antidote.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

[illegible] science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting [illegible]

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTI-GASTRALGIQUE.

[illegible] where symptoms appear. [illegible] and to the people who have stated the preparation [illegible] absolutely.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.

MONTREAL. M. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING

LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris.

MONTREAL. DECARY.

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LAXATIVE

PURGATIVE

REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills 2 - free by Post

Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS -

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montrea

The druggists' exchange, opened about a year ago by Dr. W. E. Hamill, for the protection and convenience of druggists wishing to sell their stores and for buyers wishing to purchase, has proved very successful, as over half the stores for sale in Canada are now in the doctor's hands, with full details. A central bureau of this kind is an immense saving of time to bring together men who wish to sell with men who wish to buy, and we advise our readers who are interested to patronize his office.

Digitonin. — The glucosids obtained from digitalis seeds contain at least one-half of pure digitonin.

[illegible]	$ 35	$ 40
[illegible]	23	30
[illegible]	1 13	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 00
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
[illegible]	2 [illegible]	2 10
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	38	40
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	7	8
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	75
[illegible]	40	50
[illegible]	10	12
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	40
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	35	40
Ozs., oz	40	45
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
[illegible]	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	3	4
Hy[illegible]	1 [illegible]	12
Hy[illegible]	5	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	90
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
[illegible]	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect'd, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Cassia, oz	60	65
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	76
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	5c
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 05
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 07
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 00	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 58

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 60	1 70
Cocoanut, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
Neatsfoot, gal	1 20	1 30
Olive, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
Seal, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business keeps up very well for the season. Morphia has advanced about 15c. per oz.; higher prices looked for. Knorr's Antipyrine has been reduced in price on account of the expiration of the patent, and is being offered at 50c. Bismuths, iodine salts and codeia have all advanced materially in the United States, but no report so far from the primary markets. The advance on salicylic acid and salicylate of soda is confirmed, and higher prices may rule. Oil cloves is higher; best English is worth $1.25 per lb. It is reported some oxalic acid in the market is adulterated with epsom salts. Cinchonidia stiffening up in price. Buchu leaves tending higher. Higher prices are looked for on oil peppermint. Black pepper advancing.

It will pay druggists to cultivate trade for high grade spices. The public appreciate them when introduced.

English Market Report.

London, July 27th, 1898.

Apart from the drop in phenazone and antipyrine, referred to elsewhere, opium has attracted most attention, as it is distinctly moving upward. Glycerine is firmer, and thymol has advanced. Ipecacuanha, hydrastis, cardamons and kino are all firm, at high rates. Camphor, quinine, and chemicals generally are dull and unchanged. In spite of rumors to the contrary, otto will be cheaper, in all probability, although the yield is not so large as last year. This is due to the large stocks of old otto still being held. Citric acid is on the up-grade, tartaric is firm, boric easy, and carbolic steady.

Axi is a yellowish fat, melting at 35° C., prepared form a Mexican insect, Coccus Axin. It is recommended for prurigo.

Rubrol.—Said to be a mixture of boric acid, thymol and a "coal tar derivative" in solution. A gonorrhœa cure.

R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

'PHONE 1654

TORONTO.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. X TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1898. No. 9

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER,

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Chemiker-Gutachter), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

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Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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61 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 7 Rue de la Grange Bateliere

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Profitable Helps

It has always been the aim of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST to advance, by every means in its power, the interests of the retail trade, and to point out ways and means which might be adopted in order to secure to our fellow druggists a more enlarged scope of business in which they might profitably engage.

We have made a number of recommendations which, although they might not, and could not, be practicably carried out successfully in all cases, yet many of them have been adopted by large numbers of druggists, and we have the satisfaction of receiving numbers of acknowledgments from individual pharmacists who have benefited largely by our suggestions.

Amongst the branches of business which we have advised our readers to adopt, and the study of which we have urged upon our pharmaceutical colleges to add to their curriculum, is that of optical work. We have repeatedly pointed out how this might be made a valuable addition to the stock of most druggists, and also that none but a properly qualified person should attempt to undertake it.

We are pleased to find that, not only have a large proportion of the drug trade throughout Canada taken up this idea and added optical goods to their regular lines, but the Ontario College of Pharmacy has decided to give a course of instruction in optics in connection with their usual studies. It has also been suggested that the Montreal College should follow suit at an early date.

We must congratulate our pharmaceutical legislators on their action, and can assure them that any steps taken towards the furtherance of the profit-earning powers of the druggist, which is at all compatible with his calling, will not only receive the hearty co-operation of this journal, but will also be thoroughly endorsed by the drug trade of the country.

Commercial Pharmacy.

The condition which prevails in the ranks of pharmacists in Canada is inducing a change which is commercial rather than professional in its character. The pharmacist who would like to aspire to a professional status is gradually learning that conditions will not enable him to arrive at and maintain a purely pharmaceutical standing. As a matter of necessity rather than choice he must adopt and pursue any and every commercial advantage which may offer itself regardless of whether it can be classed in pharmacy or not. The time has passed when it has been possible to make more than a respectable living out of the drug business pure and simple. The multiplication of drug stores and the successful advent of the cut-rate departmental store has vanished all hope of the practice of pharmacy becoming professional or even semi-professional for many years to come. It is regrettable that this is so, but, as regret will not remedy the matter, the chagrin felt will have to be pocketed and the present phase of business faced with as light a heart as possible.

An analysis of R. G. Dun and Bradstreet reports shows that druggists do not receive on the average a very high commercial rating. The few who have been successful enough to obtain it are those who have ventured to engage in adjunctive enterprises, and in business activity to have won a position which the commercial world has been bound to recognize. The future has nothing in store for the druggist who intends to remain satisfied with what may come to him. The spirit of enterprise will have to be fostered in the present generation of druggists if they are to reap the harvest of success which their antecedents gathered. The nimble sixpence is yet to the fore, but only the nimble brain and finger gets it. The ethics of professional pride will have to give way to the necessity for unprofessional profit, as the pharmacist will have to cope with antagonists who make no pretence of dealing on any other basis than dollars and cents. In education and perceptive training the druggist ought to be at least the compeer of any other business man, and there is no good and legitimate reason why he should permit himself to be tied down in the restrictive limits of what ought to be a profession but which in Canada is but a non-protected legalized evidence of trained ability. When the State will grant professional privileges for professional training, then, and not till then, should our graduates hamper their prospects by considerations which at best are more fanciful than real. It is always wisdom to succeed, and if success cannot be attained along professional lines, then by all means achieve it along commercial lines. Be wise in your day and generation. You are not apt to have two chances. Take the first one.

Doctors and the B.P., 1898.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, held in Quebec last month, attention was directed by Dr. T. D. Reed, of Montreal, who is also dean of the College of Pharmacy in that city, to the new edition of the British Pharmacopœia and in the course of his remarks said :

He said that it was periodically revised, but that at the last revision in 1885 there were few changes. In that of 1898, however, 189 medicines are omitted, 80 new remedies are added and 180 changes are made. All of this necessitates the very greatest care and attention on the part of the practitioner, it is manifestly important that there should be absolute uniformity in the writing and filling of prescriptions. For this reason then the last corrections to the B.P. must be carefully studied and it should be adopted as the absolute standard for the Dominion. Accordingly in view of all these considerations and the fact that no date has yet been settled for the coming into force of the new B.P., he moved :

That, "whereas a revised edition of the British Pharmacopœia has been issued containing numerous and important changes, and whereas uncertainty exists as to the date when the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, is to be considered in force; *Resolved*,—That the Canadian Medical Association, in annual meeting assembled, recommends that October 1, 1898, be taken as the date on and after which, in the absence of instructions otherwise, physicians' prescriptions should be compounded with the preparations of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898."

Dr. Roddick also spoke at some length on the matter and read a communication from Great Britain on the subject, after which he announced his intention to move the appointment of a committee to consider the matter.

Dr. Reed resuming said that as this was a Canadian association it should be loyal to the British Pharmacopœia, and announced his willingness that such a committee should be appointed. In some of the provinces the B.P. was not universally followed, as in Ontario for instance, though it should be so.

Dr. H. B. Small, of Ottawa, said that the B.P. was official in Ontario unless otherwise ordered by the Council, and asked where and when it was not followed in Ontario.

Dr. Reed replied that one instance he had in mind occurred two or three years ago in Ottawa, which was in Ontario, and that it took place in the department which deals with the adulteration of food, etc. A number of tinctures were bought all over the Dominion to be tested, and though they did not conform with the B.P. they were allowed to pass because they were up to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia. Some time ago the sentiment in Montreal was tested by means of post-card circulars, and 99 per cent. of the doctors who replied favored the B.P.

Dr. Roddick moved the appointment of the following committee to impress the matter upon the attention of the Federal authorities : Drs. T. D. Reed and A. D. Blakader, Montreal; H. B. Small, Ottawa; Marois, Quebec; H. J. Cameron, F. N. G. Starr and J. A. McCallum, Toronto. This motion was also adopted.

Patent on Antitoxin.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, having recently been notified by Prof. Behring that he has been granted a patent on antitoxin by the U.S. Patent Office, have decided to refuse to recognize his patent or pay any royalty whatever. It was only after two unsuccessful attempts had been made that a third application succeeded in procuring the patent. As Park, Davis & Co. make one-half the antitoxin used in the United States, and had been manufacturing it for four years before the patent was granted, they intend to contest the matter in the courts, and are confident that they will succeed in disannulling the granting of the patent.

As antitoxin has not been patented in Canada there need be no fear of any complications arising here from the use of any make, and Parke, Davis & Co. have authorized us to say that, in all cases in the United States or elsewhere, they will protect their customers in the use of their antitoxin.

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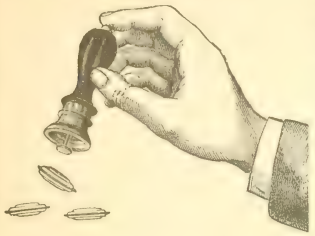

Are used by Druggists throughout Canada, and are pronounced to be the best in the market. No up-to-date chemist can do without them.

Complete Machines (last a life time) suit all sizes Cachets, $5.00 to $10.50. Cachets No. 0x1, $1.25 ; No. 2x2 bis, $1.35 ; No. 3, $1.50.

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Souder's full line Chewing Gums, Pepsin Chips, Kis Me, Soda Mint and Fruit Cake Gums, etc.

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MAYPOLE SOAP DYES

Think just a moment —90 per cent. of your customers are women. Please them and you strengthen their inclination to buy at your store.

A woman likes to economize, too—she can with those clean, brilliant, fadeless, quick, sure Home Dyes, Maypole Soap Dyes. And the mess and trouble of Powder Dyes is done away with.

All colors in Maypole Soap Dyes, and they dye to any shade—they won't "streak" either.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, St. John, Quebec and

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Reduced Price $3.35 per Case, 5% 30 days.

THE AUTOCHECK FOUNTAIN SYRINGE

Is the finest thing of its kind. Pipe held and flow controlled with one hand. Water runs when piston is pressed with the thumb. Rapid flow. Packed in wood box, with four hard rubber screw pipes, including curved vaginal irrigator.

3 qt. size. **$18 per dozen.**

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PERFUMES, in Cut Glass
FANCY ATOMIZERS
BRUSHES, of All Kinds
EBONY WARE
COMBS, Pocket and Other
CUT-GLASS BOTTLES
CHAMOIS

D. & F. Chloroform (Pure) in original 2-oz. bottles.
Izal Emulsion 1/—.
" " ½ lb.
Carbon Bisulphide.
Eucaine Hydrochlor.
Morphine Tartrate.
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Prompt Shipment of Orders our specialty.
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Our travellers are making selling records—proof that our Season 1898-99 Samples are right popular patterns, from the lowest to the highest grade, and that prices are no barrier to big business.

Visiting Buyers

Are heartily welcomed to visit the factory—pleased to show you through—and get acquainted. Take Yonge Street car.

EXTRACT—from a letter received recently from one of our customers—"Your paper was the best I ever had at the money, and I shall, when the time comes around call on you for a fresh supply."

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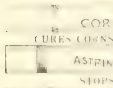

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Price, per doz., 75c. Retail, 10c each

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Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
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If you use Insect Powder or Dredge Boxes, why not use the best ?

Joseph G. Taite's Sons, Philadelphia, manufacture a most convenient and handsome box, as represented herewith. They have sifting tops, and extra caps of gold-lacquered tin. They carry in stock a 2-oz. size in decorated tin, and in plain tin, 1 oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. sizes.

Write for prices and samples.

Apprentice Aphorisms.

Win confidence by deserving it.

Respect yourself if you desire the respect of other people.

Speak the truth at all times; honesty is the best policy.

Be cleanly in all your habits; "cleanliness is next to godliness."

Never be above doing anything that may seem menial, if not dishonorable.

Nature has provided night for rest and day for labor; never forget it.

Never make a hardship of duty; duties faithfully performed always bring their reward.

Store your mind with useful knowledge; it is a bank that pays a big rate of interest.

Be prompt in the performance of all your duties; the laggard is never a success.

Study the interests of your employer, he will appreciate it and you will benefit by it.

Be persevering; the waverer is as apt to step backward as forward; onward steps alone count.

Never fail in the performance of your duties if you do not desire to wrong your employer.

Be tidy about your person and your work; order and system are grand factors in promoting success.

Duty well performed insures a confident look, a smiling face, a clear conscience and a tone of satisfaction.

Be careful and economical; if you do not be while young, you are not apt to be when old.

Recollect, that the more you study in the interests of your employer, the more you study in your own.

Be civil and obliging to all classes of people; kindness and attention is a most valuable asset in the conduct of business.

If you have a hasty temper smother it if you can; few have ever benefited by the possession of one.

The future of most men depends upon the present, therefore, if you aspire to a future, be ambitious about the present.

Do not keep the company of companions who, if you were in your employer's place, you would not want your apprentice to.

Your character depends upon your actions; no one has the power to injure you that you have yourself, therefore, be on your guard.

The young man, who fills a lowly position with satisfaction, will be almost sure to fill a more exalted one in the same manner.

The Stamp Tax and Its Effect on Prices in Canada.

It may be interesting for our readers to have a list of Patents that have been affected by the American Stamp Tax. The new prices on these goods in Canada are as follows:—

Acorn Salve, $1.10 doz.
Allcock's Plasters, $1.65.
Allan's Bougies, $10.50 doz.
Antikamnia, $1.35 oz.
Brandreth Pills, $1.75.
Bromo Chloralum, $6.00.
Campbell's Arsenic Wafers, small, $4.50.
Campbell's Arsenic Wafers, large, $8.50.
Beechan's Pills, American, $2 60.
Cuticura Ointment, small, $6.50
Cuticura Ointment, large, $13.00.
Cuticura Resolvent, dry, small, $6 50.
Cuticura Resolvent, liquid, small $7.75
Cuticura Resolvent, dry, large, $13 00.
Cuticura Resolvent, liquid, large, $15 60.
Cuticura Soap, $7.50.
Cuticura Shaving Soap, $2.25.
Cuticura Plasters, $3.25.
Collins' Plasters, $3.25.
Cutler's Inhalers, $10.00.
Cutler's Inhalant, $5.00.
Colgate's Perfume, 1 oz., $8,00.
Colgate's Perfume, 2 oz,, $12 00.
Colgate's Perfume, 4 oz., $20.00.
Colgate's Perfume, ½ lb. $3.00 each.
Colgate's Toilet Water, 3 oz, $7.50.
Colgate's Toilet Water, 8 oz., $15.50
Colgate's Sachets, ¼ lb, $1.70 each.
Damschinsky's Hair Dye, small, $5.50.
Damschinsky's Hair Dye, large, $9 co.
Ely's Cream Balm, $4.76.
Fould's Arsenic Soap, $4 50,
Fould's Arsenaline Cream, $4.50.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap, $2.40.
Gouraud's Oriental Cream, $17 00.
Gude's Peptomangan, $10.75.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm, $6.50.
Health Food Gluten Suppositories, $6.75.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, small, $6.
" " " large, $12.
Homocea, $3.
Herrick's Pills, $1.75.
" Plasters, $1.35.
Heyden's Viburnum Compound, 1 lb., $2.30 each.
Heyden's Viburnum Compound, ½ lb., $1 55 each.
Heyden's Viburnum Compound, ¼ lb., 70c. each.
Ingluvin, $1.10 oz.
Lyon's Tooth Powder, $2.90 doz.
Lablache Face Powder, $4.85.
Marshall's Snuff, $2.50.
McArthur's Syrup, $15.60.
Murray's Charcoal Tablets, $2.75.
Modene, $13.50.
Planten's Capsules, 12's, $1.25.
Planten's Capsules, 24's, $2.00.
Planten's Capsules, 36's, $2.75.
Planten's Compound Capsules, 12's, $2.00.
Planten's Compound Capsules, 24's, $3.75.
Planten's Compound Capsules, 36's, $5.25.
Pettit's Eye Salve, $2.25.
Pettit's Pile Ointment, $2.25.
Pray's Rosaline, $2.75.
Pray's Ongaline, $5.00.
Pray's Nail Powder, $2.75.
Van Ola, $2.75.
Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, $6.00.
Pinkham's Compound, $10.00.
Phytoline, $1.75 bottle.
Resinol, small, $5.00.
Resinol, large, $10.00.
Ripan's Tabules, 5c.-55c. doz.
Ripan's Tabules, 25c. $2.70.
Ripan's Tabules, 50c. $5.65.
Ripan's Tabules, $1.00-$11.50.
Strong's Arnica Tooth Soap, $2.40.
Sandford's Radical Cure, $15.60.
Sandford's Jamaica Ginger, $6.50.
Sandford's Liver Invigorator, $15.60.
Salvacea, $2.75.
Sheffield's Dentifrice, $2.10.
Sen-Sen Gum, 80c.
Sen-Sen Gum, 5 boxes, 75c. box.
Sen Sen, $1 30.
Sen-Sen, 5 boxes, $1.25 box.
Swansdown, $1.50 doz.
Swansdown, 3 doz, $1.35 doz.
Valentine's Meat Juice, $12.50 doz.
Warner's Bromo Soda, $1.00 doz.

British Optical Association.

The "Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers" of London, England, have asked the Pharmaceutical Council to appoint a representative to act on a committee recently formed to promote the knowledge of optics and to confer diplomas on those who succeed in passing a prescribed examination. Although the council could not see its way to appoint such a representative, yet we understand a prominent chemist has been selected who will act on the committee, and arrangements have been already made for the examination classes which will commence Sept. 26th. At the last meeting of the committee Mr. Lionel Laurance, formerly of Toronto, and well-known to our readers as a contributor to our "Optical Department," and also as the principal of the Optical Institute of Canada has been appointed lecturer and it is believed that the "British Optical Association," which we understand is the name of the new organization, will be a permanent and beneficial institution.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The forty-sixth annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at Baltimore, Md., commencing August 29th. The attendance was fairly representative, with the exception of the Western States, from which section but few delegates were present.

The President, H. M. Whitney, delivered an exhaustive address, dealing with pharmacy in its various relations. The address occupied over an hour in delivery.

Eighty-three new members were elected, and a number of interesting papers were read, some of which we give in this issue.

The following officers were elected:

President—Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore.

First Vice-President—George F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga.

Second Vice-President—James H. Beal, Scio, Ohio.

Third Vice-President—Miss Josie A. Wanous, Minneapolis.

Treasurer—Samuel A. D. Sheppard, Boston.

General Secretary—Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy—C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.

Members of Council—W. S. Thompson, Washington, D.C; Chas. A. Rapelye, Hartford; H. M. Whitney, Lawrence, Mass.

Mr. John H. Mackenzie, Toronto, was present as delegate from the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Outline of a Course in Organic Chemistry for Pharmacists.*

By Peter [illegible] W[illegible], Minneapolis, Minn.

The eighteen to twenty-four-lecture course in organic chemistry without an hour's work is a back number.

It is the purpose of this brief paper to outline what seems to the writer to be the minimum amount of laboratory work that should be required of candidates for graduate in pharmacy. Six or eight preliminary lectures should precede the laboratory work, and during the execution of the work lectures should be given concurrently with the work in hand, besides individual instruction in the laboratory. The following work can be done in about four months, ten hours weekly:

[illegible]

1. Preparation of acetanilid.
2. Valuation of carbolic acid.
3. Preparation of dilute hydrocyanic acid (by distillation K_4FeCy_6 and H_2SO_4).
4. Preparation of salicylic acid.
5. Preparation of resorcin.
6. Preparation of salol.
7. Preparation of pyroxylon.
8. Preparation of alcohol (fermentation and distillation).
9. Preparation of nitrous ether (U. S. P. method).
10. Determination of $C_2H_5NO_2$ in finished products of No. 9.
11. Estimation of N_2O_2 (orNO) in $NaNO_2$.
12. Preparation of acetic acid (from $Na_2C_3HO_2$ fused).
13. Preparation of chloroform.
14. Preparation of iodoform.
15. Preparation of tartaric acid.
16. Preparation of ether (U.S.P.).
17. Preparation of caffeine.
18. An operation in fractional distillation.
19. An operation in determination of melting point.
20. An operation in determination of boiling point.
21. Fermentation (glucose).
22. Preparation of aldehyde.
23. Preparation of acetic ether.
24. Preparation of oxalic acid (sugar and HNO_3).
25. Preparation of urea from urine.
26. Preparation of urea from NH_4CuO.
27. Preparation of salicylic acid from Ol. Gaultheriæ.
28. Preparation of salicylic acid from phenol.
29. Preparation of benzine (?)
30. Preparation of nitrobenzine (?)
31. Preparation of aniline.
32. Preparation of picric acid.
33. An operation in proximate organic analysis.
34. An operation in the determination of molecular formula (sugar or acetic acid or both).
35. Preparation of benzoic acid (from benzyl chloride).
36. Flashing point of kerosene.
37. An operation in saponification.

Of course the work would not be taken in the order given; it would begin with the simpler operations.

This outline does not include the examination and testing of organic pharmaceuticals according to the directions of the U. S. P., which work is usually carried on in the pharmaceutical laboratory.

The above, or its equivalent, constitutes the work in organic chemistry for the junior classes of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota. It is designed to increase the work the coming year.

The Care and Control of Prescriptions *

By J. M. Good, St. Louis, Mo.

Should the druggist be required by law to retain the original of every prescription compounded by him, and to furnish a copy only on request of the patient or of the physician?

The following is a section in the Missouri Pharmacy Law:

"Every druggist, proprietor of a drug store, or pharmacist, shall carefully preserve all prescriptions compounded by him or those in his employ, numbering, dating and filing them in the order in which they are compounded, and shall produce the same in court or before any grand jury whenever thereto lawfully required, and, on failing, neglecting or refusing to do so, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars."

By the enactment of this section the law-makers were inspired not so much with a desire to protect the physician and the druggist, as to provide a means of detecting the unlawful selling of intoxicating liquors by collusion among the three parties primarily interested, the consumer completing the triangular arrangement; but, while the disreputable doctor and druggist may be punished by this provision of the law, others may utilize it as a shield and a defence. That all prescriptions should be carefully filed, and in such manner as will insure them from damage while rendering them readily accessible, druggists generally are agreed; but the thoughtful care exercised in this important branch of the business is not uniform.

It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss methods.

By the wording of the section of the Missouri Pharmacy Law quoted, the druggist is directed to file the prescription handed him to be compounded. This means the *original*, not a *copy*, yet the primary object of this section was not to

*Proceedings Ame. Pha. Ass., 1898.

FLY PADS.

Wilson's Fly Pads

Have a larger sale in Canada than all other forms of Fly Poison put together!

Why?

BECAUSE they kill Flies in quantities not approached by any other poison.
BECAUSE for twenty years they have given great satisfaction to the Canadian public.
BECAUSE Druggists know they can recommend them, and
BECAUSE they afford the Retail Drug Trade a very large and satisfactory profit.

ORDER FROM ANY WHOLESALE DRUG OR PATENT MEDICINE HOUSE.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, HAMILTON, ONT.

$500 for a Belladonna Plaster Test

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A. 1890, page 155, also *American Journal of Pharmacy*, April, 1898, page 182.) We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of Extract of Belladonna, from the laboratories of the most reputable pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain assayists as being below the pharmacopœial standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters, containing little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

2. Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of pharmaceutical and medical authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885).

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

Address correspondence
Care of **GILMOUR BROS.**
485 St. Paul St. Montreal
Sole agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.

MUCH has been said by retail druggists concerning the narrow margins of profit on proprietary medicines. We wish to call attention to the fact that in the case of S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis this claim does not hold. This is an article which yields the druggists a very large profit, as a large proportion of the prescriptions are about as follows:

℞—S.H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis 2 ounces
Aquae, - - - - - 6 ounces
M. Sig.: Use as an injection four or more times a day.

S. H. Kennedy's Pinus Canadensis is the preparation so highly recommended by Dr. J. Marion Sims and other prominent members of the profession, in those diseases where a non-irritating mucus astringent is indicated, especially as to its wonderful efficacy in Gonorrhea and Gleet. We have received thousands of testimonials testifying to its value in those obstinate and annoying diseases. Probably no two diseases to which the "flesh is heir" have had more remedies suggested for them than Gonorrhea and Gleet. We rarely pick up a medical journal without seeing some new "infallible" remedy, but upon trial it usually gives disappointing results, until at length the physician in despair settles down to the old routine treatment, as laid down in the text books, with varying success. When, however, he tries S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis, he is generally surprised and delighted with the result.

S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis contains all the elements necessary to combat these diseases successfully, as it is the only reliable non-irritating astringent in the Materia Medica. It constringes the mucus membrane and stops the profuse secretion without the irritating and stricture-producing effects of the ordinary astringent.

You will note that in the above combination only two ounces of S. H. Kennedy's Pinus Canadensis is used at a very small cost to you, and as the above prescription makes an eight ounce combination, for which you generally receive about $1.00 to $1.50, and as the original bottle of Pinus Canadensis, which contains twelve ounces, only costs you a little over a dollar, you see you make a very large profit, and as the proportion of Pinus Canadensis is generally very much smaller, your profit is correspondingly larger.

We also manufacture Celerina, and Aletris Cordial. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on orders of lots of three dozen or more, which lots can be made up of quantities of each.

All orders for less than gross lots should be made through wholesale druggists. On orders direct from us a discount of 10 per cent. and 2 per cent. is made.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

London, 36 Basinghall St., **Montreal, Canada, 374 St. Paul Street.**

decide who, in the State of Missouri, shall be considered the legal owner of this interesting scrap of paper.

The command to the druggist, in the words of the law, leaves no doubt as to the proper custodian of the prescription, and as a logical deduction, decides the ownership. The model law, which this association hopes ultimately to frame, might appropriately contain such a section.

Druggists may be made defendants in damage suits. For a successful defence, if the fact to be established is the correct compounding of a prescription, the presentation in evidence of the original is quite essential. The question as to the ownership of the prescripition is an old one, but so long as it is an open and vital one the discussion is in order.

A decision by one of the higher courts would be welcome. The inferior courts in passing upon it have contradicted one another.

No final decision is possible until there shall be a law for interpretation. Each State is at the mercy of its law-makers. For a set of men in convention assembled to agree that certain matters should be controlled by law is simple enough. To secure the enactment of such a law by a State legislature is usually a very different matter. Legislation asked for by druggists is often regarded with suspicion. It is thought to be for the benefit of a class, the general welfare character of it not being usually recognized. After all of our gratuitous service to the public, our altruism may still be doubted.

It is a mistake to suppose that all of the ills of which we complain can be remedied by legislation, but this thought need not deter us from effort in what we conceive to be the direction of improvement. It ought not to be difficult to convince physicians and patients that druggists are the proper custodians of prescriptions; but what stand shall the druggist take if there be no law behind which he can retreat? It is not unusual for a customer to say: "Please return that prescription with the medicine. You may make and keep a copy of it if you wish to do so."

The druggist complies and takes his chances on any future complications. To do otherwise would be to invite a contention which a politic business man studies to avoid. The practice of requesting copies of prescriptions, the originals remaining in the possession of the druggist, is a growing one. From his standpoint the practice of refilling prescriptions, unless so authorized by the physician, must be considered in this connection. If we concede it to be the patient's privilege to demand and receive a copy of a prescription prepared for him, then it is not possible for the physician to control the matter of its repetition, unless there be an understanding on this point at the time it is written. The druggist, if requested by the doctor not to give a copy of the prescription, will certainly see that his wishes are respected. It is the duty of the druggist, furthermore, to firmly decline to give a copy of a prescription except upon the request of the physician, if it should contain morphine, cocaine, or any other potent and dangerous drug. By the exercise of tact and politeness he can prevent the precipitation of an unpleasant scene. With these exceptions the patient is likely to receive a copy of his prescription when he asks for it, and he is at liberty to carry it from store to store and get "bids" on the cost of compounding it. Physicians very properly object to the frequent repetition of their prescriptions without consultation with them, but yet an illiberal policy on their part is apt to estrange patients, and result in damage to their practice in the end. The doctor, above all others, must be a man of good judgment. He usually is politic, discreet and tactful.

Evil consequences do undoubtedly often follow indiscriminate self-medication. By a mutual understanding between the two professions, either with or without legal enactments, physician, pharmacist and patient would all be benefited.

Some Elements in Pharmaceutical Teaching.*

By T. D. Reed, M.D., Dean of Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The teaching in Medical, Pharmaceutical, Dental, Eclectic and Natural Science Faculties has been very largely didactic, and, from unavoidable conditions, will be for a long time to come.

After considerable experience and much reflection, the writer has formulated certain principles which he endeavors to keep before himself in pharmaceutical teaching. These are presented without any claim for originality, but that the subject may be brought up for discussion, and opportunity given for the expression of ideas, and the modification and improvement of methods, by the able and enthusiastic teachers assembled in the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The heads under which I place my sections are Simplicity, Illustration, Repetition, Questioning.

SIMPLICITY.

By simplicity I mean more than simplification, or clearing up of difficult points. This is a necessary duty of a teacher, and a difficult one also, as it requires, not only a thorough knowledge of the subject, but also mental aptitude for taking the learner's place. I have the idea that our teaching should be from the bottom, that is, we must go to the elementary facts. A teacher's ambition to shine as a very learned man, and the fame of the school as a fountain of profound science are conditions to be placed second to the needs of the raw students who come before us. In all our pharmaceutical schools we are safe in assuming that a portion of the class will be persons of untrained minds, individuals whose capacity for grasping scientific truths and principles is very small. In graded schools of three or four sessions, the work is of course progressive, and the final classes necessarily quite advanced as compared with the first. Nevertheless the principle here enunciated still holds. Let the teaching be elementary, relatively to the normal grade, whatever that may be.

My plea is for a large amount of attention to the elementary facts of the various brancnes of knowledge which go to make up a pharmaceutical course.

ILLUSTRATION.

In Physics and Chemistry copious illustration and experimentation are manifestly quite necessary. The reading of a page referring to the facts of a physical principle or chemical reaction is generally considered by the average student as particularly dry. Sufficient apparatus and materials must therefore be on hand to make the teaching through the eye as well as through the ear.

In Materia Medica it is desirable that the drug which is being described should be held up before the class,and when possible a small sample furnished to each member, so that, as the description goes on, the student may see for himself the points indicated.

Constant use should be made of the blackboard, and in the histological description of organic drugs the projection lantern is very useful.

* Proceedings Am. Phar. Assn., 1898.

REPETITION.

I consider that the first five or ten minutes of the hour may be profitably spent in a recapitulation of the facts of the matter gone over at the previous lecture. This is not only in the interest of those who were absent, and we have to count on some unavoidable absences every time, but also as a reiteration for the benefit of the class in general. In the course of the lecture, also, any statement, which is felt to be somewhat involved, should be repeated without waiting for a request from a member of the class. The bright and receptive minds in the benches must submit to the slower progress of the instruction in the interest of the other kind, who, generally in the majority, should have the first thought of the altruistic instructor.

QUESTIONING.

Until we have the X-rays, by which we can discover the intellectual contents of the brain cells of our students, we must continue to ask questions to find out what they know. In the large and well-equipped schools an officer is told off to do the questioning on the matter of the lectures at stated intervals during the course, the professor desiring to escape so humble a duty. There is, however, a distinct advantage to the teacher himself in doing the "quizzing"—the answers given, indicating the learner's conception and understanding of the principles enunciated by the teacher. The teacher thus subjects himself to a test, from the results of which he may improve his pedagogical methods.

As to the amount of time to be given to this exercise opinions vary. Some have adopted the plan of devoting some time immediately after the lecture. This method is not often prescribed. My own preference is to give from four to eight lectures, and then devote the whole hour to examination by questioning on what has been gone over.

Judicious questions require thought in preparation. There is an art in questioning, and it is not so easy as some who have not had experience in the work might think. It is seldom desirable to give questions which can be answered by "yes" or "no." Our effort should be to put questions which require some reflective and constructive work in the mind of the student to frame an answer. For example, the question, "Has gentian a bitter taste?" is an inquiry which is without pedagogical benefit. The form, What are the principal facts in the Pharmacognosy—Pharmacy—Therapeutics of Gentian? would be preferable.

In the case of a large class it is a pedagogical principle to give the question first, and select a student to be the answerer, the idea being to get the whole class in an expectant mood, as any one is liable to be called upon.

Physics and Chemistry give opportunity for calculations, and these are to be given as exercises quite frequently, training in accuracy being of special benefit to pharmaceutical students.

Montreal, July 12, 1898.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy opens its fall session Sept. 8th with a class of 125 students, being one in excess of the number last year, which was up to that date the highest number in attendance at the college

Mr. A. R. Fraser.

It is our painful duty to have to announce the death of Mr. A. R. Fraser, druggist, of this city. Mr. Fraser was born in Toronto in 1859, and consequently was in his 40th year at the time of his death. He commenced his connection with the drug business as apprentice with Messrs. Hooper & Co, of King street west, Toronto, in 1875, and remained with them almost without intermission until 1896, when he purchased the branch store of that firm on Spadina avenue. Mr. Fraser was associated with Prof. Hays in his pharmaceutical classes for some years, but he was better known to the pharmacists of this Province as an examiner in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, a position which he held for nearly twelve years. Deceased was a general favorite with his fellow-druggists, and his loss is generally lamented. He leaves a widow and two children. The immediate cause of his death, we understand, was peritonitis.

The right hand, which is more sensitive to the touch than the left, is less sensitive than the latter to the effect of heat or cold.

In Norway the average length of life is greater than in any other country on the globe.

When They Write the President.

The State Department has given over to *The Ladies' Home Journal* for publication its "Royal letters" addressed to the President of the United States by Napoleon I., Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Napoleon III., and Emperor William I. of Germany. Napoleon announces such events as his marriage to Marie Louise; the birth of his son, the King of Rome; his return to the throne of France from Elba. Victoria announces her accession to the throne of England in 1836; her marriage to Prince Albert; the birth of the Prince of Wales the death of the Prince Consort; and the famous letter thanking President McKinley for his congratulations on her Diamond Jubilee will also be given. The whole collection, in *fac-simile*, will be presented in the October number of the magazine.

A Report on Dussek's Sheep Dip.

By A. B. GRIFFITHS, Ph.D., F.R.S. (Edin.), F.C.S.

Member of the Chemical Societies of Paris and St. Petersburg, Author of "A Manual of Bacteriology," "Researches on Micro-Organisms," "The Physiology of the Invertebrata," etc.

"I hereby certify that I have made an examination of Dussek's Sheep Dip. It readily destroys ticks, lice, and similar parasites that infest sheep and other animals. This Dip kills the parasites without injuring the wool or skin—in fact it leaves the wool white and soft, and the skin healthy. It preserves the natural 'yolk' in the wool and increases the weight of the fleece; it also cures scab, and forms a valuable maggot-fly wash. It is an excellent *summer* dip, as it prevents fly-blow and gives a bright and uniform appearance to sheep and lambs intended for the market; and it is also an excellent *winter* dip, as its oily nature makes it a protection to sheep against wet and cold weather. Dussek's Sheep Dip is a valuable fluid for preventing the development of foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, pleuro-pneumonia, swine fever, tuberculosis, as it destroys (kills) the microbes of these diseases. Being non-poisonous it can be used for all animals without danger. I can conscientiously state that Dussek's Sheep Dip is an excellent and invaluable fluid dip.

"A. B. GRIFFITHS."

The average amount of sickness in human life is nine days out of the year.

FROM Vancouver to Halifax, druggists have tested our ability to produce satisfactory goods. The continued and increasing trade which is daily coming

to us is proof of the merits which our products have been found to possess. We aim to manufacture for druggists, at prices as low as it would be possible for them to produce similar goods—and we succeed.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co.,
Limited
22 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

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LANSING'S GLASSCINE LABELS

(CELLULOID)
Patented in the U.S. and Canada

For Druggists' Shelfware

Sample and sheet of designs free

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Are headquarters for every line of fine Pill and Powder Boxes, Complete Containers, Labels, Prescription Blanks, Comb, Tooth Brush, and Powder Envelopes. If you want to put up your own preparations send particulars.

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Counts for a great deal in

Toilet Papers

and customers are asking for Eddy's make.

We can stock you up in full; we make over 20 brands $5 to $16 per case.

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Brand's Essence of Beef
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Ozomulsion

SOME ARRIVALS

ALKALITHIA — MULFORD'S LITHIA TABLETS — VANSTAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS
NOURISHING MEAL — ALPHA WAFERS — FLY FUMA
MODENE — KINSMAN'S ASTHMA REMEDY — LYMAN'S MALT
RUBINAT WATER — AUSTIN ALBRO'S HEART TABLETS — MILKMAID MILK
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Lyman's Elixir Frangula — **Lyman's Syrup White Pine Compound and Tar**

Write for quotations on these or other preparations.

EBONY GOODS

We call your attention, and invite you to see our samples of above line, as we have a good assortment as follows:

MIRRORS, OVAL	HAIR BRUSHES	TOOTH BRUSHES
" ROUND	HAT "	NAIL "
" MAGNIFYING	BONNET "	SHAVING "
NAIL POWDER BOXES	CLOTH "	SHOE HORNS
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Colgate's Vioris Soap (2 oz. Samples with each doz.)

Colgate's Shaving Sticks (1 oz. Samples and Dummy with each doz.)

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The Lyman Bros & Co., Limited
TORONTO.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

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Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, **Montreuil. Seine.**
MONTREAL **M. DECARY.**
TORONTO: **The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited**

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Insomnia.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris.
MONTREAL. **DECARY.**
TORONTO: **The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.**

Assortment No. 1

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THE LONDON DRUG CO.'S

$9.00 Assortment

of 5 and 10 cent

High Grade Toilet Soaps

FOR $7.50

1 doz.	Skin Food	10c.	$1.20
2 doz.	Oatmeal Buttermilk	10c.	2.40
1 doz.	Cucumber Complexion	10c.	1.20
1 doz.	Wild Flower Glycerine	10c.	1.20
1 doz.	Wild Flower Honey	10c.	1.20
1 doz.	Indian Maiden	10c.	1.20
1 doz.	Glycerine Healing Tar	10c.	1.20
1 doz.	Hard Water Cocoa Castile	5c.	.60
1 doz.	Tea Leaf	5c.	.60
1 doz.	Sultana	5c.	.60
1 doz.	Dresser's Cocoa Castile	5c.	.60
			$12.00

Retail Dealer's Profit 60 per cent.

Trade Notes

Dr. J. B. Chouinard, druggist, Grand Falls, N.S., is dead.

Dr. E. S. Hicks has opened a new drug store at Deseronto, Ont.

J. J. Channings has opened a new drug store at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Geo. A. Ross has purchased the drug business of M. Steel, Tavistock, Ont.

A new drug store is being opened in Cascade City, B.C., by the Cascade Drug Co.

J. P. Armstrong has purchased the drug business of George Dale, Courtright, Ont.

E. Gentles has purchased the drug business of W. A. McLaren & Co., Digby, N.S.

W. M. Forman has purchased the drug business of Dr. J. T. Trueman, Acadia Mines, N.S.

Dr. A. W. Argue, Grenfell, N.W.T., has admitted Thos. Argue as partner in his drug business.

J. H. Patterson, of Kushonook, B.C., has removed his drug and stationery business to Whitewater, B.C.

Thos. McNeil will carry on the business formerly owned by his father, the late John McNeil, under the firm name of Thos. McMurde & Co., at St. John's, Nfld. This is the oldest established drug business in the Colony.

By a very destructive fire, which destroyed the greater portion of New Westminster, B.C., on September 11th, over three hundred business places and residences were destroyed. Every drug store in the place was burned out, as follows: G. T. Burnett, loss $2,000; some insurance. D. S. Curtis & Co., loss about $4,000; partially insured. Herring & Co., loss $2,000; no insurance. T. A. Muir & Co., loss about $6,500; insurance, $4,500. Ryan & Co., loss about $3,500; partially insured.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. J. F. Macneill, druggist at Montague, has disposed of his business to Mr. H. A. Ellis now in the employ of Mr. Watson, Charlottetown, and proceeds shortly to study medicine at McGill University.

Mr. W. MacDonald, of Summerside, offers his drug business for sale at very reasonable terms, in order to devote his whole time to his veterinary practice and the manufacture and sale of his veterinary remedies.

Mr. George MacDonald, formerly in the employ of Mr. C. D. Rankin, has returned from the Pacific coast of the United States after having spent nine months in the west. Mr. MacDonald believes firmly in the stronger attractions of home and will probably settle down in the drug business again.

We have in Prince Edward Island a commercial travellers' tax. We also have a commercial travellers' tax collector, as enthusiastic as he is new in the new office. A short time ago Mr. Robertson was in Charlottetown in the interest of the *Chemist and Druggist Magazine*, of London, G. B. Mr. Robertson had been much interested in a visit some Micmac camps and had brought away with him some Indian baskets which one of his druggist friends was preparing for the post for him, when our inspector appeared upon the scene and beckoned the stranger mysteriously outside. Mr. Robertson is a fine specimen physically, and withal eminently obliging and friendly. Fearing nothing and willing to accommodate anybody, he followed the inspector outside, where he was promptly requested to pay over $15 for the benefit of the provincial treasury. In vain did Mr. Robertson plead that he was not the vendor of any merchandise. "I saw you displaying for sale some fancy baskets" was the conclusively convicting proof that $15 were rightly owing the government coffers. Explanations followed, the inspector vanished, and Mr. Robertson returned to share his laugh with his druggist friend.

Mr. W. A. Warren, lately returned from a delightful visit to the Old Country has gone to take a course at the Toronto College of Pharmacy.

The New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Association.

The fourteenth annual meeting of this society was held this year at Fredericton, N.B., the "Celestial City," on July 13th. There was a good attendance of St. John and Fredericton pharmacists but the other portions of the province were not represented. Among those present were: Messrs. Struan Robertson, M. V. Paddock, W. C. R. Allan, S. McDiarmid, H. J. Dick, G. A. Moore, R. E. Coupe, E. Clinton Brown, T. A. Crockett, Chas. T. Nevins, Jas. J. McKinney, E. R. Ingraham, and W. H. Mowatt, of St. John, and Messrs. Geo. C. Hunt, J. M. Wiley, Geo. Y. Dibblee, Alonzo Staples, W. H. Carten, C. Fred. Chestnut, Chas. A. Burchill, of Fredericton.

Some familiar faces were missing and all regretted the absence of the genial R. W. McCarty and the energetic member from the "North Shore," J. D. F. MacKenzie, and Winslow Tilley, of St. Mary's, the latter on account of serious illness.

President Robertson called the assembly to order at 4 p.m. in the council chamber of the City Hall and the reports of the officers were read, showing the society was in a flourishing condition.

The following council was elected for the ensuing year: President, W. C. R. Allan, of St. John; vice-president, Alonzo Staples, of Fredericton; treasurer, G. A. Moore; secretary, E. Clinton Brown; registrar, W. H. Mowatt, and additional members of council, R. E. Coupe, Struan Robertson, J. M. Wiley, T. A. Crockett, S. McDiarmid, H. J. Dick, Jas. J. McKinney. It was voted to allow members of council outside of St. John four dollars for expenses for each council meeting attended.

A committee was appointed to confer with N. B. Medical Society concerning adoption of B.P. for 1898; first of January, 1899, was considered a suitable date.

The examiners of the society will use the new B.P. as a standard, beginning with June, 1899.

Mr. M. V. Paddock read a very instructive paper detailing his experience in preparing citrine ointment and showed samples that were pharmaceutically perfect, "a thing of beauty," but very difficult to induce it to remain "a joy forever." The visiting members were delightfully entertained by their Fredericton brethren, and, after they had been permitted to gratify their artistic sense by viewing the great natural beauty of the city and its environment, were invited to comfort the inner man with what was modestly termed a "luncheon" at the Queen's Hotel. The veteran Geo. C. Hunt was escorted to the chair, and time and trouble were forgotten for a season, in the discussion of the good things provided, and in listening to the eloquence which followed.

Correspondence.

"Federated Pharmacy."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I read with a very great deal of interest the article published in your last issue headed "Federated Pharmacy." Some of the suggestions were new to me, but they all bristled with indications of forthcoming changes, which must ultimately work out for the dominant good of Canadian pharmacy. It is quite true that a feeling of equality should exist amongst pharmacists in a country like ours. It is true that questions of general pharmaceutical interest should be treated in a more comprehensive way than they now are. It is true that Canadian pharmacy will never have any more power or occupy a more exalted position than it now does unless federation in pharmacy can become a reality. It is true that college councils, whose vocation is largely that of governing and regulating teaching bodies, are not likely to extend their influence far beyond the instruction rooms. It is true that changes are taking place daily in the ranks of the pharmacists which they are powerless to cope with because not united enough to do so. It is true that many clever, capable druggists can be found in Canada whose united efforts, if they could be brought together, would very much benefit the entire body. It is true that the time is now ripe for some one to take the lead in this matter, and initiate a movement which would be sure to get warm supporters to keep it going. The action of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in proffering reciprocity in diplomas is a step which is bound to be productive of good results. This offer affords the most tangible proof yet given that union is meditated and can, without serious opposition, be consummated. A Dominion Association, or Pharmacy Council, or any other body of a cosmopolitan character is what is needed to blend into a harmonious whole the efforts which are now disunitedly put forth by Provincial pharmacists to keep their part of the profession in an honored place.

I trust that some much more capable druggist than I will take up this matter in your journal, and write so trenchantly that those who have in the past failed to think seriously about this subject will do so in future, and not only think, but act, to promote the highest and truest interests of each one of us.

MONTREAL DRUGGIST.

Rules for the Prescription Counter.

The following rules, neatly typewritten, occupy a prominent position over the prescription counter of F. W. R. Perry, of Detroit, Mich., says the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*:

"1. Keep the prescription scales clean, and when not in use keep them covered.

"2. Keep the dispensing bottles well filled and always perfectly clean.

"3. Keep everything in its proper place.

"4. After using a utensil, or a dispensing bottle, do not leave it on the prescription counter, but place it back where it belongs.

"5. When compounding prescriptions do not carry on a conversation with any one.

"6. Keep customers from behind the prescription case.

"7. Label every package of drugs sent out, and, when poison, be sure and give the antidote.

"8. When compounding prescriptions do not let your mind wander off to some thing else, but remember that you hold in your hands the life of a human being, and act accordingly.

"9. Always charge prescriptions, or any other goods, before wrapping them up."

Patents Relating to Pharmacy.

Aug. 16th, 23rd and 30th.

Edwin W. Grove, St. Louis, Mo., preparing medicinal compounds, 609342.

Wilbert S. Kail, Scio, Ohio, syringe, 609353.

Arthur B. Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa., elastic stocking, 609031.

Ferdinand King, New York, N.Y., syringe nozzle, 609280.

Heinrich Burger, Lichtenthal, and T. Lutz, Baden Baden, Germany, bandage, 609497.

John W. Frerich and J. H. Frerich, Alvord, Iowa, ankle brace, 609538.

Zerah L. Haden, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, vaginal syringe, 609432.

Reinhold H. Wappler, New York, N.Y., electro-medical apparatus, 609639.

Marian N. Clarke, Wilkesbarre, Pa., electrode for medical purposes, 609875.

George H. Tuttle, Cambridge, Mass., inhaler, 609923.

Benjamin T. Winchester, Baltimore, Md., hypodermic syringe, 609982.

TRADE MARKS.

German Medicine Company, Chicago, Ill., proprietary medicines for certain named diseases, 31876.

Harry M. Goodhue, Providence, R.I., eye-tablets, 31877.

Mineral Spring Medical Company, Mount Clemens, Mich., blood medicines, 31874.

Richard Ray, Kansas City, Mo., compound celery extract, 31678.

Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., elixirs, laxatives, alteratives and tonics, 31873.

Antoine L. Taddei, New York, N.Y., medicinal pomade or ointment, 31872.

Theodore J. Vogelgesang, Buffalo, N.Y., fever remedies, 31875.

Harry Arnold, Baltimore, Md., certain remedy for nervous ailments and sequelæ, 31895.

Estate of Henry H. Hay, Portland, Me., vegetable bitters for biliousness and jaundice, 31898.

Maltbie Chemical Company, Buffalo, N.Y., medicinal mixture to aid digestion, 31896.

Provident Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., trisodium phosphate, 31893.

F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., Basle, Switzerland, certain antiseptic remedy, 31922.

Charles C. Jerome, Chicago, Ill., medicinal preparation in the form of a flour for certain disorders, 31923.

Peal Medicine Company, Cleveland, Ohio, compound for the cure of nervous debility, 31924.

LABELS.

J. B. Bare, Baltimore, Md., "Bare's dyspepsia remedy and tissue builder" (for a medicine), 6641.

Clark W. Dunlop, New York, N.Y., "Dr. Dunlop's marveline (Oriental oil)" for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., 6643.

Frederic G. Ford, Philadelphia, Pa., "Ford's remedies" (for medical compounds), 6642.

George B. Lucas, Austin, Texas, "Lucas' dengue medicine" (for yellow fever and la grippe), 6648

Decatur D. Dennis, St. Louis, Mo., truss, 608444.

Frank M. Gropley and E. H. Peters, Cincinnati, Ohio, sprayer, 608391.

Heinrich Seidel, Vienna, Austria-Hungary, Mordant from sulfite-cellulose lyes, 608231.

A large number of opticians throughout Canada enjoyed the advanced talks, at the Optical Institute of Canada during exhibition week, by Dr. Hamill and Mr. Stangers, of Buffalo.

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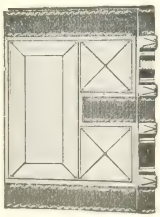

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Pharmacy in England.

Discussion on New B.P. at Belfast—Imperial Penny Postage—Essence of Lemon and Citral—British Institute of Preventive Medicine—The New B.P. in the Colonies—Syphon Slot-Machines.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the English equivalent to the A.P.A. was held last month at Belfast, and, apart from the usual papers and festive arrangement, was characterized by a discussion on the new B.P. It was both amusing and instructive. It is always amusing to hear one man say that the new formula for Easton's syrup is a failure, and another retorts that he has syrup in his possession made by this formula which has kept for twelve months in a satisfactory state. It was this extraordinary diversity of opinion that enabled Dr. Attfield, in 1885, to parry most of the uncomplimentary remarks levelled at that edition of the B.P. He simply played off A's opinion against B. On this occasion he was not present owing to ill-health, but the general conclusion of debates agreed with my remarks in June, viz:—the new B.P. is a distinct advance on its predecessors, although disappointing in several instances. There can be no question that the proper method would be to issue the new edition in its proof stage for comments and suggestions, which the committee could then consider before final printing. It is absurd to suppose that even the best committee has all the talent and wisdom concentrated within its ranks. Much of the detail work must be left to others—assistants, pupils and friends—and in that way little errors creep in.

Perhaps the most disheartening feature in the whole business is the unsatisfactory position of the Pharmaceutical Committee. Invited to assist the committee appointed by the General Medical Council, they do all the practical work and yet are constantly liable to be over-ruled by the doctors. They have no legal status and only get thanks in return.

The starting of Imperial penny postage on Christmas Day marks another step in the extraordinary progress achieved in postal matters. Philatelists, and there are many amongst the pharmaceutical fraternity that go in for this hobby, are looking forward to a new stamp, whilst the wholesale trade is serenely regarding the abolition of excess postage previously paid upon documents, invoices, etc. There are numerous anomalies, however, still to be removed from the postal service between Great Britain and the colonies. The difficulty of sending special editions of trade publications when they contain insects is at present insurmountable. Then the telegraphic communication by means of the various companies is too expensive and should be owned by the respective governments.

I have just had a chat with Signor Aurelio De Pasquate, of the Messina firm of De Pasquate n Figli, upon the subject of essence of lemon. He is in London at the present time booking orders for forward delivery of the new essence. The oil is again very fine this year, but the price is a little higher than last year, nor is it likely to go lower, as even now the oil is cheap. Questioned upon the citral strength of essence of lemon, Signor De Pasquate promptly expressed his absolute disbelief in its value as a test of purity. It is a fact that some indifferent oil has been sold with a citral guarantee and, now that citral is extracted to such a large extent from citronella oil, it has been no difficult matter to remedy natural defects. The large mineral water makers are buying so-called terpueless oil of lemons, which contains a large percentage of citral, for accentuating the lemon flavor in beverages. A one per cent. solution of this oil, which costs some $20 per lb., is claimed to give a powerful odor and flavor, and certainly the specimen shown me, if of that strength, compared very favorably with the weak tincture of lemon that some people call soluble essence of lemon. A new feature of this Messina firm is that the oil is packed in beautiful little coppers of 1 lb. or 2 lb. capacity at a trifling additional cost. The advantage to wholesalers is obvious, as it is well-known that good oil of lemons will keep for years if not exposed to light and air. In reply to my enquiry if the coppers were made in Birmingham, I learned that formerly they all came from America, but the demand has been so large that now the sheets of coppered tin are imported from England and special machinery erected in Messina to convert it into these beautiful vessels.

The British Institute of Preventive Medicine, that has Lord Lister, P.R.S., as its president, and Dr. A. Macfadyen as director, has recently moved into much more commodious and imposing premises by the Thames Embankment at Pimlico. Not only is it an establishment where medical men may undergo a systematic training in bacteriological research, but it also produces the various serums, such as anti-diphtheritic, anti-syphilitic, etc., and the antitoxins for tuberculosis, tetanus, and glanders. Recently they have succeeded in preparing many of these serums in a dry form, so that it is possible to send them abroad, and in that state they will keep for years if unopened. In view of the investigations conducted by one of our leading medical journals, which tended to show that the variations in commercial serums, as regards their strength and efficacy, was enormous, it is important that Great Britain should have a standard institute, similar to that of Koch's, in Germany, and the Pasteur Institute in France.

Some confusion still exists regarding the use of the new pharmacopœia, and I understand tenders for contracts are being sent out stipulating that all preparations, etc., should answer the requirements of the B.P., which should, of course, now mean 1898 B.P., but on closer inspection all the old B.P. galenicals are ordered, and not one from the new. The fact remains that the majority of medical men are still unacquainted with the alterations, and so for a time hang on to the old. The Cape of Good Hope Government have officially announced January 1st, 1899, as the date upon which the new B.P. will come into force there, and one of the Australian colonies has followed suit. This is the most reasonable practice, and one that both doctors and chemists would have gladly welcomed in England. Unfortunately we have no law that covers the subject except the vague edict that the Pharmacopœia, as published from time to time by the General Medical Council, shall be considered to be the standard for drugs, etc. What is required is a short act giving the power either to the Council or to the Privy Council of appointing a date, not less than six months after publication, when a new edition of the B.P. should come into force.

The latest penny-in-the slot machine is of interest to those pharmacists who manufacture aerated waters in syphons. It is a neat stand for a syphon that can be fixed to the wall or on to a counter, and on inserting the coin the handle of the syphon is released and the *eau gazeuse* obtained. The idea is that it would be popular in hotels, etc., where the bar-tender is too busy to manipulate the aerated water in addition to the alcoholic beverage. For this reason no restraint is put upon the quantity that may be extracted, as it is not considered likely that customers would consent to drown the whiskey in order to defraud the syphon-owner. It seems to me that it might be more successful in France and other countries where the sickly *sirops* are so popular, and which are only rendered palatable when deluged with aerated water and with the addition of ice.

England vs. Kerry, et al

This case, of which we have given full particulars in our columns, came up for hearing before the Privy Council of England, and judgment was given July 26th. It will be remembered that Dr. England, of Montreal ordered from Messrs. Dart & Co., of that city, some bismuth, which the doctor had prescribed for his wife. The drug was supplied from a parcel which it was claimed was received from Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, and contained tartar emetic although labelled bismuth. The plaintiff's wife died about eight days after taking the powder, and the jury found that,although the tartar emetic was not the immediate cause of death, yet death was accelerated by the taking of it, consequently damages were awarded to the plaintiff's sons, but none for the plaintiff.

In the Superior Court the jury awarded the child $1,000. The Court of Review dismissed the case, saying that there was no right of action against Kerry, Watson & Co., so far as related to the plaintiff. The Court of Appeal unanimously reversed this judgment, holding that there was right of action, in so far as negligence was concerned. Against this decision Kerry, Watson & Co. appealed to the Privy Council, with the result that the appeal was allowed, the Judicial Committee ruling that it was not established that death was the result of the act of the defendants, and that, therefore, there was no legal injury to the plaintiff or his son, through any act of the defendants.

Twenty Stories About Mark Twain.

Mark Twain is the next famous person to be "anecdotalized" by *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and the humorist's closest friends have sent to the magazine for its next number some twenty odd stories about him, none of which have ever been printed. They are, of course, of the droll sort, but not more funny than the "snap-shot" pictures of Mark which his friends have also loaned the magazine. These, too, have never been printed.

Retail Druggists Organizing.

The retail druggists of the United States do not take kindly to the action of many of the proprietary medicine manufacturers who have advanced the wholesale price of their preparations in consequence of the stamp tax. Why the retailer should be made to pay the tax, and not the manufacturer nor the consumer, seems very strange, and the action of the manufacturers serves only further to widen the breach which exists in many quarters between themselves and the retail trade. The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association have passed a set of resolutions, and have asked the co-operation of other associations in order to carry out their project. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The recent advance of prices by many manufacturers of proprietary and patented preparations is but one more instance of the advantage taken of the retail drug trade by reason of its present inability to act through a united and centralized influence for the protection of its commercial interests; and

Whereas, The action taken by many State and local retail druggists' organizations in every section of the country is unanimously favorable to united action in protesting against this latest imposition on the retailers; and

Whereas, The members of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association are united in urging that some step may be taken to secure relief from this and other wrongs suffered by the retail druggists, the Executive Board of the said association, called in special session to consider means of relief, after a thorough canvass of the condition of the retail drug trade at the present time, adopts the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in accordance with the expressed sentiment of the retail druggists of Chicago the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association appoint a special committee of fifteen to prepare and issue an invitation to the State and local retail druggists' associations of the United States, requesting their co-operation in holding a delegate convention in St. Louis, October 17th, 1898, at the same time as the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and of the meeting of the Proprietary Association of America, to the end that the protest of the retail drug trade against the action of the manufacturers in shifting the burden of the stamp tax upon the shoulders of the retailers may be made effective; and, further:

Resolved, That being firmly convinced the present is a particularly auspicious time for the establishment of a permanent national organization of retail druggists which shall promote the commercial interests of its members we recommend to the said committee the inauguration of a movement and the formulation of plans for the creation of such a national body at the proposed meeting in St. Louis.

How to Mix Colors for Tints.

Red and black make brown.

White and brown make chestnut.

White and carmine make pink.

Indigo and lampblack make silver gray.

White and lampblack make lead color.

Blue and lead color make pearl.

White and emerald green make brilliant green.

White and green make bright green.

White and green make tea green.

Purple and white make French white.

Red and yellow make orange.

Blue and yellow make light green.

White and yellow make straw color.

Black and Venetian red make chocolate.

Light green and black make dark green.

Lake and white make rose.

White, blue and lake make purple.

White, blue and black make pearl green.

White, lake and vermillion make flesh color.

Umber, white and Venetian red make drab.

White, yellow and Venetian red make cream.

Red, blue, black and red make olive.

Yellow, white and a little Venetian red make buff.

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Toronto, Ont.

. REMEDY

The British Pharmaceutical Conference.

In the "Emerald Isle," for the second time in its history, the British Pharmaceutical Conference held its annual meeting.

The meeting was held in Belfast, commencing Aug. 9th, and lasted three days. The attendance was large, the president's address an able one, and the papers read were more than usually interesting

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President—J. C. C. Payne, J.P., Belfast.

Vice-Presidents—Walter Hills, F.C.S., London ; R. J. Downes, Dublin ; John Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S., London ; C. J. Park, Plymouth.

Treasurer—J. C. Umney, F.C.S, London.

Hon. General Secretaries—W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., F.C.S., London ; F. Ransom, F.C.S., Hitchin.

Hon. Local Secretary—Davy Turney, Plymouth.

Other Members of the Executive Committee—Leo Atkinson, London ; G. Breeze, J.P., Devonport ; F. C. J. Bird, London ; H. Collier, London ; G. C. Druce, M.A., F.L.S., Oxford ; Professor Greenish, F.I.C., London ; R. W. McKnight, Belfast ; Edmund White, B.Sc., London ; R. Wright, F.C.S., Buxton.

Auditors—D. W. Elliot, Belfast ; F. Maitland, Stonehouse, Plymouth.

The next meeting will be held at Plymouth.

The following papers were read :

1. "Kieselguhr," by John Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S.

2. "Note on Oil of Eucalyptus," by E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.

3. "Gluten Flour and its Analysis," by Victor G. L. Fielden, M.B., L.P.S.I.

4. "Green Extracts of the Pharmacopœia," by W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., F.C.S., and John J. Bryant.

5. "The Commercial Varieties of Dill and their Essential Oils," by John Umney, Ph.C., F.C.S.

6. "A New Constituent of Oil of Lemon," by John C. Umney, Ph.C., F.C.S., and R. S. Swinton.

7. "A Quick Polarimetric Method for the Estimation of Strophanthin in the B.P. Tincture and Extract," by Edward Dowzard, F.C.S.

8. "Notes on Concentrated Oil of Lemon," by T. H. W. Idris, F.C.S.

9. "Note on Extract of Ginger," by T. H. W. Idris, F.C.S.

10. "The Salient Features of the Irish Flora," by G. C. Druce, M.A., F.L.S.

11. "Materia Medica Animals," by J. C. McWalter, L.R.C.S.I., L.A.H.I, M.P.S.I.

12. "The Amount of Carbonic Anhydride available in the Official Granular Effervescent Preparations," by C. S. Dyer, A.P.S.

13. "Albumen and Some Types of Proteid Digestion," by Gordon Sharpe, M.D.

To these were added, after No. 3, a communication by Mr. E. C. C. Stanford on "Thyroglandin."

We append a few of the papers as given in our English exchanges, to which we are indebted.

THYROGLANDIN BY E. C. C. STANFORD.

There is a pretty general opinion amongst medical practitioners that the various known preparations obtained from the thyroid gland of the sheep leave something to be desired in uniformity and efficiency. The fact that the new British Pharmacopœia has two preparations of it —thyroideum siccum and liquor thyroidei —a glycerin extract. There are a number of other preparations in the market, the most important of which is thyroiodin, discovered by Baumann. Probably the most efficient, as well as the most largely used, is the dried gland. The objection to the use of this form is that it is just as dangerous as the raw gland, in that it may introduce into the system bacteria or other matters of foreign origin. The objection to the glycerin extract is that it does not dissolve out the thyroiodin ; and the objection to the use of the thyroiodin alone is that, although perhaps the most active principle, it does not represent all the active constituents of the gland. Thyroiodin is obtained in destroying the greater part of the gland by boiling for thirty hours in ten per cent. sulphuric acid (Bayer's patent, No. 12,295, 1895), or by boiling it in three per cent. caustic soda, and precipitating (Bayer's patent, 20,827, 1895) by an acid the thyroiodin, or by digesting the gland out with pepsin, or by heating it in a close vessel at 180° C. with water (Bayer's patent, 9,576,1896). In each case the gland is destroyed, and the thyroiodin only extracted. The thyroiodin is a stable compound, and not easily decomposed. It exists in small proportion, about 1 in 333, or 3·1000 according to Bayer. The thyroid gland contains two important principles, each containing iodine, iodo-globulin and thyroiodin. The iodo-globulin in all the above methods is destroyed. It can easily be extracted by cold water, and this solution can be evaporated at 212° F. without in any way impairing its activity. This substance amounts to about seventeen per cent. of the raw gland, and is quite active alone. The thyroiodin, which is more active, but existing in smaller quantity, can then be extracted from the residual gland after maceration in cold water by boiling it with weak caustic-soda solution for an hour, and precipitating by an acid. The author's process is as follows :

The thyroid glands, freed from fat and minced, are first macerated in four to five times their weight of cold water, using ice if necessary in summer to keep down the temperature to 50° F., for twenty-four hours, and this maceration is repeated. The solutions are filtered off and evaporated to dryness at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. The extract is powdered, and represents the iodo-globulin, and a small proportion of saline matter. The residue from the cold-water maceration is boiled for one hour with a 1-per cent. solution of caustic soda, in the proportion of 1 per cent. of caustic soda to the original gland. The solution is allowed to cool to deposit the fat, and filtered off. This solution is then carefully neutralized with hydrochloric acid and evaporated to dryness at 212° F.; the residue, which contains all the thyroiodin, is then powdered and mixed with the iodo-globulin obtained in the first process. The resulting powder is the new preparation to which the name of "thyroglandin" has been given. The last evaporate may be digested with petroleum spirit to remove traces of fat, but in all ordinary cases the amount is so small that this is unnecessary.

The yield of "thyroglandin" is about 25 per cent. The gland yields 29 to 30 per cent. of dry matter, so that the dose is rather less than that given in the B.P., which is 3 to 10 gr. The weight of the thyroid gland varies from 24.2 gr. to 136 gr., but the most usual weight is 33.3 gr., or about three glands to 100 gr, so that 8.6 gr. "thyroglandin" = 1 gland. The dose, therefore, if half a gland is taken, is 4.3 gr. By one gland Mr. Stanford

meant one lobe, of which there are two in the animal. This preparation really represents the activity of the raw gland, without its disadvantages and dangers, and contains the active principles in the form and proportion in which these exist in the raw gland. Considering the raw material used, this preparation is remarkably uniform. This is proved by the cases given by Dr. McLellan, of Glasgow University, in *The British Medical Journal*, July 9, 1898, and by several other observers whose reports have not yet been published. No unpleasant symptoms were observed in any of the patients who took this preparation. An outline of the process was given in Dr. McLellan's paper, and it has been criticized in *The British Medical Journal*, July 16, 1898, by Dr. Hutchison, who naturally prefers a process of his own. This consists in macerating the glands in cold 1 per cent. caustic-soda solution and precipitating the colloids by acetic acid. This would be a convenient method if it were effectual. But the caustic soda in the cold does not dissolve out the thyroiodin, for on boiling the residue with 10 per cent. sulphuric acid much thyroiodin can be extracted. Then the iodo-globulin, which is easily extracted by cold water, is altered by caustic soda, so that the colloid precipitated by acetic acid is not the same as the iodo-globulin dissolved, as might be expected with such an easily altered body. The precipitation is not complete, for the acetic-acid mother liquor, if neutralized and evaporated down, still contains a considerable proportion of the iodine.

Mr. Stanford's results in this process gave precipitated colloids 6.67 per cent., thyroiodin in residue (15.25 per cent., and very hygroscopic) extracted by boiling in 10 per cent. sulphuric acid. In another German patent the glands are extraced by a ¾ per cent. solution of sodium chloride and the solution precipitated by tannic acid, but here a foreign body is introduced into the colloid. The precipitation is not complete: the mother liquor contains iodine and the residual gland thyroiodin.

PHARMACISTS AND THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

BY PETER MACEWAN, F.C.S.

Why should British pharmacists trouble about the British Pharmacopœia as we are now doing? The State does not recognize us fit and proper persons to entrust with the publication of the work, and the General Medical Council, which is so honored, has not been too eager to take counsel with the representatives of pharmacy in regard to its preparation.

There are few greater anomalies in this country than the British Pharmacopœia. It may first be noted that, although the General Medical Council are by the Medical Acts of 1858 and 1862 constituted the publishers of the book, the legislature has been careful to give instructions in such wide terms that the council is not compelled to prepare the work, but "shall cause to be altered, amended, and republished such Pharmacopœiaas often as they shall deem it necessary." Under this provision the Medical Council has since the first British Pharmacopœa was published excluded any but its own members from final decisions upon what should and what should not be included in the British Pharmacopœia; so that pharmacists, who are best qualified to decide upon pharmaceutical matters, and to whom pharmaceutical standards are of commercial as well as professional interest, have practically no voice in the decision.

Secondly, we may note that the publishers of the book seem to lack organization for continuous revision—in fact, until they appointed a pharmacist, Dr. John Attfield, as a reporter, there was no provision by the council for watching the progress of pharmacy and medical treatment so far as such progress affected the Pharmacopœia.

In the third place, we may take it as a fact that the new British Pharmacopœia is chiefly or essentially the work of pharmacists who were appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to assist the publishers. They did their work well, but I believe I am right in saying that these workers were in such an unsatisfactory position that they could never be sure that their expert opinions would be accepted as final. Which is the greatest anomaly of the whole matter.

In France, Germany, and the United States the compilation of the national Pharmacopœias is entrusted to representative committees of medical men and pharmacists, with associate helpers. None of these countries, however, strictly compares with our own. In France the Government of the day selects the committee of revision, placing upon it men of all interests—medicine, pharmacy, chemistry, and botany—but the burden of the work and the greater part of the honor of revising the "Codex" falls upon the pharmaceutical representatives. The conditions are almost similar in Germany, the Arzneibuch Commission being appointed by the Emperor; and here, again, medicine, pharmacy, and chemistry are represented, and veterinary surgery is also recognized. In the United States matters are different. The Pharmacopœia of that country is practically a private publication; its authority is like that of our "Unofficial Formulary"—it is tacitly recognized as an authority, but is not by Statute a compulsory standard, although each State in the Union may so decree in its legislature.

In spite of its unsatisfactory recognition the United States Pharmacopœia is revised in a manner little short of perfect. Once every ten years all medical and pharmaceutical associations in the Union send delegates to a convention held in Washington. The convention appoints a committee to revise the work. The nation is recognized by the appointment of representatives of the Army and Navy medical services. As constituted the committee represents all directly interested, but in practice the work is done by pharmacists, some of whom, however, hold medical qualifications. With the publication of a new edition the work of the committee does not end. This committee is so largely composed of leaders from our kindred body, the American Pharmaceutical Association, that year by year preparation for revision goes on by research committees, individual work, and reports on special subjects which small committees have been appointed to consider. The details of the scheme are of great interest, but it would be out of place to epitomize them now. Suffice it to say that they embrace consideration of every branch of the current literature of the world connected with Pharmacopœia, and research on criticisms directly affecting the existing work. Be it noted that all this is done without statutory obligation. The committee are the publishers of the work, and the revenue obtained from it pays the out-of-pocket expenses.

Is it possible for British pharmacists to do something on similar lines? At present, year by year, an immense amount of work is done in our country which bears upon Pharmacopœia revision, and, saving the annual report to the Medical Council, which is a clever piece of literary craftsmanship, there is no adequate means of utilizing this work. The Pharmaceutical Societies cannot be expected to look after such things, because their functions are becoming more and more concentrated

upon the administrative side of pharmacy. I suggest that the British Pharmaceutical Conference should take the matter up. It represents the British Empire—England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, India, and the colonies. Its object is to improve the practice of pharmacy. It is free from the burden of Acts of Parliament, and especially of official red-tape. It has already in the Formulary Committee given evidence of its ability in Pharmacopœia pioneering. We only require to reorganize the committee to make it suit the purpose. It should be representative.

First, of the more important centres is the three kingdoms, preferably through the local pharmaceutical associations.

Second, of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland.

Third, of every pharmaceutical association and society of interest in Canada, India, and the colonies.

This would form a grand committee equivalent to the American Convention. From it would be appointed a smaller working committee, whose suggestions would be submitted to and voted upon by the grand committee before recommendation to the conference, with reservations in regard to matters requiring expeditious decision.

The working committee's duties can better be imagined than described. It should be so constituted and have such powers that the directors of it should be able to freely instruct or correspond with his colleagues regarding any B.P. subject. It should secure the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory and of any similar institution in the kingdom or abroad. There is much assistance latent in the senior pupils of schools of pharmacy, in the laboratories of wholesale houses, and in our university colleges, apart from which there are many young pharmacists who would be only too thankful to apply to a central authority for work to do, if they knew that their assistance would be welcomed. You will all have noticed that the progress of pharmacy is made by potential examiners, who too frequently retire into their scientific coffins when they receive their appointments.

If a scheme of revision such as that I have outlined were carried out, new life would be infused into this conference, and we should never lack pabulum for our discussions. Beyond which it might be posible for the conference to publish a more comprehensive work than the "Formulary"—one rivalling the British Pharmacopœia itself; and, should the time ever come when pharmacists obtained statutory recognition as revisers of the Pharmacopœia, the organization for the work would be ready.

Finally, pharmacists may well consider whether it is of their advantage to give their services under the present law so humbly to the General Medical Council as they do. I understand that the Council claims that it must adhere to the statute, and that it may not delegate its powers to pharmacists. True, but as the assistance which pharmacists have hitherto given is legal, it would be quite as legal for the Council to give the representatives of pharmacy voting-power in the preparation of the work and remuneration for expenses incurred. Perhaps the Pharmaceutical Societies could not insist upon this, since there is a kind of brotherhood between all official executive bodies, but the societies could say to the Medical Council, "Gentlemen, like yourselves, we have many executive functions to perform, and these practical pharmaceutical investigations which you suggest to us are not in our direct line of work, but the British Pharmaceutical Conference has had a Pharmacopœia Committee working for some time; we are represented upon it. Better try the B.P.C." The Conference would be able to state its terms, and if these were not agreeable to the Medical Council, then let the Council itself carry out its statutory duties without pharmaceutical assistance.

The Patent on Antitoxin.

The announcement that Professor Behring has been granted a patent as the inventor of diphtheria antitoxin will be received by the medical profession with feelings of keen disappointment. The profession of this country has always sternly discountenanced any attempt on the part of its members to make scientific achievements opportunities of personal profit. Such discoveries as the medical profession have made have been fully and freely donated to the service of suffering humanity. Professor Behring's claim to be the exclusive inventor of antitoxin not only indicates a spirit of commercialism which does its possessor no credit, but it displays a disposition to assume credit for the labors of others and to make of these an occasion of personal gain which can only indicate a high degree of moral perversity.

Professor Behring claims as his invention: 1. A process "of producing diphtheria antitoxin, which consists in inoculating horses or other animals capable of being infected with diphtheria with repeated doses of diphtheria poison or living diphtheria bacilli of gradually increasing quantity and strength so as to immunize them and form in the blood a counter-poison for destroying the poison secreted by said bacilli, drawing off the blood from said animals, separating the serum from the blood corpuscles, and concentrating the former for use substantially as set forth.

"2. As a new substance, diphtheria antitoxin, consisting of the concentrated serum of the blood of animals treated with diphtheria poison and having the characteristic of immunizing test animals against infection with diphtheria, and curing them when artificially infected with diphtheria, said serum containing a counter-poison having the property of destroying the poison secreted by the diphtheria bacilli substantially as set forth."

It is almost superfluous to point out to any well-informed reader that Behring's claim to have done this is as preposterous as it is unjust. The principles upon which immunization to diphtheria was finally achieved were of gradual growth, the outcome of researches by thousands of untiring workers. The foundation of the work was undoubtedly laid by Pasteur in his method of immunizing against chicken cholera and anthrax. So long ago as 1887 Sewall immunized pigeons against the poison of rattlesnakes. He says, with genuine modesty, his work was undertaken with the hope that it might form a worthy contribution to the theory of prophylaxsis, and it was a most worthy contribution. In 1887 Roux and Chamberland immunized animals against malignant edema with sterilized anthrax cultures. In 1890, the same year in which Behring and Kitasato published their results in immunizing animals against diphtheria and tetanus, Fraenkel published his results in diphtheria after treating animals by weakened germs and filtered cultures. In the clinical uses of the serum Aronson's name must not be forgotten. His serum was first used in the Children's Hospital at Berlin in 1894. The serum of Roux had been used in one of the hospitals of Paris a month earlier than Aronson's in Germany. Emerich and Aronson both disputed the priority of Behring, and the French

Academy of Sciences awarded the prize for antitoxin jointly to Behring and Roux, a fact which very clearly denotes the difficulty of estimating priority of merit in a scientific struggle in which the numerous competitors were so equally distinguished.

The principle which lies at the foundation of the invention of diphtheria antitoxin, and that which underlies all serum therapeutics, is that the blood of immune animals can be used in the treatment of others. Behring did not discover this principle, and in its application he was undoubtedly anticipated by the Japanese workers. If to any single man must be ascribed the distinction of being the inventor and discoverer of the beneficent principle of immunization, the honor belongs to the immortal Pasteur.

The manufacture of antitoxin has been carried out for many years in England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, and Japan, and in these countries no one has had the temerity to attempt to control exclusively its manufacture. In this country it is made by five Boards of Health and by several manufacturing firms. In this country alone has an attempt been made to monopolize its production, it being admitted that elsewhere the claims of any patentee are inadmissible.

If Professor Behring admits any merit in the work of his predecessors and contemporaries, his claim to be the exclusive inventor of diphtheria antitoxin is in contravention of all the ethics of a scientist's career. His claim is an offence against common morality. Had Simpson patented chloroform anesthesia, or had Lister patented antiseptic surgery, the world would have had two selfish empirics, and lost two medical heroes. If Behring, by the righteous judgment of mankind, can be adjudged sole and undisputed inventor af antitoxin, he has a place in the Temple of Fame for achieving the most beneficent discovery of modern times. It remains to be seen whether the temptation to be rich will overcome his ambition to be great, and whether for a tinsel crown he will barter a diadem of everlasting renown.—*Journal of Materia Medica.*

Pharmacy in Germany.

The condition of the apothecary in Germany seems to be quite as unsatisfactory from a commercial standpoint as is the case of the American pharmacist. The German pharmacist is under the direct control of the State government. Consent of the authorities must be obtained in order to open a store. It is in the cities where the population increases that the greatest number of new shops are established. The government considers that from six to ten thousand inhabitants are necessary for the support of each store, although there are places where only one store exists for each twenty thousand or more inhabitants.

The state appoints a commission consisting of a physician, a druggist and a state officer who establishes the tax list. This determines the amount the druggist can charge for each article he dispenses, and these prices must be strictly adhered to.

A board of inspection also exists, and every apothecary is visited at least once a year, and a very thorough examination made of the goods in his shop. The scales, weights, etc., are also inspected, and the punishment is severe for violation of the law.

For some time past many meetings have been held by the German apothecaries, and a great deal has been written in the pharmaceutical press about the unsatisfactory condition of affairs. The greatest complaint comes from the rural districts, where the proprietors claim that they cannot make a decent living. They ask that the tax list be raised.

A recent meeting was held at Berlin with delegates from all parts of the kingdom. Statistics were furnished to show that there is good reason for complaint. The annual receipts of some pharmacists average from $1,155 to $2,323, with an average profit of less than 24 per cent. Another report showed that other druggists averaged an annual receipt of $2,500 to $3,700, of which about 18 per cent. was profit.

It will be seen from these figures that the fraternity in the fatherland are by no means to be envied for their material prosperity.—*Meyer Bros'. Druggist.*

A New Edible Oil

The Paraguayan Mocaya, or Acroconnia (coccos) selerocarpa, is a kind of palm tree. It is very abundant in Paraguay. The fruit is a globular drupe, of an olive green color when ripe. It contains a a very hard, woody stone, wrapped in a fibrous layer, inside which is an oily seed. It is not unlike an ordinary oak gallnut, but is a trifle larger. As the kernels only make up between six and seven per cent. of the weight of the fruit, it will be necessary, before the mocaya can be exported on a commercial scale, to free the kernels from the rest of the fruit, so as to avoid paying freight on useless matter. The Paraguayan Government has offered a prize for a machine to do this necessary preliminary work. Ligroine or bisulphide of carbon extracts from the seed about 65 per cent. of an edible oil. Pressure extracts a smaller amount, but not less than 50 per cent., or half the weight of the whole seed. This oil has the consistency of butter. It is white and has an odor distinctly resembling that of cocoanut oil. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and petroleum ether. Cold alcohol dissolves it only badly, but hot alcohol dissolves it very readily, and deposits most of the oil on cooling in acicular crystals. Cold acetic acid hardly dissolves the mocaya oil, but when the acid is warm the oil enters into solution freely. The following are the chief statistics of the oil: The fusion point is 24.39° C., and when cooled it begins to set at 22°., and is completely set at 15°. The fatty acids it contains melt at 23-25° and congeal at 20 22°. The saponification number is 240 65 and the iodine number 24.-63. The saponification number of the fatty acids is 254 and of the non-volatile fatty acids 244.8. In tests it resembles cocoanut oil, but has a much higher iodine number and a lower saponification number than the oil of cocos nucifera. Attempts have been made to extract the oil by boiling the crushed kernel in water, but the process does not answer well. In any case, it is necessary to add hydrochloric acid to the water, in order to convert the starch present into sugar.—*Oils, Colors and Dry Salteries.*

A New Artificial Ivory.

A process has recently been patented in Germany for making artificial ivory from the bones of animals in which the following are the main steps: Bleaching the bones in any convenient manner; removal of fats by soaking in benzine; reduction of bone to a coarse powder, or into narrow strips by sawing; boiling in a small amount of water; packing while hot into heated moulds, and applying pressure, whereby the separate pieces are made to re-unite into one solid mass. After the article is finished the partial transparency of ivory is given by a special treatment with paraffin and other substances.

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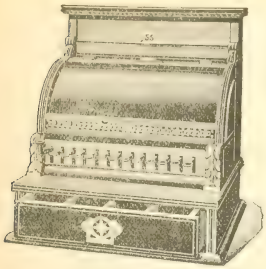

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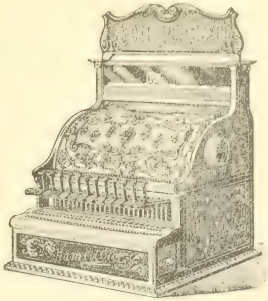

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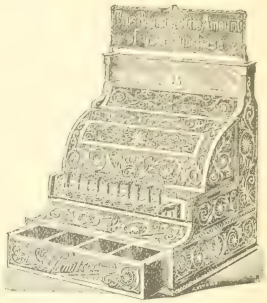

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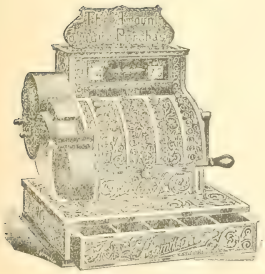

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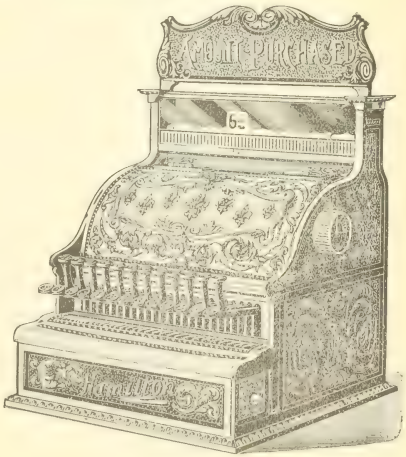

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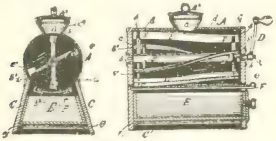

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Science Notes.

E. Kremess and O. Schreiner have found that oil of spearmint may be adultered with 33⅓ per cent. of cedar-wood oil and 16⅔ per cent. of gurjin balsam, and yet fulfil all the requirements of the American Pharmacopœia as regards density and polarization. Pure spearmint contains 56.4 per cent. of corvane, while the amount in the specimens adulterated as above-mentioned falls to 28.2 per cent. This gives a means for determining purity. To estimate the percentage of corvane it is only necessary to add hydroxylamine, drive off the volatile matter with steam, weigh and dry the corvoxine. The reaction involved is $C_{10}H_{14}O + NH_2.H + C_{10}H_{11}.N.OH$.

(Corvane) (hydroxylamine) (corvoxine). We are often told that the greatest success comes from what are considered little things. The preparation of lamp-black from acetylene seems to be a case of this kind. While many people have been talking of revolutionizing the gas industry through the introduction of this new illuminant, M. Hubous has turned his attention in another direction. Acetylene is what chemists term an exothermic compound, *i.e.*, decomposition once started, heat is not required to continue it, but is instead given off in the decomposition. M. Hubous (French pat.) puts acetylene in a strong steel cylinder under two atmospheres pressure and passes an electric spark, when it decomposes thus : $C_2H_2 + 2C + 2H$. The yield of carbon is theoretical ; it is in very fine condition and chemically pure. This obviates the difficulties arising from the gummy material always present in lampblack made from coal oil.

The use of calcium carbide for the preparation of absolute alcohol has been recommended quite extensively of late. It seems the same old attempt to find uses for a new material and is really a poor way to get water for alcohol. The method recommended consists in treating the alcohol with calcium carbide, distilling, the first part of the distillate being rejected, then redistilling over copper sulphate to get rid of the acetylene absorbed. French lime is cheaper than the carbide, and isn't it easier to allow the alcohol to stand over lime for several hours, distill, and keep in a closed bottle over dehydrated copper-sulphate?

As guaicol and creosote are both so widely used in the treatment of pulmonary and other diseases, Vreveus' method of distinguishing them is of special value. A drop of the liquid to be tested is placed in a test-tube and a drop hydrochloric and nitric acids added. The mixture is shaken and allowed to evaporate. Guaicol gives needle-shaped crystals, creosote gives only an oil.

The Pharmaceutische Week blad gives the following concise account of the preparation of sulphate of quinine, as carried out in Java. The bark of the cinchona tree is ground to a powder, mixed with an equal volume of slaked lime, enough water being added to form a thick dough. The mixture is then placed in a tank of mineral oil of boiling point 130° C, and the alkaloid is dissolved out. To facilitate this operation the oil may be heated by steam. Two layers finally separate, the alkaloid being in the top layer, which is poured off and into a very weak aqueous solution of sulphuric acid (1%). After standing awhile, the acid, which now contains the alkaloid as sulphate, is drawn off from the oil and almost neutralized with ammonia or soda, then evaporated to crystalline. The sulphate of quinine may be further purified by means of animal charcoal and practional crystallization.

While the detection of tallow in lard was for a time a matter of considerable difficulty, a very simple method has recently been discovered. It is only necessary to melt the lard and allow it to cool slowly in the air, then place on ice for an hour, and dissolve in chloroform. Tallow when cooled in this way takes up 6.5—6.8 per cent. of air, and its presence will be revealed by the bubbles of air rising through the chloroform.

E. Hintz (*Zeit. anal. Chem.*, 1898, 37, 94), who has made a careful study of the incandescent gas mantles of commerce, commonly known as the Welsbach mantles, finds as a result of many analyses that they consist of thona, having also 0.45—2 per cent. of ceria, traces of lime, magnesia, and san earths neodymia of thice and zirconia. The greatest light-giving power is obtained from a mixture of 99 parts thona and 1 part ceria. This gives ten times as much light as pure thona. The addition of any san earth but ceria has no effect, unless ceria also be present, when the other earths cause a diminution in light-giving power. The peculiar thing about it is,that of 1-27 ceria increases the brilliancy just as much as a larger amount, and no other metal can take the place of this small amount of ceria. This curious fact has attracted the attention of a large number of scientists, but no satisfactory explanation has been reached. It has been suggested that the finely-divided ceria acts as a fine platinum often does, inducing reactions, itself being unaffected, thereby causing alternate oxidation and reduction of the thona. This has not been proven.

We used to consider our atmosphere quite a simple mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, with a little corky dioxide, water vapor, etc. Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay dispelled this belief by the discovery of argon and helium, and, not content with this, Prof. Ramsay has recently discovered kryptose, neose, and metargan. And now Prof. Nacini, of Padua, adds another element, and possibly two, so that we will soon feel able to breathe any kind of gaseous mixture. By means of that wonderfully delicate instrument, the spectroscope, he has detected in the gases issuing from Solfatane di Pozzuoli, Vesuvius, and other volcanoes, the element coronium, and another element which he has not been able, as yet, to locate. Coronium has long been known to exist in the corona of the sun (hence its name), and if it exists in the earth we would certainly expect it in volcanoes. This is another victory for science, another proof that all the planets and suns contain the same materials, and are of similar origin.

Dr. Kaiser,who has tested the efficiency of xeroform (Nibromophenal-bismuth), in sixty minor surgical operations, declares that it is not only equal to iodoform in antiseptic properties,but is non-poisonous, non-irritant and has no unpleasant odor. If further use confirms this statement, it will be a "consummation long desired," for the persistent odor of iodoform certainly is most unpleasant. (*Medicinisch Chirurgisce Centralblatt*, 1898, No. 4 p 41).

Dr. Houghton (*Therapeutic Gazette*, 1898, 4, 217) after a complete investigation has found that active fluid preparations of digitalis lose nothing in activity when made into tablets, nor do these tablets deteriorate more rapidly than the fluid preparations.

Trouble has been encountered in obtaining a distinctive test for formaldehyde, the usual tests applying to other aldehydes as well. This is not true of a new test by E. Rimini (*Chem. Central*,

1898, 1152). To 15cc of the suspected solution, a few drops of a dilute solution of phenhydrazine hydrochloride are added and the same amount of nonchloride solution and a little concentrated hydrochloric acid. If formaldehyde is present, a red color will appear, later changing to orange. This test assumes importance as formaldehyde is being widely used a preservative. It has been shown to be injurious, especially for children, as it delays digestion, yet we are more likely to find it in condensed milks, etc., than anywhere else.

Dr. H. Hesse (*Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1898, 5, 11) has proven conclusively that while creosote in too large quantity is poisonous on account of its corrosive action, the carbonates of these compounds are harmless. A dose of creosote, 1 to 625 body weight, was given to a dog which died in twenty minutes, while a dose of creosote carbonate, 1 to 600 body-weight, produced no abnormal symptoms except a very slight stupor. Similarly 1 to 1000 body-weight of guaiacol caused death in seven hours, while 1 to 380 body weight of the carbonate caused no harm.

"Sugamie," recently discovered, is said to be 500 times as sweet as sugar. It is methyl, benzyl sulphinide and is made by treating tolyl-cyansulphanide with potash, cooling, adding sulphuric acid and recrystallizing the precipitate. It is not identical, but similar in constitution to "saccharine," which is benzoic sulphinide.

London Druggists' Picnic.

August 25th was celebrated by the wholesale and retail druggists of London, Ont., by a picnic at the beautiful grounds at Springbank, on the banks of the Thames

All the city drug stores were closed in the afternoon, and the druggists and their army of clerks went down to London's popular pleasure resort. Their enjoyment reigned supreme, and the German band—chartered for the occasion—played. The music helped to enliven the proceedings very materially. A ball game was the first item on the bill of fare, the wholesalers and retailers being pitted against each other. The score when time was called stood seventeen to thirteen in favor of the retailers. The batteries were:—Wholesalers, Sheere, Breene and Horne; retailers, W. Shanley and Crouch; umpire, J. C. Trebilcock.

Again, in the tug-of-war, the retailers demonstrated their superiority, and had decidedly the best of the pull.

The following programme of races was then carried out with much snap and vim:

Boat race—1, W. E. Saunders; 2, J. E. Keys.

Proprietors' race—1, Ward Sutherland; 2, — Jepson; 3, W. B. Barkwell.

Chicken race—1, M. T. Nelles; 2, Fred. Soper; 3, E. W. Boyle.

Clerks' race—1, Bert Sherre; 2, S. Horne; 3, Ed. Guillemont.

Fat men's race—1, C. McCallum; 2, C. Perry; 3, H. J. Childs.

Egg race—1, Fred. Richardson; 2, Percy; 3, Frank.

Watermelon race—1, E. Crouche; 2, Alf. Russel; 3, Weston.

Physic race—1, Mr. Morgan; 2, Mr. Salter.

Three-legged race—1, C. McCallum and C. E. Perry; 2, G. M. Anderson and Jas. Breen.

Throwing heavy hammer—1, G. M. Anderson; 2, Jas. Mattinson; 3, Sam Horne.

Starter—Dr. Ardiel.

Judges—J. W. Jones, Dr. Butler, Dr. Neu.

Distributor of prizes—Dr. Harvey.

The following gentlemen acted on the different committees, and to them is due, to a large extent, the success of the outing.

Refreshment committee—James Mattinson, Ward Sutherland, Mungo Nelles.

Amusement committee—E. W. Boyle, James Childs, L. P. Lawrence, Alf. Russell, Bruce Wallace.

Among the visitors present were Mr. Geo. Leslie, of Lyman Bros., Toronto, a former London boy, whom his friends were glad to see, and Drs. J. B. Campbell, Butler, Flock, Piper, Bentley, Harvey, Ardiel and Neu.

Preservation of Mace Against Insects.

The protection of mace from the attacks of insects, and especially the maceworm, which sometimes makes severe inroads, may be assured, according to the *Arb. a. d. Kais. Gew. Amt.* through *Schweizer Wochensch. f. Ch. u. Pharm.*), by covering the mace with a very thin layer of calcium carbonate. The mace is simply rubbed with the powdered chalk. The explanation given is, that by filling all the openings, it prevents, mechanically, the entrance of the insects.

Sulphonal Manufacture.

Those who follow our market reports will have noticed that there has been great difficulty recently in obtaining sulphonal, and probably few are aware of the reasons for that. It is really because the manufacture of the drug is one of the greatest nuisances on the face of the earth. The odor of mercaptol, from which it is prepared, is equal to that of a million cats, and a whiff of the small cats' house at the Zoo is a perfume compared to the breath of the breeze that has passed over a sulphonal factory. Messrs. Leo Fossen & Co., chemical manufacturers, Kirdorf, near Homburg, had to pay a fine of 200m. for creating a nuisance in that neighborhood, on account of the mercaptol, and recently the permission to manufacture the article has been withdrawn from them.—*The Public Health Journal, N.Y.*

Wounded Honor Appeased by a Month in Jail.

In Altona, a town near Hamburg, recently, a local apothecary took offence at a remark made by a certain Amtsrichter (district judge), in open court and imagined that his honor demanded the insult should be wiped out in gore. He thereupon indited a note couched in the excessive and strained courtesy of the code *duello*, inviting the judge to meet him at a time and place named, and give him the "satisfaction of a gentleman," naming pistols as the weapons (in Germany the challenger has the right to name the weapons, time, and place of meeting, etc., contrary to the custom that formerly prevailed in this country). This he placed in the hands of his assistant, who thereupon waited on the judge, and, after delivering the cartel, asked him to "name his friend." The judge very properly did no such thing, but wrote the bloodthirsty apothecary a curt note, telling him that he would give him until a certain hour to withdraw the challenge and apologize for having sent it, not naming, however, any alternative. The hour came, and no withdrawal having been made, he ordered the arrest of the apothecary and his assistant, and their committal to jail. At the next term of the general sessions the apothecary was condemned to one month imprisonment in the common jail, while the assistant was let off with three days' imprisonment.

Club Cologne Glycerine ...Toilet Soap...

Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.

GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM ALKALI. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.

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Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.*

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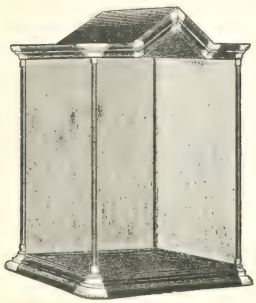

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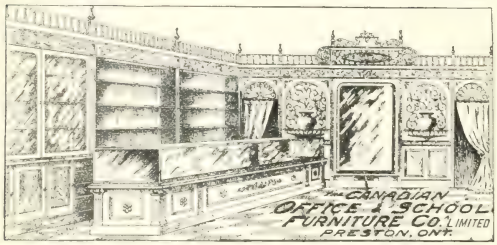

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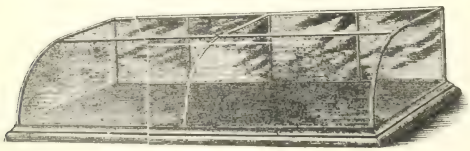

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Formulary.

ELIXIR OF SALOL.

Salol	40 gm.
Glycerin	365 gm.
Oil of curacao orange	4 cc.
Oil of lemon	3 cc.
Compound tincture of cudbear	4 cc.
Alcohol (95 per cent.)	q.s. ad
	1000 cc.

Dissolve the salol and the oils in 450 cc. of alcohol. Add 125 cc. of alcohol and the compound tincture of cudbear to the glycerin, and mix this with the solution of salol. Finally add enough alcohol to make 1000 cc.

LUTAUD'E SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.

The *Allgemeine medizinal Zentral-Zeitung* gives the following as Lutaud's formula for the syrup of iodide of iron :

Iron potassium tartrate	2 parts.
Aqua cinnamonii	6 parts.
Potassium iodide	2 parts.
Simple syrup	90 parts.

—*Nat. Druggist.*

EXPECTORANT-PILLS.

Gum. ammoniac (powd.)	2½ drs.
Pulv. ipecac	40 grs.
Pulv. glycyrrh	2½ drs.
Acid. benzoic	2 drs.
Sapo castil	q.s.

Mass and divide into 150 pills. One to be taken, three to six times per day, for chronic pulmonary catarrh.—*El Mem.*

FRUTTO FLORIDO.

A superior anti-febrile saline, which in dissolving gives a sustained effervescence and forms a bright solution of very agreeable flavor :

	Ozs.
Powd. white sugar	10
Powd. tartrate of soda	5
Powd. cream of tartar	5
Powd. citric acid	5
Powd. bicarbon of soda	5
Sol. essence orange	1½
Sol. essence rose	½

Mix the essences with the sugar and then with the salts, incorporate all thoroughly and put up as laxatives and restoratives. Dose : A teaspoonful to a glass of water.—*Ex.*

SULPHUR BATH SALT.

Sulphurated potassa	1 av. oz.
Magnesium sulphate	1 av. oz.
Sodium bicarbonate	2 av. ozs.
Sodium chloride	12 av. ozs.

Mix and proceed as No. 1.

IODINE BATH SALT.

Iodine, crystallized	20 grs.
Potassium iodide	120 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate	2 av. ozs.
Sodium chloride	14 av. ozs.

Rub the iodine and potassium iodide together, add the bicarbonate of sodium and mix with the salt.

BATH POWDER.

Tartaric acid.
Sodium bicarbonate.
Sodium biborate.
Starch, powdered.
Oil of lavendes flowers.
Oil of rose geranium.

Mix thoroughly by passing through a sieve. The ingredients should all be well dried, so as to be free from moisture. The perfume is best rubbed up with the starch and to which the tartaric acid is next added, then the borax and lastly the sodium bicarbonate. A few tablespoonfuls of this mixture when stirred into a bathful of water will cause a copious liberation of carbon dioxide, which makes the impression of being "refreshing."

Sodium bicarbonate.
Sodium biborate.
White castile soap.

Mix ingredients perfectly dry and reduce to fine powder and perfume as directed in No. 1.—*Meyer Bros.' Drug.*

CASCARA.

Up-to-date preparation for biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, and diseases arising from torpidity of the liver :

Fluid extract of cascara	8 ounces.
Orange-flower water	8 ounces.
Dutch curacao	7¾ ounces.
Elixir Jamaica ginger	4 ounces.
Peppermint syrup	4 ounces.
Tincture of nux vomica	¼ ounce.

Mix and filter. Dose : A teaspoonful before eating.

GLYCERIN CREAM.

Distilled water, 6 parts ; wheaten starch, 5 parts ; 28° B glycerin (hot), 56 parts ; extrait d' orange, 1·5 part ; extrait de Reseda, 1·5 parts ; rose oil, 120 drops. The starch is mixed with the cold water, and the hot glycerin is stirred in until the desired thickness is attained. After standing for a few days the mass is beaten up again until quite free, and is then strained through a linen cloth and stored in a cool place.

TO DRIVE AWAY FLIES.

Hagar says ...ixtures like the following are to be applied to the skin :

(*a*) Oil tar (pure)	1 fl. oz.
Olive oil	1 fl. oz.
Oil pennyroyal	½ fl. oz.
Spirit camphor	½ fl. oz.
Glycerin	½ fl. oz.
Carbolic acid	2 fl.drs.
(*b*) Eucalyptol	2 parts.
Acetic ether	1 part.
Cologne water	8 parts.
Tinc. pyreth. (1-5 alcohol)	10 parts.

The following fumigating pastilles have also been successfully used for the purpose :

(*c*) Charcoal (powdered)	300 parts.
Saltpetre	60 parts.
Carbolic acid	40 parts.
Insect powder	250 parts.

Make into a paste with tragacanth mucilage and divide into suitable sized cones.

(*d*) Charcoal (powdered)	500 parts.
Saltpetre	5 parts.
Insect powder	150 parts.
Benzoin	100 parts.
Tolu balsam	100 parts.

Make as above.

(*e*) The odor of oil of lavender is especially disagreeable to flies, and it has been recommended as a spray in the rooms where the flies are apt to congregate.—*Meyer Bros'. Druggist.*

SOAP FOR SWEATING HANDS AND FEET.

We do not know whether anyone has had the idea to make a soap for application to sweating hands and feet or not, but would remind you that having an idea and carrying it out are two very different things. We do not remember to have seen any notice of a soap for the purpose named, nor can we see any great advantage of medication in that shape over any other. Any soap used for the purpose must necessarily be friable to an extent that will prevent its agglomeration and sticking in masses to the skin. It is easy enough to embody almost any of the remedies which have been found efficacious in that direction named (tannic acid, salicylic acid, etc.) in soap form. Tannic acid, we believe, stands at the head of the list, and the following is a specimen formula for this form of soap :

Fatty soap (animal fat soap)	15 parts.
Tannic acid	1 part.

Melt the soap in a water bath, and stir in the tannic acid. When thoroughly mixed remove the vessel from the bath and quickly stir in powdered starch sufficient to ensure friability to the finished product. As to the name, we ought to be able to suggest at least that much. We should advise you, however, not to use the word "sweat" on the label—"perspiration" is nicer for a toilet article, the chief feature of which should be elegance. Call it "Hyperidrotic Soap, for the cure of perspiring hands and feet," or something of that sort. Hyperidrosis is the medical term for the disease or condition named.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Photographic Notes.

The double transfer process is often thrown over in disgust because of the trouble workers experience in getting the final support to leave the temporary. If only after the former has been squeegeed on to the latter, the two supports be placed on the rack of the kitchener, the finished print will peel off by itself very speedily, and with the utmost readiness, without a flaw, provided the heat from the fire be not too fierce.—*Photo. News.*

A varnish for wet negatives can be made as follows:—Dissolve 120 grains of borax and 30 grains of carbonate of soda in 5 ounces of warm water; add 480 grains of broken gum lac, and shake till dissolved; filter, and then add about 20 minims of glycerin, and water to make a total bulk of 10½ ounces. Stand aside for a few hours; filter, and varnish is ready for use. Varnish by soaking negative in liquid, the coating of gum being afterwards removed from glass side with a rag wetted with alcohol.—*Photo. News.*

The Preparation of Celloidine Paper.—In the *Deutsche Photographen Zeitung*, Belitzski gives the following method of preparing celloidine paper:

	Parts.
Strontium chloride (crystal)	30
Lithium chloride (anhydrous)	10
Distilled water	62

When dissolved, add:

Glycerine	150
Absolute alcohol (by weight)	218

To make the collodion:

Raw celloidine collodion (3 per cent.)	400
The above solution	30
Silver nitrate	12

The silver should be dissolved in 16 parts of water by the aid of heat, and mixed with 30 parts of absolute alcohol, before adding to the salted collodion. Finally, to the collodio-chloride emulsion should be added:

	Parts.
Saturated alcoholic solution of citric acid	12
Ether	50

All these should be weighed and not measured out. If the paper is to be kept, it should be brushed over on the back with a 2 per cent. alcoholic solution of citric acid. The paper is ready for use in half an hour.

An Economical Mountant.—Soak gelatin, 1, in cold water, 4, till quite soft, then add boiling water, 6, and stand the vessel containing the gelatin in hot water until it is quite melted; finally add methylated spirit, 4. When required to use, stand the mountant in boiling water till melted. This mountant is very easy to use, strong, and beautifully clean. Should any of it dry on the edges of the mount, it may easily be removed by applying a cloth dipped in hot water.—*Photo. News.*

Intensification of Platinum Prints.—Prepare a cold saturated solution of gallic acid and a 10 per cent. silver nitrate solution, and mix them shortly before use as follows:—Gallic acid solution, 52 C.c.; silver nitrate solution, 2 C.c.; water, 52 C.c.; glacial acetic acid, 10 drops. The well-washed platinum print is immersed in this solution and is left therein, under constant motion, until the desired strength has been obtained. If the intensifier should be discolored too much, it is replaced by a fresh quantity. The precipitate of silver has a very fine grain, and the process is finished after correct intensification by rinsing and final washing with acid water. In case such intensified picture has become a little brown in consequence of the color of the silver, it may be turned completely black by using the following platinum bath: Platinum potassio-chloride, 1 Gm.; phosphoric acid, 15 Gm.; water, 750 C.c. After this bath the picture is washed and dried. In place of the gallic acid hydroquinone may be used as follows: (1) Hydroquinone, 2 Gm; citric acid, 20 Gm.; water, 450 C.c. (2) Silver nitrate, 3 Gm.; water, 30 C.c. To 30 C.c. of solution 1 add 10 drops of solution 2. The solution is left to act until the required intensification has taken place.—*Photographische Chronik, through Photography (Phar. Jl.).*

Developer for Rapid Plates and Snap Shots.—Solution No. 1: Metol, 4; hydroquinone, 6; potassium metabisulphite, 9; potassium bromide, 2; distilled water, 450. Solution No. 2: Soda caustic, 2; sulphite of sodium, 2; water, 10. Equal parts of both solutions make an excellent developer.—*Int. Phot. Monat. f. Medizin.*

Developing Solution.—The following gives excellent results:

(1) In a one-gallon bottle dissolve ½ pound sodium sulphite in 1 qt. water; add four or five drops sulphuric acid; dissolve ½ oz. potassium bromide in ½ pt. water and add to above. Dissolve 2 ozs. hydroquinone in enough water to bring up to the gallon mark and add.

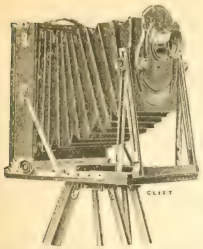
(2) Dissolve 12 ozs. potassium carbonate in 1 qt. water.

(3) In a one-gallon bottle dissolve ½ oz. metal in 1 qt. water. Dissolve 8 ozs. sodium sulphite in 1 qt. water and mix the two solutions.

To prepare the developer, mix 3 ozs. water, 1 oz. of No. 1, ½ oz. of No. 2, 1 oz. of No. 3. Put up in 8 oz. bottles. This sells readily at twenty-five cents per bottle.

Dark Room Windows.—According to Stolze, chrome-orange coloured glass can be prepared as follows: A solution is made by dissolving 10 grammes of gelatin in 150 C.c. of water, and adding 3 grammes of sugar to prevent crystallizing out when drying; 50 C.c. of a saturated pot assium bichromate solution are added. The glass is coated with this solution, and when completely dry, dipped into a 10 per cent. solution of lead nitrate. After the reaction is complete the yellow layer is well washed. If not satisfactory the process may be repeated. A good red glass is obtained as follows: Dissolve 10 grammes of mercuric chloride in 135 C.c. of boiling water. The solution is allowed to cool to 20° C., and a sheet of glass covered with gelatin is immersed in it for ten minutes. After drying, the sheet of glass is immersed in a solution of 13 grammes of potassium iodide and 150 C.c. of water. The formation of mercurous and mercuric iodide commences immediately, the gelatin sheet being first yellow, then more and more scarlet red. After the reaction is complete the glass is well washed. As this color permits a little active light to pass, it is best combined with the above described chrome-orange coat. Air may be completely excluded by a coat of paraffin to ensure permanence of the color.—*Chem. Zeit. Repr., Phar. J.*

The Montreal College of Pharmacy have decided that the study of the U.S.P. in the course is no longer necessary and hereafter none of the articles in that Pharmacopœia will be dealt with during the lectures.



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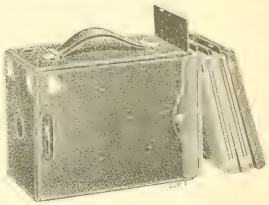

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It is now extensively advertised in Canada, and may be obtained of leading wholesale houses, or of

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We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
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36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' SOAP.—The only effectual cleansing agent for removing the stains of silver salts from the hands is potassium cyanide, but this compound is in itself very dangerous to use on account of its highly poisonous properties, especially when the skin is cut or broken. This disability, however, can be removed by diluting it with soap, the resulting product being equally efficient as a cleansing agent, though not so rapid in its effects. Since the cyanide is somewhat unstable it cannot be incorporated with the hot mass of soap in the making, but must be added in the cold, a good curd soap being cut into shavings, which are left to dry, and are then powdered, from 10 to 20 per cent. of potassium cyanide being afterwards added. As thorough mixing is essential, the goods must be put through the mill twice, in order to secure uniformity of composition in the product. The operation should be performed quickly and the mass kept cool, otherwise the cyanide will be split up by the combined influence of air and moisture. The product is either sold in the form of powder or compressed into cakes, being in either case packed in tinfoil wrappers.

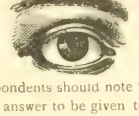
Another method of preparation consists in incorporating the same percentage of cyanide in a well-made soft soap, the whole being packed in tight-fitting boxes. —*Seifensieder Zeitung.*

Destruction of Ants.

The following practical hints are given in *Drog. Ztg.*: (1) A simple method consists in placing at night a few lumps of sugar into places frequented by the ants, and killing the insects that have collected about the sugar the following morning. (2) Mix powdered or granulated sugar with a little yeast and place it in the way of the insects. (3) Honey is mixed with a little tartar emetic and the poisoned honey exposed on plates, or pieces of sponge or cloth are saturated with it. (4) A mixture of two parts of honey and one part of yeast may be used in a similar manner as the preceding. (5) Sprinkle about a mixture of powdered calamus root and carbonate of ammonia, or a mixture of table salt and borax. (6) Water in which fish have been cleaned, thrown into their places of habitation, is said to be effective after two applications. (7) Alum sprinkled about the paths of the insects, across the sills of doors and windows, etc., will drive them away and keep them out of houses.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Toronto.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

J.H.H. submitted the following case for explanation, viz:

Mrs. C—, aged 34, milliner, R.E. $\frac{20}{100}$ with $-.75$ sph. $= -1.75$ cy. axis $75 = \frac{20}{20}$.

L.E. $\frac{20}{100}$ w. -1.25 sph. $= -1.75$ cy. ax, 80 $= \frac{20}{20}$.

These were given her but she could not tolerate them and to reduce the correction the least amount also made the vision worse. *Answer.*—I examined this case personally and found that J.H.H. was correct in all particulars. What was then to be done? Well, the trouble in this case was that J.H.H. was too anxious to give the best sight possible—in fact, the whole trouble was he gave too much sight. This case simply proves that the acuity of vision was normal under proper correction, but the retina for 34 years had been used to images more or less blurred and had got used to it and would not tolerate a sudden though a better condition of affairs. It is not wise in myopic astigmatism to always insist that glasses which give $\frac{20}{20}$ vision should be worn. In the majority of cases it is better, especially from the standpoint of comfort and satisfaction, to only partially improve the vision.

In this particular case we took off .75 of the sphere and .25 of the cylinder, making the following correction: R— 1.50 cy. ax. 75: L. 50 sph. — 1.50 cy. ax. 80.

This was given her three weeks ago, and she has worn them constantly with perfect comfort ever since. If for any reason she desired at any future time to bring the vision up as much as possible by a full correction the eyes will take to it more kindly from having worn the partial correction in the meantime.

H. T. D.—I have very pronounced objections to free classes in optics and think many besides myself would like your opinion on this matter.

Answer.—H. T. D. here makes the same request or question that has been submitted many times to me. Let me say once for all time I am unalterably opposed to free classes for several reasons. (1st) You cannot get anything much good for nothing; (2nd) you put yourself under obligation to someone by accepting it; (3rd) established optical businesses are interfered with by these cheap graduates, who would never have studied optics at all if they had to pay for it; (4th) it is not fair, business-like or honest; (5th) if optics is worth studying at all, it is worth studying it right.

Local.

Since last issue the following have taken a course of optics under Dr. W. E. Hamill at the Optical Institute of Canada: A. A. Whitteker, Morrisburg; W. H. McIntyre, St. Mary's; G. A. Ross, Tavistock; Mrs. Simonds, St. Thomas; F. G. Sanderson, St. Mary's; Miss L. McKeown, Mount Albert; G. W. McLaren, Morden, Man.; A. E. Ireland, Colborne; W. T. Briggs, Smith's Falls; P. G. Geld, Peterboro; J. O. Stinson, Chesley; all of which, except one, secured the coveted diploma.

The hearing organ of animals is not always located in the head. In some grasshoppers it is in the forelegs, and appears on the wings of many insects.

Very young children are not sensitive to pain to any great extent. A doctor calculates that sensibility is seldom clearly shown in less than four or five weeks after birth, and before that time infants do not shed tears.

Among the Chinese a coffin is considered a neat and appropriate present for an aged person, especially if in bad health.

The Development of Serum Therapy.*

Natural immunity, the fact that certain individuals or races are less susceptible than others to certain diseases, was noted by the earliest writers on medicine.

So it has long been known that in some of the infectious diseases one attack of the disease confers more or less immunity against subsequent attacks—an acquired immunity.

Artificially acquired immunity dates from the discovery of Jenner (1766) that the lymph taken from the vesicles of cow pox would protect the vaccinated individual from small-pox.

Pasteur in 1880 began the publication of a series of brilliant experiments on the production of artificial immunity. He found that if his microbes were weakened by age, or heat, or exposure to the atmosphere, animals inoculated with these weakened cultures would have a mild attack of the disease and were thereafter immune to the disease in question, even after inoculation with the most virulent cultures.

He perfected his methods of attenuating his microbes and succeeded in immunizing animals against several of the infectious diseases.

Pasteur clearly saw the immense significance of the work and made the prediction: "It is possible for man to eradicate every contagious disease from off the face of the earth."

The epoch-making discoveries of Pasteur attracted many workers to this field and justified the statement of one of his pupils, "There are two periods in the history of medicine, the one before, the one after, Pasteur."

Pasteur worked with the germs themselves. The next discovery of importance was that the toxic products of the germs, the filtered cultures from which all the germs were removed, could produce immunity. This discovery was made piecemeal. The first satisfactory demonstration of it was given by Salmon and Smith in 1886. These workers succeeded in immunizing pigeons against the germs of hog cholera by previous injections of the sterilized cultures obtained from these germs.

Similar results were reported by Roux in 1888 with anthrax and smypto. matic anthrax. The first published results on immunization in diphtheria were those of Loeffler. He showed that in May, 1888, he had inoculated a guinea pig with diphtheria. The animal sickened, but recovered after three weeks. It was then inoculated a number of times with virulent cultures, but showed itself entirely immune.

C. Fraenkel (*Berlin Klin. Woch.*, Dec. 3, 1890) published his results on the immunization of animals against diphtheria. He showed that there were several ways in which this could be accomplished.

On the following day (*Deutsch Med. Woch.*, Dec. 4, 1890) Behring and Kitasato published their results on the immunization against diphtheria and tetanus.

They succeeded in immunizing animals against tetanus and diphtheria by the injection of the filtered cultures from these germs. In 1891 the Klemperer Brothers reported similar results with pneumonia. Meantime a number of investigators in various parts of the world were busy with another part of the problem.

"As early as 1872, Lewis and Cunningham demonstrated the fact that bacteria injected into the circulation rapidly disappear.

"In 1874 Traube and Gschiedlen found that arterial blood taken under antiseptic precautions from a rabbit into the jugular vein, of which 1½ Cc. of a fluid rich in putrefactive germs had been injected forty-eight hours previously, failed to undergo decomposition for months. These investigators attributed the germicidal properties of the blood to its ozonized oxygen. Similar results were obtained by Fodor and by Wysokowicz. The latter accounted for the disappearance of the germs, not by supposing that they were destroyed by the blood, but that they found lodgment in the capillaries.

"The first experiments made with the extra-vascular blood were conducted by Grohmann under the direction of A. Schmidt in his researches upon the cause of coagulation. It was found that anthrax bacilli, after being kept in plasma, were less virulent, as was demonstrated by their effect upon rabbits. Grohmann supposed that in some way the bacteria were influenced by the process of coagulation.

"In 1877 Fodor made a second contribution to this subject and in this he combated the retention theory of Wysckowicz. One minute after the injection of 1 Cc. of anthrax culture into the jugular vein, in eight samples of blood, Fodor found only one colony of the bacillus Then he took the blood from the heart with a sterilized pipette and added anthrax bacilli to it. This was kept at 38° C., and plates made from time to time showed a rapid diminution in the number of germs: after a time, when the blood had lost its germicidal properties, the number of germs began to increase.

"In 1888, Nuttall showed that defibrinated blood had this germicidal power. Since then Nissen, Behring, Buchner, Christmas, Hankin, Bitter, and others have worked on this question. All of these observers find that the blood, within or without the body, has germicidal powers.

"These experiments demonstrated the fact that the body had the power to kill at least some bacteria, but gave us little if any insight into how it was done."

IMMUNITY TO POISONS.

That certain animals possessed more or less immunity to certain poisons was a matter of common knowledge. The carniverous animals, as the wolf and the vulture, thriving on putrid, toxic flesh. So it was known that many snakes and a few mammals, as the hedgehog, swine and the ichneumon, were very resistant to snake poison.

In 1887 Sewall reported that he had immunized pigeons against the poison of the rattlesnake. He says: "This work was undertaken with the hope that it might form a worthy contribution to the theory of prophylaxis. I have assumed an analogy between the venom of poisonous serpents and the ptomaines produced under the influence of bacterial organism." These experiments of Sewall's are, in so far as we know, the first attempt to immunize animals against poison.

An all important discovery was that the immunity of one animal could be borrowed and transferred to another animal. The idea of the transfusion of the blood of healthy individuals or animals into persons weakened by disease or age is centuries old. King, physician to King Charles, in 1665 practised transfusion from the veins of one person into that of another. Denis in France, who died in 1704, transfused the blood of a lamb into a weak patient. This operation was in common use until within the last few years. The first record we find of the use of the blood of an immunized animal for the protection of other animals is in 1887. Foa and Bonome published their results. They rendered animals

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immune to the proteus vulgaris, the diplococcus of pneumonia, and the bacillus of chicken cholera, by treating them with sterilized cultures of the germs, and discovered that the blood drawn from the heart, or an infusion of the tissues of rabbits dead from proteus infection, injected intravenously into another rabbit, made this animal immune to virulent cultures of the proteus germs.

Hericourt and Richet, 1888, report treating dogs with tubercle germs, and then transferring the blood from these dogs into other animals to cure and prevent the disease.

So they injected cultures of staphylococcus pyosepticus into dogs, taking the blood from these dogs and injecting it into rabbits they found that the latter animals would then resist infection with the staphylococcus.

In 1890 Ogata and Jasuhara, working in the Hygienic Institute of Tokio, showed that mice inoculated with a lethal dose of anthrax germs could be saved if at the same time blood from an immune animal was injected subcutaneously.

Later in the year (1890) Behring and Kitasato showed "that the blood of an animal which has an acquired immunity against tetanus or diphtheria, when added to a virulent culture of one or the other of these bacilli, neutralizes the pathogenic power of such cultures, as shown by inoculation into susceptible animals And also that cultures from which the bacilli have been removed by filtration, and which kill susceptible animals in very small amounts, have their toxic potency destroyed by adding to them the blood of an immune animal."

In the experiments cited of Fraenkel, Behring and Kitasato, it was clearly shown that the blood of immunized animals when injected into susceptible animals protected them from subsequent infection with virulent germs. Behring and Kitasato went further and demonstrated that the immunized blood would protect animals not only against living germs but also against filtered cultures or toxins, which were very fatal to untreated animals. They showed that their protective inoculations produced an immunity which in mice lasted for forty or fifty days, after which it was gradually lost.

The next step forward was made by Kitasato in 1891, in his further research on tetanus. He discovered that the blood serum of animals immunized to tetanus had not only prophylactic but also curative properties. He demonstrated that mice inoculated with tetanus germs could be cured by an injection of serum, even *after* the tetanic symptoms had appeared.

This, the last in the long list of discoveries made by many workers along this line, made serum therapy possible. From this time on the question was one of perfection of methods. The best animals to use, methods for so increasing the immunizing power of the blood that a small quantity would suffice for curative purposes, methods for determining the strength of the immunizing serum, how to preserve and administer it.

Many investigators assisted in this work. Ehrlich in his work on the vegetable poisons. Abrin and Ricin showed that, by beginning with very small doses and gradually increasing them, the immunizing power of the blood could be increased almost indefinitely. His treated animals would withstand hundreds of times the fatal dose of the poison. Behring contributed largely to the work, and devised a method for measuring the immunizing strength of the antitoxic serum.

Roux and Yersin showed that different cultures of diphtheria germs varied enormously in virulence.

Aronson and others devised means for increasing the virulence and toxicity of the germs. Aronson, after experimenting with many species of animals, could show that the horse was the most suitable for the production of antitoxic serum.

The possibilities of the serum therapy was apparent to every worker. Roux, in 1894, when announcing the successful results of the treatment of children with his antitoxin, says: "Since the year 1891 we have carried on experiments on the treatment of diphtheria with antitoxic serum."

Behring and Wernicke (in 1892) published a paper upon the immunizing and healing of experimental animals with diphtheria. They produced an antitoxin and used this in treating guinea pigs, both for immunizing these animals and for curing them after they have been infected with the diphtheria germ, or with its poison. They say the aim of their experiments "is to produce the material in such quantity and potency that diphtheria in human beings can be treated therewith." Behring, in his History of Diphtheria (1893), discussed the possibility of treating children with diphtheria antitoxin, pointing out that it is only a question of making the material more potent until the work can be begun. He shows that of the material produced up to that time about 50 Cc. would have to be given to a child of 20 kilogramme weight, supposing that diphtheria in children is of about the same intensity as in guinea pigs.

In November, 1892, in the Berlin Medical Society, Aronson reported on the immunization of human beings against diphtheria, and in January, 1893, he further reported that he had succeeded or the first time in so increasing the immunizing power of the serum that protective inoculations of children exposed of diphtheria was possible in practice.

In March, 1894, Aronson's serum began to be used in the Children's Hospital in Berlin. In February, 1894, Roux's serum began to be used in one of the hospitals of Paris, his preliminary report on the clinical results being made in May, 1894.

In September, 1894, in Buda Pesth, at the International Congress of Hygiene, papers were read by Behring and by Roux on the treatment of human diphtheria with antitoxin. These papers, with their clinical reports of the value of the treatment, at once aroused world-wide attention.

As so often happens, the persons who presented the results were popularly supposed to be the sole discoverers. On the contrary, antitoxin was not the discovery of any one man or set of men, but the cumulative result of the work of many investigators.

Liquid Air as an Appetizer.

Liquid air presents surprising possibilities as a medicine. A Russian physician has already begun to experiment with it. He placed a dog in a room with the temperature lowered, as stated in *London Engineer*, to 100 degrees below zero. After ten hours the dog was taken out alive, and with an enormous appetite. The physician tried the test himself. After ten hours' confinement in an atmosphere of still, dry cold, his system was intensely stimulated. So much combustion had been required to keep warm that an intense appetite was created. The process was continued on the man and the dog, and both grew speedily fat and vigorous. It was like a visit to a bracing northern climate.

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Those druggists who handle books, stationery, and school supplies will do well to read the advertisement of the W. J. Gage Co. appearing in this issue. This well-known firm have recently made extensive additions to their premises, have special facilities for manufacturing and carry a most attractive line of samples. Their premises are now the largest and most commodious in the Dominion and as manufacturers their prices command attention. Those requiring samples of any of their lines will do well to write them.

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By A. E. Garrod, B.A., D.M., F.R.S. (Eng.), F.C.S.

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Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for September, 1898.

The handsome external appearance of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for September is borne out by an exceptionally attractive table of contents. The leading article, "A Warship's Battery," by Henry Harrison Lewis, tells how the great guns are placed and worked, and is illustrated with some splendid pictures of victorious warships in action at Manila and Santiago. The artistic rambles in Holland, of Bisbing, the celebrated American cattle painter, are chronicled, with some original sketches, by his friend, J. M. Erwin. "Canoe Cruising," by Commodore F. R. Wood, is full of pleasant summer suggestions. Katharine Tynan contributes some charming notes upon "The Irish People at Home," accompanying half-a-dozen characteristic pictures by Helmick. The tenth and final paper of the Religious Denominations series is "The Roman Catholics," by the Rev. A. P. Doyle. The two serials, "Marie Tremaine" and "An American Princess," are continued. "The Soldier's Tent," by Carmen Sylva, the gifted Queen of Roumania, will rank as one of the most beautiful war lyrics of modern times.

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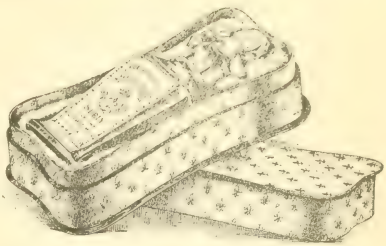

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Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	16 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	60	65
Camphor, lb	50	55
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	46	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 25	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Va'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	17	20
Guarana	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 75
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	76

	$	$
[illegible]	25	30
Limevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Licorice, sweetwood, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Dignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
" " Sticks, tried, lb., per lb.	27	30
" " Pantry, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" " Pantry, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" " Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" " Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" " Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	13	16
Powdered, lb	16	18
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Burgundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Rochelle Salts, white, oz	25	0
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Couchina, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Fo., lb	18	20
Jamaica, bleh., lb	27	30
Fo., lb	30	35
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	18	20
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	3 00	3 10
Powdered, lb	3 10	3 25
Jalap, lb	40	45
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	10	40
Florentine, pdr, lb	40	45
Parcira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18

	$	$
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	30
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	30
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
doz	1 50	1 00
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	70	75
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alcohol, crystal, lb	14	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16

	$	$
Valeriante, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	85	00
Antigamnia	1 35	1 40
Antipyrin, oz	1 00	1 10
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz	0 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	6	7
Powdered, lb	7	8
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonora, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
Codeia, ¼ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	45	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	25	30
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	1 05	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Industrial Exhibition, Toronto.

SOME EXHIBITS WHICH ARE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE DRUG TRADE.

The Industrial Exhibition which was held in Toronto from August 29th to September 9th was one of the most successful ever held by the society. Amongst the many attractive exhibits the following are of special interest to our readers, embracing, as they do, lines of goods handled by the drug trade:

NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

This firm of manufacturers, whose goods are so well and favorably known throughout Great Britain, make a display for the first time in Canada of a number of their leading lines, including "Mason's Extract of Herbs," a very popular and quick selling beverage, put up in bottles to retail at 6d. and 1s. each. Their "Essence of Coffee and Chicory" is a most excellent substitute for the bean itself, being full flavored, and made from the choicest coffee and chicory. "Health Salt," put up in small tins, is one of their latest productions, and bids fair to be an excellent selling article. They also show samples of "Wine Essences," "Ginger Ale Extract," and other goods peculiarly adapted to the chemist's trade. We were informed by Mr. Alex. Hond, who represented them, that it is the intention of this firm to push the sale of these goods in Canada.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

The Cowan Company, Ltd., of Toronto, had an excellent exhibit of their famous "Hygienic Cocoa," "Queen's Dessert Chocolate," "Royal Navy Chocolate," and also very choice confections in the shape of "Chocolate Cream Bars," "Chocolate Ginger," "Crystallized Ginger," "Chocolate Wafers," etc., all excellent lines for druggists, and peculiarly adapted to their trade.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

This popular remedy was conspicuously displayed, and attracted a large share of attention from the numerous sight-seers. The extensive and very attractive advertising done by the manufacturers has already made this "salt" universally known throughout Canada, and to be known insures its being used.

INKS.

An exhibit of Pridge's "Blue Black Copying Ink," "Brilliant Scarlet," "Black," and other inks made by Alf. Pridge, London, N.E., England, was very noticeable, being in a prominent situation near the main entrance. These inks enjoy an excellent reputation in England, and will, no doubt, prove popular with the drug and stationery trades in this country

MALTED FOOD, ETC.

Coombs' Malted Food for Invalids and Infants, and also other preparations made by W. A. Coombs, London, Eng., are also represented, Mr. A. Hond being in charge of the exhibit.

MAYPOLE SOAP.

The tastefully arranged exhibit of Maypole Soap attracted large crowds of the "fair sex," who were unstinted in their admiration of the beautiful colors produced by the use of these domestic dyes. These "wash and dye" soaps are giving abundant evidence of their intrinsic merits, and the very large sales are indicative of the demand created by judicious advertising, as well as the value of the article.

PERFUMERY.

Messrs. John Taylor & Co., Toronto, had a very beautiful display of perfumes and toilet soaps, being principally confined to their latest productions, "Valley Violet Perfume," "Toilet Water" and "Toilet Soap." The odor is exquisite and the style of package and lab l particularly attractive and artistic.

BRAND & CO.'S SPECIALTIES.

Messrs. Brand & Co., No. 11 Little Stanhope street, Hertford street, Mayfair, London W., England, had an excellent display of their products, including their well-known "Meat Juice," "Concentrated Beef Tea," "Extractum Carnis," "Savoury Meat Lozenges," "Mybiac Lozenges," and their various broths for invalids, etc. The specialties of this firm have now been on the market for over sixty years, and are too well and favorably known to need any comment from us.

CANADIAN WINES.

J. S. Hamilton Co., Brantford, had a large display of their "Pelee Island Wine," "Old Canadian Port," "Dry Catawba," "Unfermented Grape Juice," etc.—goods with which the Canadian drug trade are familiar.

PAINTS, ETC.

The J. Robertson Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of Mixed Paints, Dry Colors, Wood Stains, etc., had an excellent display near the main entrance. This firm handle a line of goods especially adapted to the requirements of the drug trade, and a number of their specialties, including their "Bicycle Enamel," "Porcelain Enamel," "Distemper Colors," etc., are very desirable lines.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH & CO.

This firm, which has only been established in Toronto since April last, has established for itself an enviable reputation, their goods having rapidly taken a leading place, and are already thoroughly known and highly appreciated throughout the whole Dominion. They manufacture the celebrated "Sure Catch Sticky Fly Paper," "Safety Poison Plates" for flies, and "Sure Catch Poison Paper"; also "True Fruit Juices" for soda water fountains, etc. These latter goods, of which a display was made at the exhibition, are true to flavor, of uniform strength and quality, and are deservedly popular.

Artistic Wall Paper.

In passing along the gallery in the south western part of the Exhibition building, one could not help being struck with the exceedingly fine display of wall-paper made by M. Staunton & Co.

The importance of excellent designs in wall-paper was never more clearly acknowledged than at the present time, when education and good taste are being so widely diffused among the people. This firm, who are pioneers in this line in Canada, are to day able to point back with pride, not only to a record of exceptional success, but to a business which has kept in live touch with the taste and the most fastidious requirements of the day. There were to be seen designs of rare beauty, evincing artistic feeling and striking originality, and giving evidence to the energy and enterprise of this firm. The specimens were many and varied. Papers suitable for the drawing-room, parlor, dining room, halls, and public buildings are shown in profusion, and the quality of the paper equals the chaste beauty of the designs. The colorings are characterized by all the harmony that good judgment in selection and delicacy of treatment can produce. The result of the high-class workmanship is noticeable in the large sales made in every part of Canada. The demand is increasing by leaps and bounds, but the capacity of the plant, enabling them to place goods on the market, is such that the trade is served with the greatest promptness. The company are always glad to hear from friends and customers, either personally or by letter, and all such will be most cordially welcomed.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this firm, which appears on page 194B of this issue.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Blue, oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	2 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Iodide, [illegible]	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
[illegible]	7	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	10	12
Iodide, [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	35	40
Ozs., oz	40	45
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Fused, oz	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 45
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	90
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	35	60
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	00
Sulphate, lb	9	11
Valerianate, oz	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
[illegible]	4	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 70
Capsicum, oz	60	65
[illegible]	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 75

Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 90
Lemongrass, lb	1 80	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 05
Peppermint, lb	2 25	2 07
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	00
Savin, lb	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 70
Wormwood, lb	4 25	4 55

FIXED OILS.

Cocoanut, [illegible]	13	15
Cod Liver, N.F. gal	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 60	1 70
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
Neatsfoot, gal	1 20	1 30
Olive, gal	1 35	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	13
Seal, [illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business during the summer months is keeping up well and a great many buyers were in during Exhibition.

We call your attention to the list of new prices on patents in Canada affected by the stamp tax.

Phenacetine unexpectedly was lowered in price by Bayer's people,it is being sold for 20 cents. Phenazone, of course, sympathizes with it. Rhubarb Roots are all 10 per cent. higher. D. & F. Chloroform is now to be had on this market in 2 and 4 ounce bottles. Buchu Leaves, good sample, are much higher. Pot. Bichromate is a little easier in price.

English Market Report.

London, August 26th, 1898.

The markets at this time of the year are usually dull. During the month antipyrin and phenazone have been considerably reduced in price, and it is by no means sure that bottom has been touched. English henbane is very scarce and dear, and oil of cloves has advanced. Rio ipecacuanha is moving still further in an upward direction, whilst opium and morphine are dearer. Quinine is quiet and dull. It is a curious feature that cinchonidine is within a few cents of the price of quinine. Glycerine is firmer, and citric acid has advanced. English oil of lavender is cheaper, as a good crop has been obtained, but peppermint is not so fortunate. Heavy chemicals are for the most part unaltered.

The play produced at the St. James' Theatre, "The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbs, is by the daughter of Mr. John Morgan Richards, for it is by the *nom de plume* of John Oliver Hobbs that Mrs. Craigie is known. Her reputation as a novelist is well established.

Mr. Clarke, of blood mixture fame, says the *Sun*, started as a chemist when nineteen years of age. He saved a small sum, and then risked the whole amount in advertising his famous medicine. His expenditure on advertising before he died was twenty thousand pounds a year.

R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

'PHONE 1654

TORONTO.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco. Price, only $4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS

Publishers

44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. X. TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1898. NO. 10

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
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LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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TORONTO BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT

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Paris, France: 12 Rue de la Grange Batelière

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The A.Ph.A. Meeting.

In our correspondence column will be found a short letter from Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, ex-president of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and who, with Mr. Wakam, of Woodstock, represented the college at the recent annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Baltimore, Md. We regret that the time at Mr. Mackenzie's disposal (and he is a very busy man) could not allow of an extended account of the proceedings. Enough is given, however, to demonstrate Mr. Mackenzie's thorough endorsation of the work done at these meetings, and of the valuable aid that they give to pharmaceutical interests. On all hands the able handling of the commercial section by Mr. Jacobs is spoken of, and, coming from a man of long practical experience, his advice and the conclusions arrived at cannot fail to carry considerable weight.

Pharmaceutical Examination.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association held their quarterly examination on Thursday, October 6th, when twenty-four candidates presented themselves. Of these six passed upon all subjects, their names, placed in order of merit, being as follows: Louis Weinfield, Joseph G. Leonard, Omer O. Paquette, P. E. Brouillette, Geo. Letourneau, C. A. Dupont. Mr. Geo. A. Leduc, of Quebec, passed upon all subjects but arithmetic, for which subject he will have to present himself again in January next. The candidates were examined in French, English, Latin, Arithmetic, History and Geography.

The examiners were Rev. Abbé Verreau, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on January 5th, 1899.

The Problem of Business.

The real difficulty which confronts many Canadian druggists at the present time, particularly those in Ontario, is, how to conduct business profitably under a non protected system, which has already evolved a condition of diminished sales, and lessened profits, and which threatens to become worse. It is just possible that the law which impels qualifications may be so amended that it will in some more substantial manner protect its offspring, but the early accomplishment of such a hope is not entertained, by even the most sanguine of our *confréres*. In the meantime the matter rests entirely with druggists themselves, and it has been our hope that, acting in unison, the community of interest might build up a wall of offence and defence which would mitigate some of the present evils. In the United States and Canada efforts have been loyally and splendidly put forth to down the cutting system and to re-establish fair and honorable business conduct, but, as we must admit, without much real success. The druggist, like the artisan, went on strike, but, as too frequently in the case of the artisan, the scab downed him, and the manufacturer of cut-rate goods, like the employer of labor, remained on top to reap all the benefits.

Unlike the artisan, however, the druggist has been able in a measure to get back at his non-defending employer by manufacturing, on his own account, goods which, he hopes, will in time restore him old time profits and an independent business. So much the druggist is accomplishing in his own behalf, and we would be glad indeed if a suggestion from us would enable him to extend his effort. It has occurred to us that many of the druggists who have made a success of handling some of the following lines might be willing to recount their experience for the benefit of the trade at large. In this way data would be intelligently and interestingly furnished which would enable others to decide what they might profitably add to their present trade

The lines to which we refer and which are somewhat outside of the pale of pharmacy proper are: Optical goods, amateur photographic supplies, books and stationery, fancy goods, wall paper, insurance, telephone and telegraphing agencies, cigars and tobaccos, fountain drinks, mineral waters, teas, spices and grocers' specialties, seeds, gluten flour and special dietetic articles. These or any others which may have been successfully handled, we will be pleased to publish letters about, if our drug friends will be kind and generous enough to write them. If such a favor was for ourselves we wouldn't ask it, but, as it for the good of those with whom we have been so long connected in co-operative work, we earnestly hope that our request will be granted and that in this way ultimate and material benefit may be furnished to the entire drug trade.

What Do You Say?

As will be seen in our correspondence columns, Messrs. Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, have notified all proprietary medicine manufacturers that in future no purchases will be made by them on the "rebate plan."

This, of course, means the throwing down the gauntlet and saying to the other wholesale houses: "We will do business according to our own ideas, and unfettered by any agreements."

This action has been finally brought about through the decision of Evans & Sons to supply certain druggists in Toronto (named in the correspondence) with Abbey's Effervescent Salt, although notified by the latter that if they supplied this firm they (the Abbey Co.) would refuse to sell them any longer.

The most peculiar feature of the case is that all three parties, viz., Evans & Sons, The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., and The Powell & Burgess Co., claim that what they are doing is "in the interests of the retail trade."

Evans & Sons say that the retail druggist should be able to procure supplies where he pleases at the best figures, and to meet the "cut rate" prices charged by the departmental stores. The Abbey Co. say they want to keep the prices of their goods at the advertised figure, and have endeavored, and will still do so, to prevent any one getting their goods who sells at less than regular prices.

The Powell & Burgess Co. claim that the only way to divert the trade from the departmental stores is to sell at the same prices as they are selling.

Now, what does the retail trade say? Which line of action commends itself, and how do our readers view the policies laid down?

In the end it is the retail druggist who holds the key to the situation, and it rests with him to say what is the real benefit to be derived, and from whom he is to receive it. We open our columns to any correspondence in this matter, and ask for the opinion of the trade generally.

A Matter of Supreme Importance.

We can give our readers a "pointer" which should not be lost sight of, especially in days of keen competition.

The advertisers in this journal are live business men; men who are willing and able to cater to the wants of the retailer, and to keep his patronage.

Have you noticed that the majority of the advertisements in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST are changed every issue? that there is always a freshness about the wording, and attractiveness about the style, of the advertisements that speak for themselves in drawing the attention of the reader?

Now, our columns are full of good live editorials, selected, drug news items and a general summary of important matters in the chemical and pharmaceutical world. These are all matters which should, and we believe do, receive a careful reading by our subscribers everywhere, but there is another very important position that should not be lost sight of.

A careful and deliberate study of all the advertisements every issue will put money in your pocket.

You will always find the latest goods and the best values and most desirable lines placed before you, and by the leading dealers and manufacturers of this and other countries.

Read them carefully this issue.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The Semi-Annual Examination for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, October 18th, 1898, at 9.00 a.m., and will be held in Laval University, Quebec. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the registrar, on or before the 8th of October. Printed regulations and forms of application must be obtained from the registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

Candidates who have failed more than once in their examinations will be required to pay the full Examination Fee.

No applications for these examinations

We are noted for selling the Finest

Cream Salad

OLIVE OIL...

Guaranteed Chemically Pure

Put up in 1 Imp. Gallon Tins

We have just received a fresh shipment

-ALSO-

RESTUCCIA'S FINEST OIL OF LEMON BERGAMOT AND BITTER ORANGE

☞ ALL IN 1 POUND COPPERS ☜

BOVOX Essence of Beef, 5 oz., per doz., - - $4.50
" " " 11 " " - - 8.50

HEIDE'S

LICORICE PASTILLES
MINT JUJUBES
ASSORTED JUJUBES

Loring's Celery Cough Drops. Chapireau's Cacheteurs and Cachets.

Send for Quotations, or send Mail Orders to

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**
Pioneer American Capsule House"

Elliot & Co.

DIAMOND.. POWDERED LYE.....

Recommends itself to all economical and practical persons. It is put up in sound tin boxes having **two covers,** and inner "self-sealing" cover and an outer "slip" cover; thus any portion of the Lye may be used and the remainder kept without deterioration. The tin remains a useful package. The contents are full strength and full weight, and will do the work designated in the directions. Cheaper articles will be found sufficiently deficient in weight, convenience and presentability to allow of the lower price, and will not do the amount of work prescribed.

Reduced Price $3.35 per Case, 5% 30 days.

THE AUTOCHECK FOUNTAIN SYRINGE

is the finest thing of its kind. Pipe held and flow controlled with one hand. Water runs when piston is pressed with the thumb. Rapid flow. Packed in wood box, with four hard rubber screw pipes, including curved vaginal irrigator.

3 qt. size. $18 per dozen.

For the Fall trade we have good values in

SPONGES
MIRRORS
PERFUMES. in Cut Glass
FANCY ATOMIZERS
BRUSHES, of All Kinds
EBONY WARE
COMBS, Pocket and Other
CUT-GLASS BOTTLES
CHAMOIS

D. & F. Chloroform (Pure) in original 2-oz. bottles.
Gibson's Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne Lozenges, 7 lb. tins.
Gibson's Candies, full line.
"E" Syrup White Pine Compound, N.F.
graduated measures, combined English and Metric scales.
Glycerine. Petrolatum.

WHITE LEAD AND OILS

Prompt Shipment of Orders our specialty.
Special attention to Letter Orders.

ELLIOT & CO.,
TORONTO

"STAUNTON"

WALL PAPERS

Our travelers are making selling records—proof that our Season 1898-99 Samples are right popular patterns, from the lowest to the highest grade, and that prices are no barrier to big business.

Visiting Buyers

Are heartily welcomed to visit the factory—pleased to show you through—and get acquainted. Take Yonge Street car.

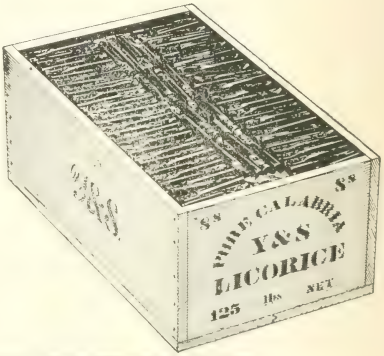
EXTRACT—from a letter received recently from one of our customers—"Your paper was the best I ever had at the money, and I shall, when the time comes around, call on you for a fresh supply."

M. STAUNTON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO

Retail Druggists



We put our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of Y & S LICORICE.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING

Acme Licorice Pellets. . . .

Y & S Licorice Lozenges. . . .

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers . . . and . . . Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE

Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

will be received after the 8th of October, and candidates remitting their examination fees must do so in funds payable at par in Montreal. American silver not taken for fees.

E. Muir, Registrar,
595 Lagauchetiere Street,
Montreal.

Retail Druggists' Organization.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of retail druggists during next week at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of forming a National Organization of Retail Druggists of the United States. It has long been felt that the American Pharmaceutical Association did not, or could not, give that attention to the commercial aspect of the retailers' case that the exigencies of the times demanded, and that without some combined effort any individual action that might be taken by local organizations was comparatively futile. The attempt, by a number of leading patent medicine manufacturers, to saddle the retailer with the payment of the stamp tax (by the increased wholesale price) has at length brought matters to a focus, and from all parties of the Union a determined opposition has made itself felt, and the meeting to form the proposed National Association is the outcome. We wish our *confréres* across the border every success in their efforts.

We have long urged upon the druggists of Canada the formation of an association, whose special object would be to look after the commercial interests of the trade, and who would by united effort do much to ameliorate existing evils, bring into close touch the members of the various provinces, and be in a position to watch legislation which might be detrimental to their interests, and promote the enactment of laws in the line of protection and encouragement of the vested rights of the pharmacist.

This is a matter which might with advantage be discussed in the various provincial pharmaceutical bodies, and we would ask the druggists of Canada to discuss it in these columns. Too little attention is given by individual members to matters of this kind, which not only concern the trade as a whole but also each individual member, and the more these subjects are discussed, and the greater prominence and attention given them by pharmacists generally, the sooner will our pharmaceutical legislators feel themselves called upon to take some action.

System in Business.

The druggist who aspires to become well and favorably known, and who wishes to deserve the reputation of being a thorough business man, must adopt and maintain an accurate business system. A place for everything and everything in that place will be his motto. He must keep so accurate a record of all prescriptions dispensed that within a few moments, and without other guidance from the customer than the name of the patient and that of the physician, he can refer to the one desired. He should keep track of incidental family recipes as well, so that the loss of the original or copy by his customer will not preclude a repetition of it. When he compounds or counter prescribes he should enter what was given in a book kept for that purpose, so that he will not have to assume a wise look on the return of the customer for another bottle just like it, and ask whether it was a brown mixture of a sweetish, pungent taste, and of a syrupy consistence, to enable him to improvise at random an imitation of it, and finally destroy what little confidence in him his customer may still be possessed of by blandly enquiring what had formerly been charged for it. For lack of systematic attention to detail experiences such as the above are of daily occurrence, and have contributed very much to create in the public mind a belief that the druggist's price is—all he can get. It is not enough to know that in one instance 500 per cent. profit is being made, and in another only twenty-five per cent., and that, by some unreasoning process, business will come out all right. The business which succeeds upon such a foundation is not an honest one, as it lacks the equable character which system alone could give it.

Drug success is not alone determined by the result to the druggist. The customer has been and ought to be a factor in the issue, and should have received at all times good value for the confidence and trust he has reposed in his compounder. It is a practical impossibility for any druggist to keep proper trace of one or two thousand different articles unless a system of order and arrangement is adopted which will minimize the effort and insure the intelligent keeping of stock. With the best of care and the strictest method the results are none too satisfactory, but without these the unthinking, careless and unsystematic vendor of drugs is a hopeless factor in commercial life.

Pointers by the Way.

Never make definite statements, unless you are certain they are right. It is better to leave unsaid a wrong statement than to retract it.

Never endorse for a friend beyond your prompt means to pay. Your friends may tax your friendship.

Never do business on a chance method. Chances are very uncertain things.

Never increase your business indebtedness, unless experience provides hope of meeting it.

Never give a chattel mortgage on your business. It is a quick method of putting a noose around your neck.

Never speculate in things outside of your own business; it is hard enough to succeed in the things you know all about.

Never engage in law, unless you are the defendant. Lawyers never do, on their own account, as plaintiffs. They ought to know how it pays.

Never accept drafts and then fail to meet them. It is a speedy method of securing a bad business reputation.

Never buy goods because they are cheap. It is better to buy them because they are good, and because you need them.

Never misrepresent goods. It takes them all their time to bear out the truth.

Never make a habit of putting off the performance of any duty. Put-offs are rarely carried out.

Never allow your sympathies to decide an important matter for you. Your head is supposed to possess more reason than your heart.

Never speak and act solely by impulse. Bad impulses are more apt to come forward hastily than good ones.

Miss Wilkins' New Serial is Humorous.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins' new serial is the humorous story of an up-to-date city woman who attempts to reform a quiet village and educate the people up to the latest fads of the town. It is called "The Jamesons in the Country," and its serial publication will be commenced in the next issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. It will have Mrs. Alice Barber Stephens as its illustrator.

Books.

Diseases and Remedies.—A concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, written expressly for the drug trade by physicians and pharmacists.

This work is intended as a reference book and guide to pharmacists, not, we judge, that it may induce them to become *counter-prescribers*, but to give them a more familiar acquaintance with symptoms and diseases, and to enable them to talk intelligently, not only to the prescriber, but also to the general public. A familiarity with diseases will, not only tend to increase the confidence of the customer, but will make the pharmacist himself the less likely to undertake the task of prescribing. The work is a useful one and is published in a concise and readable form.

The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon St., London E.C., England.

Manual of Analytical Chemistry.—Qualitative and Quantitative—Organic and Inorganic—by John Muter, Ph. D.; F.R.S.E., F.I.C., F.C.S.—This work is based on the course of instruction followed in the laboraotries of the South London School of Pharmacy. The author has compiled a work which is admirably adapted for the use of pharmaceutical students, not only while in attendance at lectures, but as they advance in the study of analytical chemistry. The edition before us is the second American (illustrated), adapted from the eighth British edition. Publishers: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price, $1.25.

Commercial Organic Analysis.—A treatise on the properties, proximate analytical examination, and modes of assaying the various organic chemicals and products employed in the arts, manufactures, medicines, with concise methods for the detection and determination of their impurities, adulterations and products of decomposition. By Alfred H. Allen, F.I.C., F.C.S., past-president of the Society of Analysts.

The volume before us is the last of a series of four volumes treating of organic analysis. This volume is devoted to the protoids and albuminous principles, proteoids or albuminoids. It gives the classification, composition, analytical reactions, color-reactions, coagulation, detection and distinction of proteids and deals exhaustively with the analysis of the food products, etc.

The former volumes—1, Treated of alcohols and their derivatives. Ethers, vegetable acids, etc. Vol. 2, Of fixed oils and fats, Hydrocarbons, mineral oils, etc. Vol. 3, Divided into three parts: Part 1 being of acid derivatives of phenols, aromatic acids, dyes, etc. Part 2, the amines, pyridine and its hydrozines and derivatives and part 3, vegetable alkaloids, non-basic vegetable bitter principles, etc.

These are to be followed later by an appendix volume, containing a review of the whole work.

The work is one of the most valuable authorities that has been published on the subject of "Commercial Organic Analysis," being the result of over fourteen years' labor by the author and deals with the subject under discussion up to the most modern researches.

The set comprises six volumes, which are sold at $4.50 per volume, to be followed by the appendix.

Publishers, P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Bacteriological Terms.

Asepsis.—Absence of blood poisoning; exemption from putrefaction and its consequences.

Aseptic.—Free from tendency to putrefaction.

Anti-sepsis.—The exclusion, especially from wounds, of living microscopic organisms that cause putrefaction, blood-poisoning, or septic infection. as by antiseptics, coverings, cold, etc.

Antiseptic.—Preventing putrefaction.

Antiseptic (noun).—An agent or medicine used in antisepsis; anything that destroys or restrains the growth of putrefactive micro-organisms.

Aerobes.—Bacteria which require free oxygen.

Anaerobia.—Bacteria which flourish without free oxygen.

Bacillus.—A genus of bacteria consisting of rod-like or filiform, cylindrical cells, multiplying by transverse division and by the formation of endogenous spores.

Bacterium.—A sphizomycete or microscopic fission-fungus; a microbe.

Chromogenic.—Producing pigment.

Contagiou.—The communication of disease from person to person, either directly by touch or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc.

Diplococcus.—A cell or micro-organism consisting of two cells united.

Disinfectant.—A substance used to destroy the germs of infectious diseases.

Disinfection.—A process by which bacteria and their toxins are rendered inactive.

Germicide.—Any agent used to destroy disease germs or other micro-organisms.

Infection.—The communication of disease by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but where common climatic or hygienic conditions are believed to be chiefly instrumental.

Microbe. — Synonymous with bacterium.

Micrococcus.—Spherical bacterium.

Micro-organism. — Synonymous with bacterium.

Pasteurization.—A process for arresting or preventing fermentation in liquids by heating to 140° F., so as to destroy the ferment or fermenting organisms.

Pathogenic.—Disease-producing.

Pyogenic.—Pus-producing.

Saprogenic.—Productive of putrefaction.

Saprophytic.—Living on dead or decaying organic matter

Septic.—Productive of putrefaction.

Sepsis.—Infection from a putrescent virus containing bacteria.

Spirillum. — A screw shaped micro-organism.

Staphylococcus.—A species of microbe arranged in grape-like clusters.

Sterilization.—A process of killing or removing all bacteria.

Streptococcus.— A species of micrococci arranged in chains.

Tetrad.—A grouping of four micrococci.

Toxicogenic.—Poison-producing.

Vibrio. — A comma-shaped micro-organism.

Zymogenic.— Producing fermentation.

—*Drug Topics.*

There is no use wasting time on advertising that doesn't pull. The only thing to do is to change your method. When you advertise in a paper you are practically making a proposition to a more or less certain number of people. Of course, you have to give it a fair trial. It is seldom that a single insertion of any advertisement pays.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Hamilton, Ontario,

BEG to announce to the Retail Druggists of Canada that in addition to the large quantities of Christmas Goods we have sold to arrive, we have on hand and arriving shortly very large stocks of Perfumes from ROGER & GALLET, CROWN PERFUMERY CO., MILLOT, WHITTAKER & GROSSMITH, Etc.

ALSO

French Hair Brushes

of unequalled values, and a generally well-assorted stock of DRUG SUNDRIES for fall trade.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, HAMILTON, ONT.

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of **DR. BARK,** of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear.

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. TO BE KEPT DRY.

☞ These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

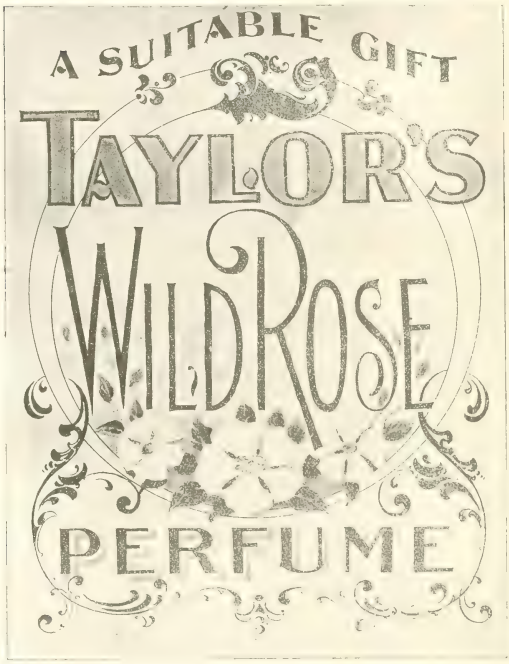
37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada, and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL; - Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Club Cologne Glycerine ...Toilet Soap...

Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.



GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM ALKALI.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.

Manufactured only by

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

TORONTO

Proprietors Morse Soap Works

Queries and Answers.

WHO CAN FURNISH THIS?

Fisher and Sawyer, Wiarton, ask for a formula for a "neutral solution of iron and manganese, peptonated." Can any of our readers furnish this?

WITCH HAZEL JELLY.

R. W. Brown, Toronto. A satisfactory preparation may be made with the following formula:

French gelatin	2 oz.
Glycerin	6 fl. oz.
Dist. exp. witch hazel	20 fl. oz.

Dissolve the gelatin in the glycerine and witch hazel by means of a water bath, and perfume to suit. This is suitable for putting up in collapsible tubes.

INSECTICIDE FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

R. T. A., Hamilton. We have already given the formula for this preparation, but as you are a new subscriber we repeat it:

Quassia chips	6 parts.
Salicylic acid	25 parts.
Soft soap	20 parts.
Alcohol	200 parts.

Macerate together for several days, at the expiration of which filter and add water sufficient to make 1000 parts.

To be applied with camel's hair brush, and on the next day wash off with plenty of water.

QUININE HAIR TONIC.

J. H. Clements, Ashcroft, B.C. The following is said to resemble the preparation you name:

Quinine sulphate	3 c.
Tinct. cantharides	10 c.c.
Glycerin	75 c.c.
Alcohol	550 c.c.
Tinct. krameria	15 c.c.
Spirit lavender	50 c.c.

Mix and filter.

Another and probably better formula is:

Quinine hydrochlorate	20 grs.
Cologne water	1 oz.
Oil lavender	6 mm.
Oil rose geranium	10 mm.
Oil neroli	4 mm.
Glycerin	1½ oz.
Cochineal coloring	1 dm.
Rectified spirit	18 ozs.
Water	6 ozs.

M. S. A. and set aside for two or three weeks, and then filter.

Stanley's First Jungle Fight.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has written out the story of "My First Fight in the Jungle," and has given the manuscript to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which will publish it in the next number.

Correspondence.

The A. Ph. A. Meeting.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SIR,—In reply to your enquiry for a letter respecting my impression of the American Pharmaceutical Association, I regret that I am too much pressed for time to give any useful or extended letter, and I hasten to drop you only a line.

The meeting held in Baltimore this summer is the first I have ever had the pleasure of attending, and I am free to say that I went as a critic and with unfavorable impressions of its practical benefit to the retail druggist, and in that respect I was agreeably disappointed. The Association added a short while ago a commercial section, and the addition of this feature has been the opening up, in my opinion, of a branch that should be of great benefit and interest to the commercial pharmacist. The business of this section engaged my attention and thought, and I feel assured that its development should be made a wonderful aid to the retail pharmacist, and be a means of distributing information and giving cohesion and unity to the trade. The papers presented, notably that by Mr. Jacobs, the chairman of the section, were of a most practical character, and should be read and considered by every retail pharmacist. The details of Mr. Jacobs' paper I can hardly give, nor can I in this short letter impress its many valuable features upon the druggists of this Province. The cut-rate evil and how to overcome it was the burden of his song, and he handled it by the good old law of standing on his own commercial knowledge and ability. In other words, he mainly advised the building up of your own business by your own ability and knowledge, and demonstrated in a practical way how he had succeeded in building up his own business, and I learned that he is a most successful retailer.

The business of the Association generally I felt was of great value to every pharmacist, and I do feel that all druggists who attended it would be benefited. The scientific, social and practical character of the late meeting impressed me most favorably, and its proceedings are well worth perusal and mature consideration.

It was representative of the best pharmaceutical thought of America, and of decided benefit to all that participated in its functions. I would like to say more about it, but time forbids. I hope to give my impressions more fully at a later date.

J. H. MACKENZIE.

Toronto, Oct. 13th.

An Explanation.

Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—After careful consideration we have finally decided to purchase no more goods on the rebate plan, as we consider this restriction of trade decidedly detrimental to the interests of the retail druggists, and, furthermore, we consider that when we have procured and paid for any articles of merchandise we have a right to sell them at any price we think fit. Unfortunately the wholesale drug trade have opposed doing away with the rebate system, but, taking into consideration the fact that many prominent members of the retail trade have assured us of their entire support, we have finally decided to fight the battle out alone.

We beg to enclose also for publication copy of a letter forwarded by us to all manufacturers of patent medicines and who sell on the rebate plan.

Yours truly,

EVANS & SONS (Limited).
Per A. B. EVANS, Director

Montreal, October 3rd, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—We have to inform you that after very careful consideration we have decided to purchase no more patent medicines on the "rebate plan." We have many reasons for having arrived at this decision, the principal one being that we have found this system of purchasing goods is very much against the interests of the retail drug trade throughout this country. We expect to do a largely increased trade in the near future with your preparation with the drug trade of Canada. We are in a position to purchase your preparation in quantity at your regular prices and cash terms. We feel sure you will find it greatly to your benefit to do away with this trade restriction; in fact, we understand that a large majority of the proprietors of patent medicines are not in favor of it for this country, and we feel sure that they agree with us that it encourages substitution to a large extent, which is a trouble that you have suffered much from in the past.

Yours truly.

Will Not Supply Cutters.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

The Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith we beg to hand you copies of correspondence that has passed between ourselves and Messrs. Burgess & Powell Company of your city, and request that you be so kind as to lay it before your readers.

Our position with regard to the retail drug trade is already well known, but we wish our retail friends to be in a position to judge our *bona fides* in the contest into which we are entering in the endeavor to protect our preparation.

Yours faithfully,

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., LTD.

per Henry Duffell.

Messrs. THE BURGESS POWELL CO., Ltd.,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—We were informed some days ago by our Toronto correspondents that you were selling Abbey's Effervescent Salt at 20 cents and 40 cents per bottle, instead of the regular price, 25 cents and 60 cents.

We requested our Mr Hudson to call upon you, and he informed us that you declined to raise the prices, on the ground that so long as Eaton's are able to obtain our preparation and sell it at a cut price you will do the same, entirely overlooking the fact that these concerns must obtain their goods, either by connivance with some retail druggist, or by paying the full retail price, and not through any fault of ours.

The position that you take in this matter surprises us extremely. In early July we ascertained as a fact that no druggist in the city of Toronto had any difficulty in obtaining a full price for Abbey's Effervescent Salt, although both Eaton's and Simpson's drug departments were able to obtain our preparation in small quantities, and sold it at cut prices. It is quite evident, therefore, that there was no necessity to meet any price that may have been made by these people, and consequently natural that we should have felt astonished that a reputable drug house, doing a very considerable business, should set an example in injuring the sale and reputation of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

You are doubtless aware that we have taken important steps to protect the retail druggist, and to maintain our prices, in order to enable the legitimate druggist to reap a legitimate profit, and it is only natural that we should look for hearty co-operation among the druggists, rather than for a direct attack upon the standing and reputation of our preparation.

We take the liberty of laying the case before you, and to request you to be good enough to restore the prices of Abbey's Effervescent Salt to the regular level. We ask this, not alone in your own interest and ours, but also in the interest of your *confreres* in the retail drug trade, and we think that you must be sufficiently familiar with the position of matters in your own business to realize fully how suicidal to the trade would be the playing, by members of it, directly into the hands of departmental stores and the grocery trade, rather than, by showing a firm and united front, to overcome those difficulties in a direct, strong, and straightforward manner.

We shall be much obliged by your early reply.

Yours very truly,

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., LTD.

(COPY.)

Montreal, September 16th, 1898.

Messrs. Burgess & Powell Co.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sirs,—We wrote you on the 7th inst., asking you to restore the prices of our preparation, and as we received no reply we wrote you again on the 12th inst., and are now informed by our Mr. Hudson that you have definitely refused to comply with our request, and that it is not likely that you will reply to our letter. We must, therefore, in order to maintain the position which we have taken with regard to the drug trade, request the wholesale houses to cease to fill your further orders for Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Yours very truly,

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., LIMITED.

(COPY.)

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

Montreal, September 16th, 1898.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to inform you that the Burgess & Powell Co., of Toronto, have been for some time past selling Abbey's Effervescent Salt at 20 cents a bottle for the small size and 40 cents per bottle for the large size. We have written them several times in the matter and have taken every possible means to induce them to restore the price, which they refuse to do. We have, therefore, no other course open but to request you to carry out the terms of our agreement with you, viz., to cease to fill directly or indirectly any further orders for this house or its branches.

We shall be much obliged by your acknowledging receipt of this circular.

Yours very truly,

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., LIMITED.

The Optical Course.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I would like to ask a few questions for my own information and for those who, like myself, have taken a practical course in optics. (1st) What more right has the College of Pharmacy to teach optics that the Dental or Veterinary colleges? (2nd) Is it not an aggressive if not offensive movement on the part of the College of Pharmacy to interfere with a sister institution such as the Optical Institute of Canada that has done such pioneer and efficient work in teaching optics to those druggists who wished to learn spectacle-fitting? (3rd) Outside of the fact that the College of Pharmacy is a chartered institution has it any more right to teach optics than, say, the Optical Institute of Canada or any other school has to teach pharmacy? (4th) As Canada at present can hardly support one optical institute, what excuse is there for the College of Pharmacy entering the field of optics? (5th) Can the College of Pharmacy ever hope to equal in efficiency the work now being done by the Optical Institute? (6th) The resolution of the Board of Regents seems to leave no uncertain sound as to their intention to make the study of optics compulsory—in the near future. Is it not unwise to force students to study optics just because they wish to study pharmacy? The studies are already sufficiently arduous. (7th) Is there any more relation between the study of drugs and optics than that between dentistry or horology and optics? (8th) Is the College of Pharmacy not intruding upon the rights of the medical colleges?

EASTERN DRUGGIST AND OPTICAL GRADUATE.

Oct. 10, 1898.

Holiday Goods

Ricksecker's Cream of Perfumes — Ricksecker's Court Perfumes
Ricksecker's Palace Windsor Sachets
Ricksecker's New Cut Smelling Salts
Ricksecker's New Martha Washington Face Powder
Ricksecker's L. F. Cologne — Ricksecker's Sunbeam Cologne
Ricksecker's Chrysanthemum Cologne — Ricksecker's Rose Cologne
Ricksecker's Couplets — Ricksecker's Peacemakers
Ricksecker's Combination Boxes — Ricksecker's Skin Soap
D. & L. Violet Face Powder — D. & L. Tooth Powder
D. & L. Cucumber Jelly — Hudnut's Perfumed Tablets
Borated Talcum Powder
Fine Turkey, Florida and West Indian Sponges in great variety

Saunders & Evans,

30 Wellington Street East, - - TORONTO.

Lawson & Jones
London, Canada

Are headquarters for every line of fine Pill and Powder Boxes, Complete Containers, Labels, Prescription Blanks, Comb, Tooth Brush, and Powder Envelopes. If you want to put up your own preparations send particulars.

Lawson & Jones
London, Canada.

Wampole's

BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles..... .....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:
36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

The Medical Health Officers in session at Ottawa, report that FEEDING-BOTTLES with Long Tubing are a source of disease. We offer the Feeder as below, which is entirely free from above objection.

Lyman's Fluid Magnesia IS THE BEST FOR CHILDREN

Lyman's Castor Oil Syrup FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Each FEEDER in a box with black nipple and bottle brush, at $1.20 a dozen ; three dozen lots, $1.15. TRY A SAMPLE WITH NEXT ORDER.

The Lyman Bros & Co., Limited

TORONTO.

Trade Notes

Colling Bros. have opened a new drug store at Moose Jaw, Assiniboia.

R. D. McA. Murray, druggist, St. Martins, N.B., died last month.

Richd. Rowntree, druggist, Merrickville, Ont., died suddenly Sept. 30th.

A. J. Cunningham has purchased the drug business of W. N. Garis, Waterford, Ont.

The Nelson Drug Store Co., Limited, are opening a new drug store in Vancouver, B.C

The drug store of Dr. Frost, Kinmount, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Oct. 12th.

A. E. Fawcett, druggist, Ladners, B.C., and formerly of Toronto, is closing out his business.

T. C. Fielding, of Toronto, has purchased the drug business of H. C. Lowrie Cobocunk, Ont.

J. K. Patton has sold his drug business at Minnedosa, Man., to McDonald & Co., formerly of Winnipeg.

J. H. Mackenzie, 1150 Yonge street, Toronto, has moved into more convenient premises at 1160 Yonge street.

The Pickhardt-Renfrew Co., of Ontario, Limited, patent medicine manufacturers, of Stouffville, Ont., have opened an office and salesroom at 12 King street east, Toronto.

S. Lachance, 1594 St. Catherine street, Montreal, will, we understand, be eastern representative of the Druggist Corporation of Canada. He will fill orders for their goods in Montreal and Quebec.

Drs. Turnbull and McCulloch have purchased the drug business of W. W. Bole, Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Mr. Bole has removed to Winnipeg and has connected himself with the Bole Drug Co. of that city.

R. H. Perry, for a number of years engaged in the drug business in Fergus, Ont., and afterwards residing in London, Ont., died Sept. 29th. Mr. Perry was a former member of the Council of the O.C.P. and was also a prominent member of several fraternal societies. For two years he was reeve of the town of Fergus.

News Items.

A. J. White, head of the firm of A. J. White & Co., Limited, manufacturers of Siegel's Syrup, died recently in London, England, aged seventy-eight years.

E. H. Morse, druggist, of Blenheim, Ont., was recently severely scorched about the face by an explosion of acetylene gas in a generator in his cellar. It is feared he may lose the use of one of his eyes.

The druggists of Woodstock, Ont., have agreed to close their stores at 8 30 every evening except Saturday and the days before public holidays. Their example might well be followed by druggists in other towns where late hours prevail.

Messrs. Baridon and Lachance, druggists, of Montreal, have returned from a trip to the Lake of the Woods region, where they have secured, on behalf of a company composed principally of physicians and druggists, a valuable mining claim. This company, known as The Chemical Gold Mining Co., is applying for incorporation. Dr. Gus. Laviolette is president.

O. C. P. Students' Organization

The students in attendance at the Ontario College of Pharmacy have formed their organization and chosen the following officers, etc.: Hon. President, Prof. C. F. Heebner (Dean); President, Herbert Collier; 1st Vice President, Mr. Walton; 2nd Vice President, Mr. Browne; 3rd Vice President, Mr. E. Potter; Secretary, George A. Evans; Treasurer, D. Garrow; Committee, Jas. J. Kelly, H. Sanderson, E. Ebbels, H. Swan, H. Young.

Meetings to be Held.

The annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held in St. Louis, Mo., commencing Oct. 17th.

The American Proprietary Medicine and Manufacturers' Association will also meet in St. Louis on the same date.

The semi-annual examination of the Quebec Pharmaceutic Association will be held in Quebec Oct. 18th.

The International Pharmaceutical Congress will hold its meeting in Paris, France, in 1900. Its deliberations will be devoted to pharmacy only, the following sections having been decided upon: (1) Professional Interests; (2) Galenical Pharmacy; (3) Practical Pharmacy; (4) Materia Medica (Pharmacognosy).

The Lyman Bros. Co.'s Bicycle Races.

On Friday afternoon, Oct. 7th, the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd, held their fourth annual bicycle races at Rosedale Athletic Grounds. A large number of invited guests shared the pleasure of witnessing the keenly contested races. Amongst the large crowd present were the O. C. P. students, who came in a body with sticks and colors, making things lively for a time with songs and cries.

There were four events. In the mile W. H. Vanwinckel was first, George Evans second, W. A. Jones third. For the one-half mile W. H. Vanwinckel was first, George Evans second. Then came the three-mile handicap for druggists' drug clerks and O. C. P. students, which was won by G. A. Ramsden, Erin; James Crouch, London, second, and J. F. Ross, Toronto, third. The fourth event being the ten-mile handicap, it was a battle royal for first time prize between W. H. Vanwinckel and George Evans, Mr. Evans winning in the final sprint in 29 06; the place prizes were won as follows: E. Dayment, P. J. Lennox, W. A. Bowsfield, O. Flett, F. Foley, W. A. Jones, S. Francis, A. Muir, L. Rook, C. Davis, L. Fahey, W. Mackenzie, W. Lindsay, W. Millsap, A. D. M. Gordon last but not least (the booby). Mr. C. McD. Hay and Mr. James Watt were on hand to welcome their many friends, and were indefatigable in their efforts to make the day a thoroughly enjoyable one. Mr. T. J. MacIntyre acted as starter, and Mr. A. E. Walton, Chairman of the Racing Board C. W. A., did the duty of timing the events. Prof. Heebner, Dean of the O. C. P., kindly acted as referee, Mr. George E. Gibbart judge at the finish. The scorers were: E. W. Tyrrell, T. M. Hagarty, E. H. Stirling, J. H. Barross, W. G. Noble. Judges Price Jackes, G. H. Leslie, H. J. Leslie, F. Andrews. It was regretted by all that Mr. J. Henderson, owing to illness, could not be present to fill the position of starter. The committee and Mr. L. Lucas, their secretary-treasurer, are to be complimented for the able way in which they carried out all arrangements.

Pharmacy in England.

Wright's Directory, Interview with Mr. Geo. Wright—Liquid Paraffin as a Substitute for Olive Oil—New Style of Perfume Bottles—Bicycle Repair Outfits—Amiral Soap for Obesity—A Drug Journal's Commissioner to Canada.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I recently had an interview with Mr. George Wright, author and originator of Wright's Directory of Australia, India, China, Japan and nearly every country in the world besides. Those who have occasion to use such a directory are well aware of the accuracy and exceptional range which distinguish it. Mr. Wright is a typical Yankee, shrewd, persistent and business-like to his finger tips, but with a special knack of bringing everything round to his directory. Much to my surprise I found that this was only one of his undertakings, and, although the directory is only revised about every five years, the whole operation, including a visit to Europe to renew advertisements or secure fresh ones, only occupies about ten months. In England, Kelly's Post Office Directory is issued every year, and for the greater part of the year canvassers are calling house-to-house to make sure that no removals have occurred and to sell, if possible, a copy of the local part of the directory. Mr. Wright's method of collecting names and addresses seemed to me unique. He presses into his service the local postmasters of provincial towns, British and other consulates, railway companies, bureaux of information and banking companies, and rarely fails to obtain what he wants. The chief payment for this service is one or two free copies to the head department, and apparently they are quite satisfied. Slips are sent to the selected individual in each township or country, and the necessary alterations and additions are returned. The directory gives the trades, professions, commerce and manufacturers in Canada and Newfoundland, also a buyers' guide to manufacturers in Great Britain and America.

The price of the directory is $10, but is supplied at half price to advertisers. Mr. Wright informed me, and I can quite believe it, that he has heard of numerous instances where advertising agencies and others have offered what they called a complete trade list for certain countries, and it was afterwards found that they were abstracted word for word from his directory.

It has always been a mystery to me where the outlet could be for large quantities of liquid paraffin, the odorless and colorless variety of which has just been made official in the new B.P. It is, of course, common knowledge that vast quantities of the inferior qualities are used merely as lubricants for machinery, but there are some odorless, yet not colorless, varieties that demand a much higher price than machine oil. It now appears that hundreds of barrels are used for preserving sardines, the special advantages of this kind of oil over olive oil being its not turning rancid and cheapness. It probably answers just as well, if not better, than olive oil, except with those persons who consume the oil under the impression that it is a fat. In connection with this subject, it is amusing to record that the popular idea of sardines in olive oil is incorrect in each particular, as pilchards have largely supplanted sardines and petroleum olive oil.

It will be remembered that under the name of "Tatcho," the clever author, G. R. Sims, introduced ordinary paraffin as a hair restorer, and the article has certainly caught on. The malodorous properties are successfully disguised by the addition of citronella and bergamotte. The $3 size is an elegant decanter-shaped bottle with globe stopper, gracefully tied with colored ribbon, and bearing only a small label round the neck of the bottle. This is the popular way just now of finishing off perfumes; the ribbon is turned round the stopper and tied in an elegant bow in front. When the ribbon is a contrast with the color of the perfume, as a yellow with green, and so on, the effect is very striking. Some new-shaped perfume bottles have just been introduced, and amongst the best are those that have a star at the bottom of the bottle that is deeply moulded and indented so that it can be clearly seen even when filled. White leather is being replaced by colorless gut-skin or even skins of different hues. The craze of placing violets, artificial of course, on the front of the bottle of parma violets, or a spray of lily of the valley on the bottle of perfume of that name, is dying out. More attention is now being paid to the shape of and mouldings on the bottle, and also to unique designs in the stopper.

Those chemists who supply bicycles or are interested in bicycling should avoid manufacturing too small outfits for repair of punctures, etc. Some of those now on the market are absurdly small, evidently intended to be carried in the vest pocket. This is all right until one meets with a large puncture, then the piece of rubber, not larger than a nickel, is found of no use, and as the pieces are all circular it is by no means easy to make a good repair. Besides this, the glass paper used for scrubbing the inner tube before applying solution is too small to handle conveniently. Solution is nearly always supplied in collapsible tubes, and a cyclist's embrocation, on the basis of lin. terebinth. of the pharmacopœia, can well be put up in this manner. A very successful preparation for rubbing into strained or tired muscles is made of soft soap with a little capsicum and turpentine added and slightly tinted to flesh color.

One of the latest novelties produced here is "Amiral Soap." The name apparently would be more correct if called "Savon d' Amiral." But the claim on behalf of this preparation, and the price is, sufficiently startling to attract attention. It is stated to reduce corpulency by merely using it in the ordinary manner and the retail price is $1 per tablet! A testimonial—it can hardly be called an analysis—is published from a medical man, who asserts that he has analyzed the soap, and found nothing deleterious or harmful, which reminds one of a judicious analysis published about a popular hair-restorer, which, from the negative character of the report, might have consisted of distilled water for all the information conveyed. At any rate, Amiral Soap has jumped into some prominence, and I hear that several medical men are recommending it. The capital of the company running the soap is $100,000, so that more will probably be heard of it, especially if it be true that several members of the syndicate who own the patent are those who first exploited Maypole Soap, used to dye fabrics.

One of the English drug journals has

CONTAINING THE TONIC AND NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES OF THESE POPULAR REMEDIES IN THEIR FULLEST FORM.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE AND IS EASILY DIGESTED

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND GENERAL DEBILITY

Toronto Pharmacal Co.
LIMITED
TORONTO

Fac-simile of our new WRAPPER. Size of bottle, eight-ounce emulsion panel. This emulsion will stand freezing, thawing and boiling without separating.

Our price, $2 per dozen; $21 per gross.

Name on three dozen free of charge.

DUTY FREE

LANSING'S GLASSCINE LABELS

(CELLULOID)
Patented in the U.S. and Canada

For Druggists' Shelfware

Sample and sheet of designs free

Dr. R. R. LANSING
75 Beaubien St. Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

ADVERTISING

CALENDARS

...FOR 1899...

300 Beautiful Designs

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

F. E. Marsland & Torrance

38 Colborne Street, Toronto

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE

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REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills 2 free by Post

Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED

BOXES

AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

CLARETS

"Chateau Pelee" Medoc.

Cases 12 Qts., $3 75. Cases 24 Pts., $4 75.

Equal to Imported Claret at double the price.

If your Wine Merchant does not keep OUR CLARET send in order direct.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

General Agents Pelee Island Wine Company, Limited.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few bottles. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and one half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will sell. *Don't* you see my point? Let's look, and that is to keep a supply.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1897

This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK

For Marking Linen, Silk, & Cotton

WITH A COMMON PEN

Without a Preparation

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

NOW is the time to order

Freezable Goods

Had you not better look up your stock in the following lines, as we do not guarantee safe delivery during the winter months?

Acid Carbolic
" Prussic
" Hydrobromic
" Phosphoric
Aq. Flor. Aurant
" Rosae, etc.
Liq. Potass
" Plumbi
Extract of Malt
Condy's Fluid
Lime Juice
Ink, Black and School
Mucilage
Eye Waters
Mineral Waters

KERRY WATSON & CO.

LONDON, ONT.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same directions as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.

MONTREAL M. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING

LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris.

MONTREAL. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada Limited

appointed a commissioner to visit Canada and report upon the prospect for trade and possible openings. So far only a report upon Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island has appeared, but more is promised. Some years ago one of the proprietors undertook a similar business trip through the East and especially Australia, with the result that an Australian edition was founded. Canada appears so well provided with drug trade journals that it is hardly likely anything of the kind is contemplated in the Dominion, but the point may be borne in mind. It is to be hoped that, when representing Canadian pharmacies, wholesale and retail establishments, something better than second-rate wood cuts will be reproduced. An essential qualification of a good commissioner should be that of producing decent photographs of all the most interesting features. Rough sketches are all very well, but now-a days subscribers expect reproductions to be by half-tone blocks or other similar process, otherwise illustrations had better be omitted altogether. There is no doubt that a large amount of attention will be paid shortly to Canada by British manufacturers, and the way will be opened by the Imperial penny postage, which Canada has successfully initiated. Already I hear of arrangements being made in the brush trade, and also by a sundry house, for sending a representative early next year, and both of these will devote special attention to pharmacists

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The School of Practical Experience.*

(Written for the Juniors.)

BY E. L. PATCH, BOSTON, MASS

Much has been said concerning the relation of practical experience to the so-called theoretical school training in preparing for a pharmaceutical career. Not a little of this seems to have been actuated by the prejudice of past methods rather than inspired by observation of present conditions and the lessons of real experience.

The demand is to place pharmacy upon the plane of a pure profession, yet the effort to give the novice the same thorough preliminary training that the lawyer, the physician and the theologian must have before entering upon their practical experience is discredited.

To be sure experience is often lauded as the best teacher, but her worth depends upon her lessons and upon the receptivity of her pupil. She is as apt to teach lessons that were better never learned as to teach those of practical value. Unless they are guided by correct theory her book had better remain closed. Thousands of young men have experienced the bad effects of acquiring wrong habits of thought and action,—have even tasted the bitterness that follows the indulgence in vice or the thwarting of their advancement by yielding to a spirit of indifference and love of ease and pleasure, but how many are taught by the experience to throw off the yoke, assert their manhood and re-win the lost field of struggle.

Is not experience the forger of habit, and does not unwise experience hang to one like a ball and chain to a criminal, preventing the restoral of a shattered ideal or the creation of a new one? Is it not better to be thoroughly drilled in correct theory and a habit of observation that will enable one to avoid misleading experience and to move continuously along the way of actual service and real success? Common sense says yes, even if prejudice curls the lip.

As in life, so in pharmacy, there are many experiences at the outset that are calculated to check advance, to so dwarf and belittle the calling in the eyes of the new aspirant as to prevent his rising above the level of his surroundings. How many students have said to me, "What is the use of my learning all this? They never need or use it in the store where I am employed."

Following this question in many cases came a drop in the low level of working for rank only, or the lower one of acquiring that which seemed practical in the narrow vision of the questioner, measured by the boundary of immediate environment; while no word of encouragement could arouse a purpose to store up principles of knowledge, to strengthen the mind and to control action on a higher plane in an unknown future. The same young men, kept from the unfortunate if not erroneous teachings of a narrow practical experience, might have been inspired to strive for the high ideal of a perfect training for an important calling, and under such impulse have acquired a discipline of mind, a steadiness of purpose, a thoroughness of manipulative skill, and a mastery of the right theory on which all legitimate and proper practice is based, that would have permanently fixed their place in the vanguard of their calling, sustained by their increased resourcefulness on each occasion of a new experience.

If unable to locate in pharmacy free from the blight of prejudice and an unjust public suspicion classing them as dram sellers, drink mixers, petty merchants and panderers to the depravity of snuff dippers, morphine users, cocaine victims and ether snuffers, they would not drop to the level an improper public sentiment would consign them to, but would rise so far above it as to prove its falsity, or would step forward into a medical career doubly equipped for successful service.

These preliminary thoughts might be enlarged upon to practical purpose, but enough has been said to convey our thought that correct theory should precede correct practice, and, in a rambling sort of way, we will call attention to some experiences which are, and some which are not, practical.

It is good in theory to acquire habits of industry, promptness, neatness, accuracy and politeness, and any young man having an employer who insists rigidly upon their practice should be grateful for his good fortune.

It is *not* practical to know the little that is dangerous. Such an attitude leads the clerk to criticize the prescription, to neglect study, and to become over-officious. This is illustrated by a recent experience in our city, when a young lady customer calling for a prescription containing copaiba was insulted by the familiar remarks of the clerk. Had he more than the little knowledge that is dangerous he would have known that copaiba is used for chronic dysentery, for hæmorrhoids, for chronic bronchitis and other troubles besides that one uppermost in his mind. Lacking this knowledge, his insulting insinuations to a chaste, high-minded and spirited young lady cost him his situation, and may cost still more in the future.

It *is* practical to cleanse dishes and apparatus as soon as used, and not permit the formation of hard residues from the evaporation of any remaining liquid; yet how often this is neglected at the cost of much subsequent annoyance and loss of time!

It is *not* practical to place steel spatulas in the sink after using, often causing them to discolor or rust, impairing their smoothness and their strength. They should be cleansed as soon as used.

Some of these points considered of minor importance may result in large

*Proceedings Amer. Pharm. Assoc. 1898.

savings in the course of a long experience. As the student listens to his teachers, such suggestions may appear theoretical, but he can convert such theory into practice to great advantage. The relation of the teacher's theory to the student's practice may be illustrated.

The lecturer stated that calcium chloride was a type of deliquescent bodies. The meaning of the term was given and illustrated, and a list supplied of substances belonging to this class. Later on came a classification of the materials called for in pill form, and a classification of excipients, telling what were best absorbents, what best to use as mere diluents, and what to give proper cohesiveness and plasticity. Then came instruction in the theory of pill coating and in the practice of gelatin coating. A prescription is written, calling for seventy-five grains of calcium chloride in sixty salol-coated pills. Let me tell you its experience. Druggist number one telephones to every wholesaler in town to ascertain if they have a stock pill of 1¼ grain of calcium chloride, salol-coated, made by any manufacturer. Failing to find such, he returns the prescription to the patient with the information that the article called for cannot be obtained.

Druggist number two, remembering the very deliquescent character of the calcium chloride, informs the customer that the pill will not keep if it is made. The patient, after visiting several stores and becoming about convinced that the specialist he has paid a ten dollar fee to is an ignoramus, at least so far as pharmacy is concerned, stumbles upon a theoretical college boy. As soon as he reads the prescriptions, the three lectures, "Deliquescence, Pill Making and Pill Coating," come to mind. To his 75 grains of calcium chloride, he adds an equal weight of powdered althæa and two-thirds of its weight of powdered acacia. If it is a damp day he will add two or three drops of water; if a dry day, ten or more. As soon as made he will impale the pills upon the needles of the coating machine, and subsequently dip them in melted salol contained in a short straight tube placed in a water-bath. After dipping sufficiently he will touch the needle-holes with a camel-hair brush dipped in the melted salol. He will *not* melt fifty cents' worth of salol in an open capsule, and, placing this capsule in direct contact with flame, decompose the salol. His lecture upon the fusing point, and his classified table, will remind him that salol fuses at the low temperature of 110° F. At once he has re-established the faith of the patient in his physician and convinced him that he should bring his prescriptions to the store where *he* is employed, if he would save time and annoyance.

It seemed a small matter that the student was told to remove all spiculæ of glass from a bottle before placing a chemical solution in it; but, when several bottles have been returned whose contents were decomposed or precipitated by the roughness of the interior of the bottle, it becomes a practical suggestion. To the student it appeared an over-refinement of theory to be told to use porcelain shot in removing precipitates, or, if lead shot was used, to remove all adhering lead from the surface of the bottle by rinsing with a little nitric acid; but when he has had one or two serious experiences from failure to observe this precaution the theory becomes practical.

The statement that gentian, dandelion and some other drugs contain sugar, and in manipulating them care should be exercised to prevent fermentation, assumes a practical character when the acid in a solid extract has decomposed a pill mass containing it, reflecting upon one's knowledge and skill unfavorably.

The statement that glycerin is hygroscopic assumes practical value when one has compared the keeping qualities of extracts containing it with those free from it. The possibility of solid extracts containing copper from being made in copper pans ceases to be a theory after a spatula previously moistened or dipped in acidulated water has been allowed to remain in contact with the extract for a few hours and upon removal found to be coated with copper. The suggestion, *not* to fill shelf bottles too full and to avoid fixing too firmly in place the stoppers of those containing gaseous solutions or volatile liquids, becomes practical after an increase in the atmospheric temperature has caused an expansion of the liquid or a disengagement of gas, resulting in the bursting of the container with damage to the fixtures and the neighboring stock.

The warning, *not* to tightly bottle a prescription in which there is a reaction until such reaction is entirely over, may have been passed by unheeded; but after a cough mixture containing ammonium carbonate and syrup of squill explodes, or one containing fresh spirit of nitrous ether, fluid extract of buchu and fluid extract of uva ursi, or one containing freshly prepared neutral mixture, or one with recently made nitrohydrochloric acid bursts in the hands or pocket of a customer or upon a parlor shelf, care is exercised to prepare such mixtures in a broad, shallow vessel, using the extended surface, shallow depth and constant trituration to favor the escape of the generated gas and to guard against their being bottled before the reaction is over.

Do *not*, as did one, place an ounce of sodium bicarbonate and six drachms of salicylic acid in a mortar and add all at once six ounces of water, then, when the mixture effervesced and flowed out of the mortar over the counter, try again by putting similar ingredients in a quart bottle, tying in the stopper, and giving it to another to shake, with the result of an explosion, causing serious loss and damage. Place the solids in a mortar and add the liquid very slowly, controlling the reaction.

The statement that density of precipitation is controlled by destiny of solution, and that an excess of alkali dissolves many alkaloids and decomposes others, may have had no practical value in the lecture room; but when a 40-per cent. loss is made in separating an alkaloid, or failure is met in assay processes from neglect to take these statements into account, they assume a commercial importance.

But theory and fact must be practically applied. We have known a graduate in pharmacy to condemn a select iodide of sodium and pronounce it bromide. Scrutiny of his method revealed the fact that, instead of adding chlorine water to a 5-per cent. solution of the salt and subsequently adding chloroform to obtain a violet-colored solution, he had used a concentrated solution of the salt and an insufficiency of chlorine, and, forgetting that the excess of the salt had a stronger affinity for the iodine than the chloroform could exert, read his faint coloration of the chloroform as due to bromine.

Apply the U.S.P. test to potassic iodide, and then add an excess of the salt until it removes the color from the chloroform, you will get my meaning.

The estimation of extractive percentages may have seemed a simple process and an unimportant matter. Yet we have known three operators to differ 20 per cent. in estimating extractive, owing to difference in temperature and thoroughness of extraction, and we have

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COUGH SYRUPS

STEARNS QUALITY

3 Sizes

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Time-tried Formula

Generous Bottles

Elegant Wrappers

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FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Manufacturing Pharmacists,

Windsor, Ont. London, England. Detroit, Mich. New York City.

$500 for a Belladonna Plaster Test

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A. 1890, page 155, also *American Journal of Pharmacy*, April, 1898, page 182.) We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of Extract of Belladonna, from the laboratories of the most reputable pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain assayists as being below the pharmacopœial standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters, containing little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

2. Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a procees which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of pharmaceutical and medical authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885).

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

Address correspondence Care of **GILMOUR BROS.** **485 St. Paul St., Montreal**

Sole agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Johnson & Johnson

New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.

ANTIKAMNIA SUBSTITUTION

SPECIAL NOTICE

All cases of suspected substitution called to our attention will be investigated, and upon incriminating evidence, the substitutor will be reported to every physician and druggist in the surrounding territory.

Honest Pharmacy Must Have Honest Competition.

Antikamnia Powdered, Antikamnia Tablets and Combination Tablets are made solely by us and are put up in 1-oz. packages only.

NEVER IN BULK.

Information Respecting Substitution Thankfully Received.

All Correspondence Confidential.

ADDRESS:

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, INVALIDS, and THE AGED.

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now extensively advertised in Canada, and may be obtained of leading wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons,

(LIMITED)

Montreal and Toronto

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

known a customer to be detected in removing 35 per cent. of a shipment of goods, replacing it with water, and returning as defective, the fraud being discovered by taking the extractive percentage and comparing it with that of the same lot as sent out. When by extractive determination we learn that a fluid extract is only 60 per cent. as strong as a previous lot made from the same drug, it informs us of an error in packing, rate of flow, or too low a temperature and permits us to correct the defect. It also enables us to discover why some lots of fluid extract precipitate while others do not. In one instance they are so deficient in soluble extractive as to be free from all liability to deposit.

The lectures on specific gravity may have appeared too moist or too dry to make a favorable impression; but when experience teaches that the application of it may save from two to five dollars on a barrel of alcohol, may prevent the keeping a barrel of witch hazel so deficient in alcohol as to surely spoil, may be a quick method of determining the approximate strength of solutions and the purity of many substances, specific gravity is better appreciated.

The details and principles of color-reactions, precipitation, etc., may interest the student only by their novelty; but if applied to purchased stock, with the result of gaining a positive knowledge of its character and value, with occasional discovery of marked inferiority or accidental substitution, they become practical.

The theoretically trained pharmacist, instead of waiting four or five days for a chemical salt not in stock or readily obtainable of his wholesaler, prepares it from materials at hand. In place of purchasing an ounce of solid extract to dispense a scruple or so upon a stray prescription, he prepares it by evaporation of a suitable fluid extract, or, if need be, by exhaustion of the drug and evaporation of the percolate.

The pharmacist well trained in theory is often able to surmount difficulties or explain them away in cases where he has not had previous experience. Hence, while it may be true that the compensation of pharmacy does not give adequate return for a high training, we believe that a thorough college training in the theory of pharmacy and college laboratory practice in its manipulations may prove of more service to the beginner than the narrow, abortive training received in many stores.

Prescriber's Guide to the New British Pharmacopœia

In a former issue we gave a synopsis of important changes made in the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, as contrasted with previous editions. We now present a guide, designed principally for the use of the *Prescriber*, and which only deals with those changes most directly concerning the physician. Minor alterations and details of manufacture which chiefly concern the pharmacist are not included here.

Preparations of the B.P. not mentioned in this list (which is alphabetically arranged) may be understood to have undergone but little if any important alterations. In presenting this guide we believe the pharmacist will find it a very handy reference when consulted by a physician as to any changes made in strength or dosage of preparations.

N.B.—Special attention is invited to names of articles prefixed by an *.

Name.	*Dose*	*Relative Strength*	*Remarks.*
Acida			No material alterations
Acetum Ipecac.	10 to 30 M		Standardized
*Aqua Chloroformi		W	Half strength 1885
Caffeinæ Cit. Efferves.	60 to 120 gr.		New, 5%
*Codeinæ Phosphas	¼ to 2 gr.		New
Dec. Aloes Comp.	½ to 2 oz.		Made with Ext. Aloes Barb
Dec. Granati Cort.	½ to 2 oz.	S	Double strength 1885
Emp. Belladonnæ		W	Made from Liquid Extract
*Ext. Bellad. Alcoholic	¼ to 1 gr.	W	Contains 1% of Alkaloids
Ext. Bellad. Viride	¼ to 1 gr.		Ext. Belladonnæ 1885
Ext. Bellad. Liq.			New, used in preparations
*Ext. Ergotæ	2 to 8 gr.		Formerly "Ergotin"
*Ext. Ipecac. Liquid	½ to 20 M		New, Expectorant ½ to 2 M, Emetic 15 to 20 M
Ext. Jaborandi Liquid	5 to 15 M		New
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ	¼ to 1 gr.	W	Contains 5% Strychnine
Ext. Nucis Vom. Liquid	1 to 3 M		New, contains 1½% Strychnine
Ext. Opii Liquid	5 to 30 M	W	Contains 75% Morphine
*Ext. Physostigmatis	¼ to 1 gr.	W	½ strength 1885
*Ext. Strophanthi	¼ to 1 gr.		New
Glycerinum Acid. Berici			New
Glycerin. Pepsinæ	1 to 2 dr.		New, 5 gr. Pepsine in each dr.
Hyoscinæ Hydrobrom	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{150}$ gr.		New
Hyoscyamine Sulphas	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{150}$ gr.		New
*Inf. Ergotæ	1 to 2 oz.	S	Double strength 1885
Inf. Rhei	½ to 1 oz.	S	Double strength 1885
Inf. Scoparii	1 to 2 oz.		Replaces the Decoction
Inf. Serpentariæ	½ to 1 oz.	S	Double strength 1885
*Inject Apomorph Hydroderm	5 to 10 M	W	1% practically ½ strength 1885
*Inject. Ergotæ Hypoderm	5 to 10 M	W	Made with Phenol and water instead of camphor water
*Inject. Morphinæ Hypoderm	2 to 5 M	W	Prepared with Tartrate 5% New, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain in each
Lamellæ Homatropinæ			
Lin. Belladonnæ		S	Strength 1 in 1
Lin. Saponis			Made with Soft Soap
Lin. Sinapis		S	Modified
Lin. Terebinth			Improved, more liquid
*Liq. Atropinæ Sulph.	½ to 1 M		Made with Salicylic Acid and water
*Liq. Caoutchouc			Replaces liquor Guttapercha
*Liq. Epispasticus		S	Double strength 1885
Liq. Ethyl Nitritis	20 to 60 M		New, 2½ to 3%
Liq. Hamamelidis			New, distilled from Witch Hazel leaves
Liq. Hydrogenii Peroxidi	½ to 2 dr.		10 volumes
*Liq. Iodi Fort.			Replaces Liniment iodi 1885
Liq Morphinæ Tart	10 to 60 M		New, 1% solution
Liq. Pancreatis			New
Liq. Picis Carbonis			New, Spirit. sol. of Coal Tar

*Liquores Concentrati.—These may be diluted, and used in place of the corresponding Official Infusion

Liq. Thyroidei	5 to 15 M		New
Liq. Calumbæ Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Chiratæ Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Cuparinæ Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Krameriæ Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Quassiæ Conc	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Rhei Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion

Name.	*Dose.*	*Relative Strength*	*Remarks*
Liq. Sarzæ Co. Conc.	2 to 8 dr.		1 to 7 of water for decoction
Liq. Senegæ Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 for infusion
Liq. Sennæ Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 for infusion
Liq. Serpentariæ Conc.	½ to 2 dr.		1 to 9 for infusion
Lithii Cit. Efferves	1 to 2 dr		New, contains 5 % Citrate of Lithia
*Morphinæ Tartras	⅛ to ½ gr.		New, stable, soluble 1 in 11 of water
Naphthol	3 to 10 gr.		New, Beta-Naphthol
Oleum Pini			Distilled from Pinus Pumilio
*Pepsinum	5 to 10 gr.	S	Digests 2,500 times its weight of hard boiled albumen
Pil. Aloes et Myrrha	4 to 8 gr.		Saffron now omitted
Pil. Galbani Comp	4 to 8 gr.		Synonym. Pil. Asafet. Co.
*Phil. Phosphori	1 to 2 gr.	S	Greatly improved double strength 1885
Pil. Quininæ Sulph.	2 to 8 gr.		New, ⅝ own weight of Sulphate of Quinine
Pulv. Cretæ Arom	10 to 60 gr.		Saffron omitted
Pulv. Cretæ Arom *cum* Opio	10 to 40 gr.		Saffron omitted
Quininæ Hodrochlor. Acidun	1 to 10 gr.		New, soluble in less than its own weight of water.

***Spiritus.**—Spirits of Aniseed, Cajuput, Camphor, Cinnamon, Lavender, Peppermint, Nutmeg, and Rosemary, are all made by dissolving the essential oils (and the Camphor. in 90% Alcohol, in the proportion of 1 in 10 (instead of 1 in 50). Spirit of Juniper is 1 in 20.

Spiritus Rectificatus		S	New, 90% Alcohol
Strychninæ Hycrochlor.	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ gr.		New, Soluble 1 in 35 of water
*Suppositoria Belladonnæ			Prepared with Alcohol Ext. each 15 grs. contains ½ gr. of Extract
*Suppositoria Morphinæ		W	15 grs. contain $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Morph. Hydrochlor., ¼ strength 1885
Syrupus Aromaticus	½ to 1 dr.		New, pleasant flavoring agent
Syrupus Calcii Lactophosph	½ to 1 dr.		New, identical with U.S.P.
Syrupus Cascara Aromat	½ to 2 drs.		New, formerly "Elixir Cascara" B.P.C.
*Syrupus Codeinæ	½ to 2 drs.		New, contains ¼ gr. Phosphate of Codeine in each fluid dr.
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi	½ to 1 dr.	S	Contains 5½ grs. in fluid dr.
*Syrupus Ferri Phosph.: *cum* Quinina et Strychnina	½ to 1 dr.		New, improved "Easton's Syrup"
Syrupus Pruni Virg.	½ to 1 dr.		New, B.P.C. formula adopted
Thyroideum Siccum	3 to 10 drs		Prepared from fresh Thyroid glands of sheep

***Tincturæ.**—Many alterations have been made of a minor character, chiefly affecting the Pharmacist, such as variations in strength of Alcohol. Only changes of an important nature to Prescribers are here noted

Tinct. Aconoiti	5 to 15 M	W	If frequently repeated, 2 to 5 M
Tinct. Aurantii	½ to 1 dr.		Made with *fresh* Orange Peel
*Tinct. Belladonnæ	5 to 15 M	S	Standardized (nearly twice alkaloidal strength 1885)
Tinct. Buchu	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Calumbæ	½ to 1 dr.	W	About 25% weaker
Tinct. Capsici	5 to 15 M	S	About 25% stronger
Tinct. Cascarillæ	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Catechu	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Chlorof. et. Morphinæ Co.	5 to 15 M	S	Formula quite changed, contains about 4 times the quantity of Morphia of 1885
*Tinct. Cinchonæ Co.	½ to 1 dr.		Saffron omitted
Tinct. Cinnamomi	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Colchici Sem.	5 to 15 M	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Conii	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Cubebæ	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Digitalis	5 to 15 M		Official dose one half 1885
Tinct. Ergotæ Ammon	½ to 1 dr.		New
Tinct. Gelsemii	5 to 15 M	W	About 20% weaker
Tinct. Gentian Co.	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 30% stronger
*Tinct. Hyoscyami	½ to 1 dr.	W	About 20% weaker
Tinct. Iodi	2 to 5 M		Official dose about half 1885
Tinct. Jalapæ	½ to 1 dr.		Standardized

(Continued on page 229)

Electro-Chemistry.

No branch of science gives promise of more practical results than electro-chemistry. Almost every day one hears of discoveries that might be turned to commercial and industrial advantage. One of the latest is an electro-chemical method of producing sulphuric acid in such a way that the electrical energy created may be used for lighting. In Germany the mere announcement of such a discovery would excite the utmost interest in industrial and commercial classes. But these things are managed differently in Germany. There is in Berlin a large establishment supported by the State for research in this new field of science. Manufacturers keep in touch with all that happens in the laboratories, and are constantly seeking the advice of experts, who, when they cannot undertake the work themselves, recommend successful students. Scores of these young chemists who have been trained in original research are engaged in factories all over Germany. There are many young men of equal capacity and experience in this country; yet no one hears of them except in scientific circles.

The Preservation of Rubber Goods.

The journal, *Gummi Zeitung*, recommends paraffin as practical and effective in preventing rubber goods from decay. Chemists in warm climates, where rubber goods are apt to be affected, will appreciate the suggestion that the use of paraffin is efficacious. The articles are to be immersed in a bath of paraffin, heated to 100° C., for one-half to three minutes, according to size of rubber. They are afterwards hung or laid upon wires in a room kept at 100° C., these wire frames being covered with bibulous paper. The removal of this excess of paraffin occupies a few hours. The rubber absorbs from two to eight per cent. of paraffin, while the form, size, and elasticity of the goods are unimpaired. While the liability to harden and break is lessened, the power to resist the action of chemicals is augmented. The breaking of rubber articles may be prevented by washing with dilute ammonia, or weak alkali solution.

Paper teeth are manufactured by a Lubeck dentist. One set have been in use for thirteen years, and are as good as ever.

Name.	*Dose.*	*Relative Strength*	*Remarks*
Tinct. Krameriæ	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Limonis	½ to 1 dr.	S	About twice the strength of 1885
*Tinct. Lobeliæ Æther	5 to 15 M	S	About 50 stronger
Tinct. Lupuli	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50 stronger
Tinct. Myrrhæ	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Nucis Vom.	5 to 15 M	S	Contains 1 gr. Strychnia in each oz., about twice the quantity of 1885
Tinct. Opii	5 to 30 M		Standardized
Tinct. Opii Ammon.	½ to 1 dr.		Saffron ommitted, Ammonia reduced
*Tinct. Podophylli	5 to 15 M	S	Double strength
Tinct. Pruni Virg.	½ to 1 dr.		New
*Tinct. Quassiæ	½ to 1 dr.	S	2½ times stronger than 1885
Tinct. Quillaiæ	½ to 1 dr.		New
Tinct. Quininæ	½ to 1 dr.	S	1 in 50 instead of 1 in 60
Tinct. Quininæ Ammon.	½ to 1 dr.	S	1 to 50 instead of 1 to 60
*Tinct. Rhei Co.	½ to 4 drs.		Saffron omitted and $\frac{1}{10}$ Glycerine added
Tinct. Scillæ	5 to 15 M	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Senegæ	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Sennæ Co.	½ to 4 drs.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Serpentariæ	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Strophanthi	5 to 15 M	W	Half strength 1885
Tinct. Stramonii	5 to 15 M	S	Prepared from leaves instead of seeds
Tinct. Sombul	½ to 1 dr.	W	
Tinct. Tolutana	½ to 1 dr.	W	
*Tinct. Valerian Ammon.	½ to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Zingiberis	½ to 1 dr.	W	About 20% weaker

Trochisci.—New formulæ have been introduced for Carbolic Acid, Eucalyptus Gum, Guaiacum Resin, Rhatany and Cocaine, and Rhatany Lozenges. The medium of Benzoic Acid, Tannic Acid, and Ipecacuanha Lozenges has been changed, and these are now made with a fruit basis. Chlorate of Potash and Bicarbonate of Soda Lozenges are now flavored with Rose.

Unguenta.—The changes are so numerous in this section the Prescriber is referred to the B.P. itself, or some other larger work. A few of the more important alterations are appended. Sixteen of the official Ointments are now prepared with a Paraffin basis.

Name.	*Strength.*	*Remarks.*
*Ung. Acid. Salicylic	Weaker	1 in 50 (formerly 1 in 28)
Ung. Aqua Rosæ	New	Practically Cer. Galeni or "Cold Cream"
Ung. Belladonnæ		Standardized
Ung. Capsici	New	1 in 4 (about)
*Ung. Cocainæ	New	1 in 25
*Ung. Eucalypti	Weaker	1 in 10 formerly (1 in 5)
Ung. Hamamelidis		Made with Hydrous Wool Fat'
*Ung. Hyd. Nit. Dil.	Weaker	1 in 5 (formerly 1 in 3)
Ung. Hydrarg. Oleat.	New	1 in 4
Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav.	New	1 in 50; a weak Pagenstecher's form
Ung. Iodi.	Stronger	1 in 25 (formerly 1 in 31)
*Ung. Paraffini	New	Basis for many Ointments
*Ung. Staphisagriæ	Weaker	2 in 9¾ (formerly 1 in 2, about)
*Ung. Sulphuris	Weaker	1 in 10 (formerly 1 in 5)
Ung. Sulphuris Iodidi	Weaker	1 in 25 (formerly 1 in 15½)
Ung. Veratrinæ	Stronger	1 in 50 (formerly 1 in 63)
Ung. Zinci Oleat.	Stronger	1 in 2; true Oleate

To Prevent Acidification and Clouding of Mucilage of Gum Arabic.—Dissolve the gum in a mixture of one part of lime-water and four parts of distilled water. The mucilage will not acidity or darken if thus made. If the color is no objection, neutralization with ammonia water will serve the same end, but it reddens the mucilage.

From cork chippings, once thrown away, thousands of yards of linoleum are now made at Delmenhorst, Germany, where the industry is quite an important one.

Moscow has an hospital with accommodation for 7,000 persons, and employing 900 nurses and 26 physicians.

Gleanings.

Guacamphol is an ester obtained by the combination of camphoric acid and guaiacol. It occurs in beautiful white crystalline needles, is odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water, but easily soluble in part alcohol and chloroform. It is said to be a remedy for the night-sweats, diarrhœa, phthisis, and has given good results.

Oxy-camphor is prepared from camphor-quinone by reduction in acid, neutral or alkaline solution. By means of chromic acid it may be again oxidized to camphor-quinone. Oxy-camphor is soluble in water and melts at 196° to 198° C. It is intended for pharmaceutical uses.—*Südd. Ap. Ztg.*

A New Sweetener.—Under the name of "Sugarine" a new substance has been introduced as a sweetening agent, said to be 500 times as sweet as sugar. It is methyl-benzylsulphimide. It is prepared by heating tolyl-cyansulphamide with potash solution. After the solution is cooled, sulphuric acid is added, and the resulting precipitate is re crystallized from dimethyl-benzene.—*Chemiker Zeitung.*

Thymoform is the name applied to a condensation product of thymol and formaldehyde. It is a yellow tasteless powder with a faint odor of thymol, dissolves easily in ether, alcohol, chloroform, and olive oil, but is insoluble in water, petroleum-ether, and glycerin. It is suggested as a substitute for iodoform and dermatol, but there is also introduced a derivative of it called iodothymoform. It is said to be rich in iodine, is a yellow powder, is odorless, and dissolves easily in petroleum, glycerin, chloroform, ether, and olive oil. Gauze made of iodothymoform can be sterilized, as the melting-point of the resolvent is 150° C.—*Chem. and Drug.*

Examination of powdered drugs is frequently made difficult through presence of starch and albumen, which tend to cover up the cellular tissue. To remove this obstacle, Kinzel proposes the following method: 5 Gm. of the powdered drug are digested during two hours with 200 cc. of 1.5 per cent. sulphuric acid, washed well with water and then heated in a similar manner with 200 cc. of 1.5 per cent. sodium hydrate solution. After washing with water and alcohol the drug is subjected to the action of ether during half an hour, and then dried The resi-

due is pure cellulose, which may be examined under the microscope for its structure. This method made it possible to detect 0.1 per cent. of ergot in bran, and may be used for approximate quantitative estimations of adulterations and impurities.—*Ph. Post.*

Distinction Between Natural and Artificial Wintergreen Oil.—It is pointed out by Adrian (*Journ. d' Pharm.*) that natural and artificial oils of wintergreen may be distinguished by adding to the samples a little strong sulphuric acid. Natural oil, owing to the presence of a turpene, will experience a rise in temperature, which is not the case with artificial methyl salicylate.

Quinoral.—This is a neutral quinine preparation, an oily syrup-like liquid, having a very bitter taste. It is soluble in every proportion in water and spirituous fluids. It is said to be free from the irritating effects on the heart caused by quinine or chloral. Quinoral is said to be principally an antiseptic and a valuable substitute for dangerous metallic compounds and phenol preparations. Bacteriological experiments with solutions of quinoral showed that bacteria were killed more rapidly with them than with sublimate. Quinoral is prescribed for internal use in doses of 0.05 to 1.0 gramme. Larger doses act as a hypnotic, especially in delirium tremens.—*Zeit. d. allg. oest. Apoth. Ver.*

Caffeine Phenate.—A. Petit (*Jour. de Pharm.*) states that when equal equivalents of crystallized caffeine and pure phenol are mixed a true salt, very soluble, is formed. Dilute solutions are suited for hypodermic purposes, while even concentrated solutions don't irritate the mucous membranes. The author recommends for hypodermic purposes, to dissolve a sufficiency of caffeine in a 10 per cent. phenol solution.

Cearin, a New Ointment Vehicle.—Issleib (*Pharm. Centralh.*) prepares a new ointment vehicle, for which various advantages are claimed, by melting together and then stirring till cold, four parts of paraffin and one part of white carnauba wax. The latter is a compound of one part of carnauba wax and three parts of paraffin, bleached. It is on the bleaching process that the author appears to hold his secret. Cearin is said to mix with fifteen per cent. of water.

Oxytuberculin.—Hirschfelder gives this name to tuberculin altered by oxidation. After numerous tests he concludes that oxytuberculin is able to heal local and general tuberculosis. The culture medium employed for cultivating the tubercle bacillus consists of veal bouillon, with 4 per cent. of glycerine, 1 per cent. Witte's pepton, ½ per cent. sodium chloride, and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. normal carbonate of sodium. After the bacillus is completely grown the culture is sterilized for an hour and filtered. The filtrate is mixed with an eighth part of a 10-per cent. solution of peroxide of hydrogen, put into a bottle plugged with wool, and sterilized thoroughly. The same quantity of the above solution is added every 12 hours, in eight successive portions; free peroxide of hydrogen is removed by alkalization, before the lymph is used. The advantage of oxytuberculin is said to be that it can be used in proportionally larger doses (20 c.c. per diem) than similar preparations, without producing any ill effects.—*Pharm. Zeitg., Phar. Jour.*

Ferric Algenate.—Algenate acid is a peculiar colloidal substance which Mr. E. C. C. Stanford isolated from seaweed. It resembles albumen in some respects, and combines with iron to form an algenate. Dr. Wm. MacLennan, of Glasgow, states that algenate of iron is a tasteless, brown, insoluble powder containing 10.92 per cent. of iron. Liquor ferri albumenatis, the preparation most akin to it, only contains 0.1 per cent. Algenate of iron is best administered in a fine powder. Children take it readily, owing to its tasteless character and absence of styptic quality. It is soluble in ammonia, but such a solution on coming into contact with the acid gastric juice would be decomposed. In doses of 10 to 15 gr., thrice daily, it has been employed in a number of cases of anæmia and chlorosis complicated by functional or organic stomach symptoms, and it is found that the algenate was borne well, and even had a sedative action, but when it was withdrawn and the saccharated carbonic substituted, vomiting and pain returned. The algenate seemed to be rapidly absorbed, and a healthy complexion was soon obtained.—*C. & D.*

Iodo-Thymol Formaldehyde is a new compound that is expected to find application as an antiseptic. The following is the patented method of preparation: 100 gm. of thymol are warmed, under stirring, with 100 cc. of 40 per cent. formaldehyde and after a time 100 gm. of concentrated hydrochloric acid added, which causes the separation of a viscid oil, that solidified to a crystalline mass on cooling. This is powdered and thoroughly washed, to remove impurities. The result is thymol-formaldehyde, which is iodized in the following manner: 42 gm. are dissolved in 50 cc. of alcohol, 12 gm. of potassium iodide and 33 gm. of iodine added and the mixture warmed gently for an hour. After cooling an excess of ammonia is added, which precipitates the new compound. The precipitate is thoroughly washed and dried. (*Südd. Ap. Ztg.*)

Glycerol of Terebene as an Antiseptic Dressing.—A Russian doctor has employed a glycerol of terebene, prepared as described below, with much success as an antiseptic dressing. Doubtless the efficacy of the preparation is due to the hydrogen peroxide which it contains. Into a stoppered separator of a capacity of 5 or 6 litres, a mixture of glycerin, 7, water, 1, and terebene, 4, is added and left for a fortnight, with frequent agitation at ordinary temperatures. The mouth of the bottle is fitted with a cork carrying two tubes, one of which passes to the bottom of the liquid; with this arrangement air is occasionally drawn through the fluid. Gradually the lower stratum, which originally consisted of glycerin and water, changes to an opaque, viscous mass, having the aromatic odor of terebene. This is the glycerol used. Compresses of tarlatan impregnated with this substance are placed directly on the parts, which are then covered with absorbent cotton. It is an energetic disinfectant, and promotes the rapid healing of wounds.—*Bullet. Commerc. Phar. Jl.*

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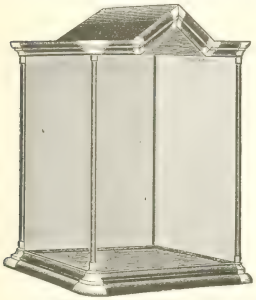

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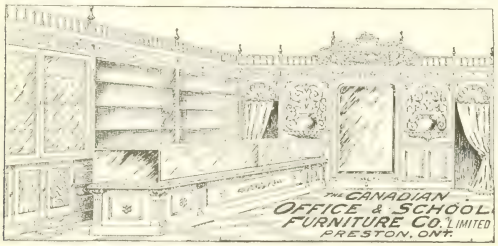

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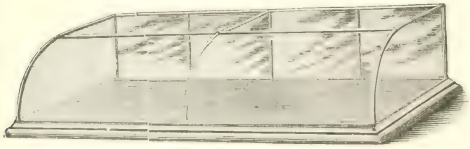

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The Gospel of Good Goods.

By James W. T. Knox, Detroit, Mich.

If we may be permitted to paraphrase a very good and very old proposition, we might ask: "What shall it profit a man to sell goods all day if he does not make any money on them?" And what shall it profit a man to put in all his time making ten-cent sales when he might as well be selling the same number of twenty-five and fifty-cent packages? The retail druggist is in business for what he can get out of it, and, when the profit ceases to be sufficient to pay bills and buy bread for his family, it is time to stop and ask, "What is the matter? where are we at?" We have all heard of the cut-rate problem discussed in its various phases; I do not know how long, for I have heard it ever since I went into the business eleven years ago. Perhaps we shall hear it for eleven years more before we get it settled. What I have to discuss before you gentleman of the retail drug trade is not, a "problem," but merely a plain business proposition, something that does not require so much organized as individual effort. It is the question of selling cheap goods.

A President of the United States once aptly said, "A cheap coat makes a cheap man." We might say with equal force that "Cheap drugs make a cheap druggist" in the opinion of the public. Then the cure for that is to throw out the cheap goods.

By cheap goods I mean the dime and nickel packages which litter the counter of so many drug stores, and which for some unexplained reason many druggists push in preference to higher-priced, better and more profitable goods. To be sure, there are a few legitimate ten-cent articles, such as potassium chlorate lozenges, soda mint tablets, cachous, etc. But headache wafers are not a legitimate ten-cent article, neither are pile ointment, laxative tablets and a dozen other articles that might be named. The custom of years has fixed the price of these articles at from twenty-five to fifty cents for packages of appropriate sizes. Now is it not sheer folly to offer goods at five and ten cents when one might just as easily and in the same time sell the twenty-five and fifty-cent packages? Let us remember tha medicines are necessities, or are considered so by the people who buy them. People do not buy medicines because they taste good, or because they are pretty, or because it is any fun to buy them—the sole and only reason on earth that they buy our goods is because they need them or think they do, which answers the purpose in our case. Bearing this in mind, why should we teach them to buy in such small amount? What excuse can any druggist offer for pushing a ten-cent package of pile ointment, on which he makes about three or four cents, when with exactly the same effort and expenditure of time he could sell the regulation fifty-cent package and make twenty-five cents on it? (For I am now supposing that the druggist who is wide awake enough to leave dime and nickel goods severely alone is a good enough business man to sell his own preparations, and make a living profit on them.) What is the reason? One man said to me, rather sharply, once when I asked this question, "Well, the reason is, they sell." Postage stamps sell, but that is no sign that it pays to handle them. A thing must not only sell but it must pay a profit, and it must not interfere with the sale of something that pays a better profit. I saw a dime package of pile ointment on the counter, and asked, "Does this sell?" "Yes," was the reply, "just sold a package a few minutes ago." "Do you sell five times as many packages of it as you did of the fifty-cent article?" I asked. "No, not twice as many, in fact, but few, if any, more than I sold of the other," he said. "How much of the fifty-cent article do you sell now that you are pushing the ten-cent size?" I asked. "None to speak of," he said. So there it is. This druggist is deliberately cutting his own throat to accommodate some one else. What was true of the article in question was true of nearly everything else in his line of dime and nickel goods. The druggist who pushes that kind of goods is competing, not only with all the other fellows, but with himself as well. What does he gain? Nothing. What does he lose? Well, he loses time, for it takes from three to five times as much time to sell the same amount of ten-cent goods as it does to sell twenty-five and fifty-cent goods, and if a druggist's time is not worth something to him he is in a bad way. He loses money, because his higher-priced goods, that his money is invested in, stay on the shelves, while the people buy the dime and nickel packages. He loses the confidence of the people that trade with him, because they grow to look on his store as a sort of a cheap counter; nine people out of ten associate cheapness in price with cheapness in quality, and right here, confidentially, I want to say they don't always miss it either when they guess that way. He loses trade because people get to saying, "If you want something good you can always get it at Blank's," and Blank is his competitor's name. He loses in self-respect, for there are not many druggists who do not feel that they are worthy of better things than handling dime and nickel nostrums.

What to do? Throw out the dime goods, that is to say, take them off the counter and show cases, and put them back where they will not be seen. Then, when a man comes in and asks for them, sell him the 25 or 50-cent article. I used to find it sufficient to say, "Yes, sir, we keep those cheap goods for people who want that kind, but we do not even think of offering them to our good customers, the best of everything is none too good for our trade." That always settled it. Not many people want cheap goods, when it comes to medicines. More than that, it is surprising how few calls there are for the dime and nickel goods after they are taken out of display. The fact is that most of them have not merit enough to ever create a steady demand, and that if they are out of sight they are surely out of mind. It is not a difficult matter to switch people on to the right track now, because they have not yet become well accustomed to buying in dime quantities. But in a few years it will be different, people will want not only their ointments, pills, cough lozenges and headache cure in dime packages, but they will want ten-cent bottles of Cod-liver Oil Emulsion, Laxative Syrup, Cough Syrup, Soothing Syrup and Liniment. No druggist wants to see the drug business get in that channel, yet there are thousands of them who are driving it in that direction as fast as they can.

Why not quit it? Why not return to the plan of selling people the largest packages you can induce them to buy instead of the smallest?

Why not educate the people in the opposite direction instead of teaching them to buy cheap goods? Why not teach them the gospel of good, fair-priced goods? If you expect to get a good thing you are willing to pay for it—why not teach your customers the same thing? You do not expect to get a good suit of clothes for $5.00, a good hat for $1.00, or a pair of shoes for $2.49, but you know very well that in buying a suit of clothes, if you only pay $5.00, you are less apt to

* Read at the meeting of the A. Ph. A., 1898.

get $5.00 worth than you are to get $25.00 worth if you pay $25.00. Why not educate your customers that good drugs are worth paying for, just as truly as good food and good clothing?

I'd rather be a fifty-cent pharmacist than a "Dime Druggist" any day. I would hate for people to think that I was running a ten cent counter. If I were going to run a ten-cent store I would get into the business of selling tin pans, washboards, flower pots and cream pitchers. But if I were going into the drug business I would sell good goods, that would pay me for the trouble of making the sales, or I would try some other. The same thing applies to all kinds of goods, drug sundries, fluid extracts and what not. If you get a good thing you have to pay for it., and you ought to be willing to. Most druggists know that, and, in fact, more people know it than most of us think; that is the reason why it is impossible to show them that it does not pay to fool with cheap drugs any more than it does to buy shoddy clothing, split-leather shoes, or cheap hats.

Above all, look out for your own interests when you are selling goods, and heed not the siren song of the smooth promoters of dime and nickel goods. Ask yourself this question: "Will you come into competition with other better, high-priced and more profitable goods?" If so, you don't want them, for you will not sell enough more to make up the difference. To be sure, this question of dime goods is only a little thing, but the drug business is made up of little things. It's the little things we have to look out for, or we'll never have any big things to take care of.

Colored Fires.

The following formulas, reprouuced from *Meyer Brothers' Druggist*, will be found to be practical for manufacture and the products of a satisfactory character.

It is to be noted that "fires" that contain sulphur or poisonous substances like arsenic, antimony, etc., are not adapted for indoor use.

The ingredients of the formulas should be quite dry, and should be powdered separately before mixing.

Shellac, which entered into many of the formulas, can be easily reduced to the proper fineness by grinding in a mill.

How Mixed—When the ingredients are in proper conditions they can be readily and thoroughly mixed by means of the hand and a hair sieve. Under no consideration should the mortar and pestle be used in this operation when the mixture for the "fires" contains potassium chlorate in connection with sulphur, antimony, sugar, charcoal, lycopodium, or any easily oxidizable substance, as friction may cause spontaneous combustion and explosions of serious character.

FIRE, BLUE.

1. Potassium chlorate ..... 5½ av. ozs.
   Potassium nitrate ..... 5½ av. ozs.
   Potassium sulphate ..... 3 av. ozs.
   Ammoniated copper ..... 3 av. ozs.
   Sulphur ..... 3 av. ozs.

All to be in fine powder and to be mixed with care.

2. Potassium chlorate ..... 6 av. ozs.
   Alum dried (burnt) ..... 3 av. ozs.
   Shellac ..... 2 av. ozs.
   Sulphur ..... 1 av. oz.

Proceed as in number one.

3. Potassium chlorate ..... 7½ av. ozs.
   Calcium carbonate ..... 3½ av. ozs.
   Sulphur ..... 2¼ av. ozs.
   Copper sulphate dried ..... 1 av. oz.

Proceed as in number one.

4. Potassium chlorate ..... 4 av. ozs.
   Ammoniated Copper ..... 5 av. ozs.
   Shellac ..... 2 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

5. Potassium chlorate ..... 3 av. ozs.
   Potassium nitrate ..... 4 av. ozs.
   Sulphur ..... 2 av. ozs.
   Copper oxide ..... 1 av. oz.

Proceed as in number one.

6. Sulphur ..... 8 av. ozs.
   Potassium nitrate ..... 6 av. ozs.
   Antimony sulphide ..... 2 av. ozs.
   Charcoal, wood ..... 60 grains.
   Arsenic sulphide (orpiment) 60 grains.

Proceed as in number one.

FIRE, CRIMSON.

1. Potassium chlorate ..... 1 av. oz.
   Charcoal, wood ..... 1½ av. ozs.
   Sulphur ..... 5½ av. ozs.
   Strontium nitrate ..... 17 av. ozs.

All to be in fine powder and mixed with care.

2. Potassium chlorate. ..... 2 av. ozs.
   Charcoal, wood ..... 1 av. oz.
   Shellac ..... 4 av. ozs.
   Strontium nitrate ..... 13 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

FIRE, GREEN.

1. Potassium chlorate ..... 4 av. ozs.
   Sulphur ..... 5 av. ozs.
   Barium nitrate ..... 14 av. ozs.

All to be in fine powder and mix with care.

2. Potassium chlorate ..... 4 av. ozs.
   Shellac ..... 4 av. ozs
   Barium ..... 12 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

3. Potassium chlorate ..... 4 av. ozs.
   Sulphur ..... 5 av. ozs.
   Boric acid ..... 14 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

4. Potassium chlorate ..... 8 av. ozs.
   Sugar of milk ..... 4 av. ozs.
   Barium nitrate ..... 4 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

5. Potassium chlorate ..... 3 av. ozs.
   Sulphur ..... 3 av. ozs.
   Animony sulphide ..... ½ av. oz.
   Barium nitrate ..... 13 av. ozs.

Proceed as in number one.

Cosmetic Vinegars.

BENZOIN VINEGAR.

Benzoin, powdered	1 part.
Glacial acetic acid	2 parts.
Alcohol	2 parts.

Mix.

BULLY'S AROMATIC VINEGAR.

Tincture of benzoin	1 part.
Tincture of tolu balsam	1 part.
Tincture of styrax	1 part.
Acetic acid	5 parts.
Rose water	10 parts.
Cologne water, sufficient to make	1,000 parts.

Mix.

COSMETIC VINEGAR.

Tincture of benzoin	100 parts.
Tincture of tolu balsam	100 parts.
Oil of orange peel	30 parts.
Oil of lemon	30 parts.
Oil of bergamot	12 parts.
Oil of orange flower	3 parts.
Oil of rosemary	2 parts.
Acetic acid, dilute	200 parts.
Alcohol	8,000 parts.

Mix.

EUCALYPTUS COSMETIC VINEGAR.

	PARTS.
Tincture of eucalyptus globulus	6
Acetic ether	1
Cosmetic vinegar (as above), sufficient to make	100

Mix.

ROSE VINEGAR.

	PARTS.
Rose leaves	4
Triple extract of rose	40
Dilute acetic acid	80

Mix and filter.

VIOLET VINEGAR.

	PARTS.
Essence of acacia	4
Essence of orris	4
Essence of rose	2
Dilute acetic acid	16

VINEGAR OF ALL THE FLOWERS.

Tincture of benzoin	2 gm.
Resin of styrax	2 "
Vanilla	2 "
Oil of sweet orange peel	2 "
Oil of lemon	2 "
Glacial acetic acid	15 "
Acetic ether	5 "
Vinegar, white wine	250 "
Oil of rose	5 drops.
Oil of orange flower	10 "
Oil of cinnamon	10 "
Musk	10 cgm.
Alcohol	100 gm.

Mix.

—*National Druggist.*

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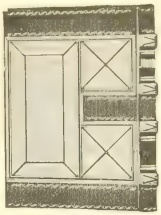

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Formulary.

LAXATIVE LOZENGES.

Compound licorice powder	4½ av. ozs.
Tragacanth in fine powder	60 grs.
Water	sufficient quantity.

Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed, then with water form a mass to be divided into 100 lozenges. Dose: One or two lozenges night and morning.

PALATABLE EMULSION OF CASTOR OIL.

Castor oil	480 gm.
White of egg	100 cc.
Sugar	250 gm.
Oil of cinnamon	1 cc.
Water	q. s. ad 1000 cc.

Emulsify the oils in mortar with white of egg and 100 cc. of water. Dissolve in this the sugar; strain through wetted straining cloth. Add enough water through strainer to make 1000 cc.

This preparation should be freshly made when wanted. It contains 50 per cent. of castor oil, and affords an excellent mode for its administration.

"CURES" FOR STINGS AND BITES OF INSECTS.

M. Brocq. (*Gazetta degli Ospidale*) highly extols the following against bites and stings of insects of all descriptions:

Camphorated oil of chamomile	100 parts.
Balsam of storax	20 parts.
Essential oil of mint	5 parts.

Mix.

Another highly extolled formula, given in the some journal, is the fhllowing:

Balsam of Peru	1 part.
Styrax ointment	5 parts.
Olive oil	4 parts.

Mix.

The following is proposed for the same purpose, by M. Jacquet:

Naphthol	10 parts.
Menthol	1 part.
Ether, sufficient to dissolve.	
Petrolatum, q.s. to make	100 parts.

Dissolve the naphthol in ether, add the menthol, and finally incorporate the solution with the petrolatum.—*National Druggist.*

SYRUP OF ALBUMINATE OF IRON.

Ferric chloride	10gm.
Fresh egg albumen	375 cc.
Sugar	750gm.
Distilled water	q. s. ad. 1000 cc.

Dissolve the ferric chloride in 60 cc. of water. Add this solution to the egg albumen previously mixed with 200 cc. of water. Percolate this solution through the sugar and add sufficient water through the percolator to make 1000 cc. Dose, one teaspoonful.

A GENERAL DISINFECTANT.

Tichborne recommends the following mixture for general disinfecting purposes: Crystallized phenol, 2; camphor, 6; naphthalene, 1; colored with rosaniline carbolate. For use on the large scale terebene may be substituted for the camphor, and crude carbolic acid or light tar oils for the crystallized phenol. When sewers have to be disinfected light tar oils are preferable to phenol, since the former, by reason of their low gravity, float on the surface of the sewage, and all gases evolved are bound to pass through the disinfecting layer, whereas, when phenol is used, its greater gravity causes it to sink, and so the gases do not come in contact with it.—*Dublin Journ. Med. Science.*

CHILBLAIN ABORTER.

The following, if applied at once, on the first symptom, will abort chilblains:

Tincture of iodine	2 parts.
Tincture of opium	2 parts.
Starch	5 parts.
Glycerin	70 parts.

Mix. Apply thrice daily, using a camel's hair pencil.—*Jl. de Medecine.*

AROMATIC SOLUTION OF PEPSIN; COMPOUND DIGESTIVE ELIXIR.

The following formulæ yield pleasant preparations:

Pepsin scales (1:3000)	128 grains.
Glycerin	3½ ounces.
Alcohol (94 per cent.)	3½ ounces.
Oil cinnamon	1 minim.
Oil pimento	1 minim.
Oil cloves	2 minims.
Hydrochloric acid, C. P.	20 minims.
Caramel	1 minim.
Water	q. s. ad 16 fluid ounces.

To the alcohol add the oil and 3½ ounces of water. Dilute the glycerin with an equal volume of water; add the hydrochloric acid and dissolve the pepsin. Add this to the alcoholic solution and make up volume to 16 fluidounces of water. Let stand a few hours and filter with the aid of purified talcum.

Pepsin (1:3000)	10 gm.
Pancreatin	1 gm.
Taka-diastase	1 gm.
Lactic acid	3 gm.
Hydrochloric acid	6 cc.
Glycerin	250 cc.
Water	125 cc.
Tincture of cudbear	15 cc.
Burnted talcum	15 gm.
Aromatic elixir q. s. ad	1000 cc.

Mix the acids with the glycerin and water; add the pepsin, pancreatin, and diastase to this mixture, and macerate with occasional agitation.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

NEW LIQUID BLACKING.

The following is given, in the *Neu Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*, as the formula for an instantaneous blacking. It seems to be rather a varnish than a "blacking":

Shellac	400 parts.
Venice turpentine	150 parts.
Nigrosin (alcohol soluble)	6 parts.
Alcohol 95 per cent.	2,000 parts.
Water	200 parts.

Dissolve the shellac and nigrosin in the alcohol. Warm the turpentine until very liquid, and add to the solution. Sti until dissolved, then add the water. Ap ply with a soft pencil or a sponge. Keep well stoppered.—*National Druggist.*

Poultry Tonic.

There is a great similarity between the various poultry powders and "foods." The powders are popularly supposed to increase the egg-laying power of hens. We quote a few typical formulas:

Powdered egg shell or phosphate of lime	4 ozs.
Iron sulphate	4 ozs.
Powdered capsicum	4 ozs.
Powdered fenugreek	2 ozs.
Powdered black pepper	1 oz.
Silver sand	2 ozs.
Powdered lentils	6 ozs.

A tablespoonful to be mixed with sufficient feed for twenty hens.

Oyster shell, ground	5 ozs.
Magnesia	1 oz
Calcium carbonate	5 ozs.
Bone, ground	1½ ozs.
Mustard bran	1½ ozs.
Capsicum	1 oz.
Sodium chloride	1 oz.
Iron sulphate	½ oz.
Sodium carbonate	½ oz.
Sulphur	½ oz.
Beef, lean, dried and powder'd.	10 ozs.
Fine sand	10 ozs.
Corn meal	20 ozs.
Linseed meal	20 ozs.

Reduce all to mo lerately coarse powder and mix well.

The above are formulas that are recommended by poultrymen, and pharmacists should not condemn them, even if they do seem polypharmic. Poultry men have their own ideas about the value of complicated formula.—*Era.*

Photographic Notes.

GLYCERINE—A NEW HEAT ABSORBER.—According to *Photographic News* Mr. Bellingham uses anhydrous glycerine, in a glass trough placed between the condenser and the lantern slide, with great success. The bath may even be placed behind the condenser and before the actual source of heat. Mr. Holt, who tried the last experiment, states that, after an arc light of 2,000 candle power had been in use for two hours, it was found that the glycerine had attained a temperature of only 176 deg. F. Glycerine, moreover, is optically inert, and allows of the transmission of almost all the white light. This will prove of considerable use to lanternists.

TO PREVENT CURLING OF PRINTS.—This may be entirely avoided if the print is immersed in the following solution fter their final washing :

Water	1 part.
Alcohol	4 parts.
Glycerin	3 "

After this they will dry quite flat.—*Photo. News*

A CHLORO-PLATINITE TONING BATH that will give *black* tones (according to *l'Amateur Photographe*) is made up of :

Potassium oxalate	40 grs.
Potassium biphosphate	100 "
Water	1 oz.
Just before use add :	
Potassium chloro-platinite	10 grs.

MOUNTING GELATINO CHLORIDE PAPER.—Much difficulty seems to be experienced in mounting prints, but the following plan is so simple that there need not be any if it is followed : Lay the print face down on a clean piece of glass, paste it over, and rub the paste in with the fingers, or a bit of chamois leather, till the print lies quite smoothly, press out all air-bubbles, add a little more paste, and lay the print on its mount, place a piece of plain paper over it and squeegee down firmly. Do not touch it with any material ; even silk leaves fluff behind. I use ordinary paste made with flour. It will keep two or three days, and is very little trouble to make. I trim the prints after toning so as to leave an edge to hold them by during toning and fixing.—*M. A. C. in, Amateur Photographer*

LANOLINE AS EFFICIENT PROTECTOR AGAINST PYRO STAINS.—Mr. Th. Bolas points out in *The Amateur Photographer* that, if lanoline is well rubbed into the fingers and slightly smeared over them, it will be a very long soaking in the pyro developer which can carry the brown stain into the tissue of the epidermis. If, now, the lanoline be wiped off, much of the stain will come away with it, and much more can be removed by washing with lanoline, that is to say, applying lanoline, working it in, and then wiping it off.

SNAP-SHOT DEVELOPER.—Solution A. Weigh 6 drachms of sulphite of soda, dissolve in 1½ ounces of water, then add 25 grains of citric acid ; finally add 2 drachms of pyro, and make up to 2½ ounces of water. Solution B. A saturated solution of common washing soda. To use take one part of A to seven parts of B. This developer is only for snap-shots ; time exposures would be hopelessly fogged.—*J. S. Henderson in Photo News.*

AN ORTOL DEVELOPER that keeps well is given by M. R. Rosseau in *l'Objectif*, and consists of—

A.	Water	500 parts
	Potassium metalbisulphite	4 "
	Sulphite of soda (dry)	50 "
	Bromide of potash	1 "
	Ortol	8 "
B.	Water	1000 "
	Carbonate of potash	60 "
	Solution of hypo (5 per cent.)	10 "

For use, mix equal quantities.

—*Australian Photo J.*

PHOTOGRAPHY WITHOUT SILVER.—Mr. H. N. Topley, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, who recently discovered a method of developing negatives without the use of a dark room, has made another important photographic discovery. It is the printing of photos without nitrate of silver. Heretofore the nitrate has had to be used in all prints, but Mr. Topley has discovered that the juices of certain fruits are equally as good, if not better. He says that he can by means of this discovery print a photo on anything—wood, pulp, paper—which can absorb these juices. The juice is not used just as it comes from the fruit, but is subjected to a process which Mr. Topley of course desires to keep private.

Mr. Topley has been engaged in the development of the process for four or five years. His attention was first directed to the possibility of "herbaceous photography," as he calls it, by the withering of the white pine, which becomes a very dark gray under sunlight. A piece of planed pine was placed under the negative and exposed to sunlight without any treatment, and a permanent print on wood was secured. Mr. Topley followed up this discovery by a series of experiments with the juices, which he found would not only turn dark gray but would become jet black in sunlight. This proves that the printing of photos can be accomplished by using nothing more than the juices of certain fruits. When the prints are properly heated they are far more permanent than photographs printed by the usual method with nitrate of silver.

How to Push Photographers' Supplies.

By LEO FEIBEL, in *Western Druggist.*

The evolution incident to the introduction of elegant pharmacy has deprived the druggist of a great portion of his revenue, for the physician who formerly wrote prescriptions now carries his tablets and compressed pills and similar conveniences in his coat pocket, and in thus dispensing his own remedies he dispenses with the druggist as well. In the larger cities and trade centres the department stores have further curtailed his revenues by absorbing the trade in drug sundries, toilet articles, and proprietary medicines. For this loss in trade and revenue the druggist must in some manner seek compensation or grow less numerous, for he has reduced his expenses to about the lowest possible point.

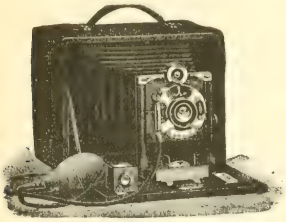
The question which confronts him then is to which of the so-called side lines shall he turn t omake good this loss. This, of course, depends on his location, size of town or city.

Amateur photography, though considered a fad by some, has come to stay, and is growing. Why should not the druggist take it up and make it take the place of some of the business and profit he has been deprived of ?

Every druggist has some demand for photographic chemicals, and supplies the demand. Photography as an art is based on chemistry, and it is owing to the rapid strides in chemical knowledge that amateur photography has been made possible. Hence, photographic supplies as well as chemicals are a legitimate "side" line in the drug stores.

The Eye of a Camera is the Lens.....

and it works precisely the same as the human organ. Some cameras have better eyesight than others, hence the importance of selecting a camera with the most perfect lens.



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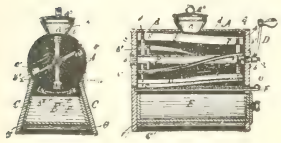

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Physicians' Samples supplied with each order.

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It is not the desire or purpose of the writer to suggest as to what supplies the druggist who may wish to stock photographic goods should purchase. That must depend entirely upon his scope of trade, territory and other considerations. The magazines and trade journals will supply addresses of the different makes of lenses and supplies, and the necessary information as to goods and discounts may be obtained by correspondence. I would suggest, first of all, the importance of the necessary knowledge required for photographing, developing, printing, toning and finishing. This may be obtained in part from one of the many amateur books on the market, and by purchasing some good hand camera, and following directions closely, become familiar with every step of photograph making. Then it would be well to learn all about the different lenses, so as to be able to talk about the universal focus, achromatic, rectilinear, wide angles, etc.; to study the different points of the different cameras, to know something of the many print papers and dry plates. Then one should seek to get on familiar terms with some of the leading photographers of the town and from them gather more general information covering the points mentioned. It would also be well to cultivate the acquaintance of some of the many amateurs, learn what they buy, etc.

Then, if you conclude to try photographic goods, go at it right and in a business-like way.

First of all, have a dark room in your back room, if possible; advertise this, and that you will teach your customers how to develop, print, and finish photographs. Display your wares in the windows and stores. Take pictures of well-known objects in your town, snap shots and time exposures; show them in the windows; have a basket or holder full of such pictures on a convenient case in your store. You will be surprised to find how many people are interested. Make a careful selection of cameras at first, just a few of those best known and in use in your neighborhood. Same as to dry plates, printing paper, etc., and work up your supply business by promptly ordering such supplies as your customers may want. Then you can work up quite a business and reputation by making your own toning solutions, developing solutions, developing powders, etc. There is no limit to the possibilities in this line if started right and with the right conditions.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Toronto

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{30}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{30}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

H.E.L.: Do you recommend optical graduates to take up the study of Retinoscopy when they are not allowed by law to use atropine or any other mydriatic to put the accommodation at rest?

Answer.—In a previous issue we gave it as our opinion that Retinoscopy was useless unless the eye was thoroughly "at rest" by the use of atropine or some other equally efficient cyclophlegic. I am well aware that some writers claim to ascertain the refraction of the eye by Retinoscopy without the use of any drug but all writers are not authorities and I do not know of one recognized authority that ever made such a claim, therefore, all we can say is that, unless an optician can obtain perfect rest of the accommodation, it is simply waste of time to practise Retinoscopy, although it has a marvellously impressing effect upon your customer as to your skill and ability, but we are not discussing this factor of the question; on the other hand there is no more reliable method of securing the exact refraction of the eye than by Retinoscopy when the eye is properly prepared, and as far as the opticians of Canada are concerned the only way an eye can thus be legally prepared is for a regularly qualified physician to do it; hence, unless an optician can secure the goodwill and co-operation of some physician to do this, the optician better devote himself to other lines of optical study and become sufficiently expert to not feel the need of Retinoscopy; although in children of tender years Retinoscopy affords the only sure method of fitting them properly. It requires much practice to master Retinoscopy and in the absence of being able to make it profitable the study of the "shadow test" can hardly be recommended to the average optician.

C.A.F.—I had a little girl, aged seven, brought to me whom her mother said suffered much from headache, and who became tired out easily at her studies and whose eyes frequently looked irritable and watered a good deal. Her vision was about $\frac{20}{30}$ in each eye, which she could see as well through a plus 100 D as she did with the naked eye. I gave her +100 D over each eye to wear constantly, but there was so little relief that the child's parents thought the glasses were more bother than they were worth, and the family physician is now giving the child medicine to relieve the headache, etc. Can you offer me any advice in this case?

Answer.—The Lord have mercy on the child if the family physician does not realize the cause of the headaches and also understand the correction of the errors of refraction. This case once more forces home the fact that young children ought to have their accommodation put at rest before fitting spectacles to them. It is well known that there is more latent than manifest hyperopia in young children, and as you found one dioptre of manifest hyperopia I venture to say that there is three or four times as much latent behind it in this case, and the child probably needs +3.00 or +4.00 D glasses, which can easily be determined by atropine. Go to the family physician and explain this; get him by hook or crook to atrophinize the child's eyes for you, and if he does not know how to measure the refraction of the eye do it for him; prescribe the proper glasses and the headache will disappear like dew in the morning sunshine, and save the little stomach from nasty if not injurious medicine, and the child will "rise up and call you blessed."

"Cilliary Spasm"

Extract from recent lecture by Lionel G. Austen, Principal Canadian Optical College.

I am almost daily in receipt of communications from practising opticians on the subject of cilliary spasm, it apparently entering in some shape or form in almost all classes of ametropia. How difficult it is to answer these inquiries with the meagre details which usually accompany them. As my only guide will be apparent to you when I ask you to consider for a moment the multitude of causes that are directly traceable to this effect.

Spasm of accommodation or cilliary spasm has been described as an abnormal or involuntary contraction of the cilliary muscle similar in some respects to the common cramp such as attacks one when plunged into cold water when in a heated condition.

It will readily be seen that its effect upon the refraction of the eye is to increase it so that an emetrope would be artifically myopic, hyperopia would be relieved and in many cases would become myopic, while myopia would be increased by its presence, and as the victims have no knowledge of the unnatural use to which the cilliary is subjected its presence becames a factor of no small importance in the success or failure of the refracting optician.

A spasm of accommodation may be either clonic or tonic. In the former case it is produced only under the influence or fixation, a desire for distinct vision, or certain causes which excite the sensibility of the eye, while it ceases as soon as that organ is in repose. In the case of tonic spasm it is permanent and yields only to a madriatic. Clonic spasm is undoubtedly a very common form of eye trouble in young persons increasing the refraction and making out of many hyperopic cases artificial myopes. This spasmodic contraction of the cilliary is usually insignificant as it ceases at the same time as fixation and disappears with advancing years, and it is only in cases of asthenopia that we are called upon to make the examinations which finally reveal its presence.

If for no other reason than for the instant detecting of clonic spasm, retinoscopy should be employed by every optician who expects to make a professional success of optics.

As stated, the clonic spasm ceases as soon as the eye is at rest and no attempt is made to observe anything, and employing the retinoscope under these conditions we are able to diagnose the refraction and ascertain the error if any is present.

If upon making the usual test with the trial lenses we find the refraction noticeably greater than with the retinoscope, that is, find the amount of hy. less or even find myopia indicated we would have sure proof of the presence of clonic spasm.

The tonic spasm presents features that place it outside the scope of the optician and transfers it to the category of medicine, and we need not take time here to dwell on it further than to illustrate a ready method of diagnosis and a brief description of its characteristics.

Landolt states that it is difficult to state exactly the cause of tonic spasm, but is probably the result of a lesion of a muscular tissue, or is produced by irritation of the motor nerves, which, in commonplace language, simply means that the cilliary muscle, similarly to all other muscles of the human system, is depend ing for its motive power upon a nervous edict from the brain; that the third nerve being the means of communication, some foreign cause creates a state of excitability in this nerve which causes it to give to the cilliary muscle the same action as if the intellect had so ordered.

Let me illustrate this point. Suppose you have an electric door-bell which rings upon a button being pressed which so acts as to close the circuit and make a continuous channel for the electric power to pass on its route, of course affecting the mechanism of the bell in such a way as to cause the clapper to vibrate and consequently ringing the bell. Now, the same result will follow if by any means the wires are short circuited, that is, if another piece of wire should become entangled in such a manner as to form the two main wires. The power is there and is accidentally applied, the same as in the tonic spasm the power is there and is applied without any intention upon the part of the intellect to so use it, and, unlike the clonic form, it remains constantly in use and does not cease with fixation.

We are only able without the use of atropine to decide upon tonic spasm by means of its effect upon amplitude of accommodation, as we know what amount of accommodation should be present at different ages, and consequently in measuring the PP, with distant vision normal, with glasses if necessary, we are able at once to see if a proportionate amount is present according to age, and if not we would suspect spasm. For instance, a person of 20 years should have amplitude of 10.00 D and PP in emetropia would be 4 inches, and finding a case of this age in which amplitude was only 6.00 D we would expect spasm 4.00 D. Of course the same results are to be expected in paralysis of cilliary, as that would lessen the amplitude in exactly the same way, but with but little practice you can readily differentiate between them, as spasm carries with it a contracted pupil, while in paralysis it is dilated. In the tonic form considerable pain in the cilliary is felt, and a common symptom is an abnormal secretion of tears. The acuteness of vision is nearly always diminished, frequently simulating myopia, and is very changeable. The presence of a slight convergent squint would add to the proof. The common nerve supply of the cilliary and internal recti would account for spasm in case of muscular errors.

Having by any of the foregoing symptoms and methods of examination established the presence of spasm, it is easily classified with the retinoscope, and, if found to be tonic spasm, we can only resign the case to the oculist. In your regular practice of refraction you have come across cases in which the refraction, as measured from time to time, shows results which are greatly at variance, and some of you have doubtless pursued your studies far enough to know that this is a fairly accurate indication of the presence of spasm, but if you stop there you have no results. You must diagnose and classify, and if tonic let it go, but if clonic it is open to your efforts.

My own custom was for years, when engaged in doing refraction work, to order for all cases of tonic spasm, irrespective of any error of refraction as indicated by trial lenses, sufficiently strong convex lenses to blur the distant vision. These, of course, it was not possible to wear constantly, but by undergoing slight inconvenience they can be worn part of the time for distance, and constantly for reading, and the longer they are worn the less discomfort there is felt in wearing them, as their effect is to induce a relaxation, as the only means of obtaining clear vision. If a record is kept of these cases—and you cannot hope for practical results unless you do so—it will be found that subjective tests made previously will reveal more myopia, or less hyperopia, than one made after a course of training by means of a convex glass. I have even found the application of a weak convex lens in-

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stantly beneficial in diagnosing low amounts of astigmatism, presumed to be present, but which it was found impossible to disclose by the ordinary methods, they evidently being hidden under a mild form of spasm of the cilliary, which prevented the visual acuity from being affected, and also maintains the symmetry of the astigmatic chart, which under the blurring effect of the convex over-correction blurs only such lines as correspond to the emetropic meridian, and leaving bright the lines indicating the meridian of astigmatism. If there is no astigmatism present the lines will blur simultaneously.

Cilliary spasm has been found to be present as the result of a slight abrasion of the cornea.

Reflex irritation of the cilliary nerves from some disease possibly far removed rom the seat of vision.

Various inflammatory affections of the eye such as conjuntivitis keratitis, episcleritis, blepharitis and it is also found in connection with an over-worked condition of the retina.

A marked symptom of spasm is the diminvtive pupil together with the variation of the acuteness of vision under different examinations.

The manner in which the test type is read should put you on your guard in regard to spasm, as while not constituting an absolutely reliable test it will in many cases lead you to pause and investigate further before giving a correction.

The most of you have probably noticed the peculiarities incident to the various forms of ametropia in the manner in which the test type is read.

A hyperope, if he have ample accommodation, will read it off as readily as an emetrope. Myopia, of course, precludes the possibility of normal vision, and the myope will read with a fair degree of certainty down the card to a certain point, but beyond that he can make no attempt, while the astigmat will dash through the letters regardless of results, making few pauses and miscalling most of the letters. Unlike the myope, they do not seem blurred to him, but have taken on other forms under the distorting effect of the elliptical cornea. But the spasmodic individual is usually a backward, undecided sort of a subject, reading the various lines with considerable uncertainty, and at one moment showing visual accuity in excess of what you presently find it. His style is like his condition—spasmodic.

These symptoms being present, you would not be justified in ordering glasses while the refraction was in this condition. In the absence of atropine you will find the persistent application of a convex lense to exert a relaxing influence upon the cramped condition of the cilliary, but, as before stated, you must learn to distinguish between clonic and tonic, as you but waste your time by experimenting on the latter form.

To sum up the conditions and methods of treatment, we have to look for spasm with an abnormally small pupil, when the method of reading test type is indicative of this condition, and we are sure of it when repeated examinations give variable results.

We are able to diagnose and classify by means of retinoscopy.

Bear in mind that a discrepancy between amplitude of accommodation, as found with the tape measure and the age table of Donders, is sure indication of spasm or paralysis, and its diagnosis is by means of the pupillary aperture.

Now as to treatment. For tonic nothing can be done other than a long course of treatment with atropine, and also medical treatment with a view to removing the cause.

With the tonic form you cannot fail of at least partial correction if you persevere in the use of the plus lenses, increasing the strength from time to time as your examinations show you the spasm yielding to treatment.

Now, in conclusion, a word in regard to the financial aspect of the question. These cases which come up for consideration under the higher standard of optics, such as spasm, muscular troubles, etc., do not, in my experience, give adequate returns for the time, and knowledge required to correct them, principally because, not making any charge for time, the total charge is included in the price of the glasses, and, as you have to give a price on these at the time of supplying them, we rarely at that time can be certain that some complications may not arise that will require more attention and probably more glasses. In view of this fact you will find it sound practice, in all cases where there is a possibility of future trouble, to impress upon your customer that the glasses are for temporary use only, and will require changing. Especially is this the case in the matter of spasm, where a course of treatment, extending, perhaps, over months, has to be undergone, and repeated examinations necessary. But in many cases you will have to consider your outlay in time and knowledge as so much on the debit side of the advertising account, and if judiciously used it will prove a good investment.

The Finest Price List Ever Printed on Canadian Soil.

We are not fond of adjectives in the superlative form, but we cannot deny that the highest praise is merited by the last edition of Parke, Davis & Co.'s Priced Catalogue. It was prepared in Canada, printed in Canada, and embodies an array of nearly five thousand preparations, every one of which is manufactured at the Walkerville laboratory of this great house. Not alone does this list set forth formulæ and prices of each item in the twenty-nine extensive lines manufactured by P., D. & Co., but it also contains in convenient form a vast fund of information which makes it permanently valuable for purposes of reference. Thirty-five pages are devoted to a most useful "property and dose list" of drugs from which Parke, Davis & Co. manufacture a fluid, solid or powdered extract or concentration. Every paragraph in the eighteen pages of "Notes of reference" is a valuable nugget of information.

The list is compactly and handsomely printed, and is sent without charge to every druggist who asks for a copy. Do not fail to write for one of these catalogues, and when you get it keep it within easy reach, for it will answer a thousand queries relating to drugs, their uses, doses, prices and pharmaceutical preparations.

A marvellous growth has been the happy and merited lot of this famous house, and it is pleasant to feel and know that the wonderful increase of its trade in the Dominion, in the States and in every other civilized country is due, not to printer's ink, but wholly to the honorable character of its management, to its scientific activity, to the transparently conscientious spirit which prevails in every department of its immense laboratories, to its generous treatment of every patron, and to its urbane and courteous correspondence. Parke, Davis & Co. have done vastly more than win success—they have richly deserved it, and no one needs grudge them a single one of the triumphs which the future holds yet in store for them.

The Walkerville branch of Parke, Davis & Co. is keeping even pace with the growth of the patent-house, and deserves warm commendation for the scientific work on which this catalogue throws such a significant light.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Read Evans & Sons' advertisement in this number of THE DRUGGIST. The article advertised is an exceptionally valuable one, and will readily command sales whenever introduced.

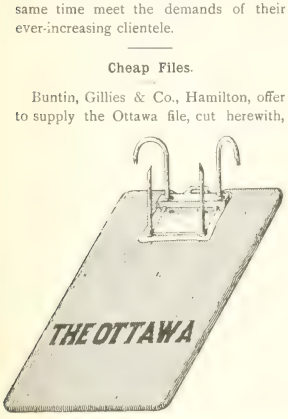
Messrs. Elliot & Co., 3 Front street east, Toronto, announce the arrival of a fresh shipment of Gibson's confectionery, of which they have a complete assortment. There are a number of leading lines in their advertisement which it would be well to make a note of.

R Department.

With a view to still further increasing the efficiency and capability of their prescription department, Messrs. Cohen Bros. have re-arranged this branch of their business. They are engaged in putting in place new machinery throughout of the most approved pattern, especially providing for the maintainance of the exceptionally high standard which this department possesses, and at the same time meet the demands of their ever-increasing clientele.

Cheap Files.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, offer to supply the Ottawa file, cut herewith,



at $2 75 per dozen. This is the cheapest good board file on the market.

Holiday Goods.

The advertisement of Saunders & Evans in this issue gives some pointers as to holiday lines of goods which should not be lost sight of. This firm are, we believe, the largest dealers in Sponges and Chamois Skins in the Dominion They are offering some excellent values in sponges, of which they carry some two hundred varieties.

They do all their own bleaching and turn out goods unsurpassed by any im portations.

Y. & S.

This favorite brand of Licorice, also the Licorice Pellets, Wafers, etc., manufactured by Young & Smylie, Brooklyn, N. Y., are all such standard goods that no druggist can afford to allow his store to run short. Have you your winter supply ?

Calendars, Etc.

Read Marsland & Torrance's announcement on page 224B of this issue. They are large dealers and have a very fine assortment.

"D. C." Malt Extract.

This brand of Malt Extract has become very popular with the drug trade in all sections, and is having a very large sale. The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, in this issue, advise druggists to lay in a stock before the severe weather sets in.

Seasonable Goods

It will pay you to read Archdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisement in this issue. When you read it we are satisfied it will mean business from you.

Dr. W. E. Hamill, who conducts the Druggists' Exchange, desires us to announce that he has thirteen buyers who have asked him to pilot them unto desirable drug stocks for sale. Druggists who wish to sell their businesses will save time, money, and undue publicity by writing Dr. Hamill, 88 Yonge street, Toronto, and placing their stores in his hands for sale. Every effort is made to bring together men who wish to buy and men who wish to sell. A central drug exchange office of this kind is a great boon to vendor and vendee alike, and should be liberally patronized.

Local.

The Optical Institute of Canada has closed two successful classes since our last issue. The next class will commence on November the 7th, and will be the last class this year, so as not to interfere with Xmas trade and holidays. Intending students should write Dr. W. E. Hamill at once to reserve a seat, as the number of students in each class is limited,so that individual instruction may be given if necessary, so that every student may become an efficient optician.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DR. HAMILL, WHO CONDUCTS THE DRUGgists' exchange for the convenience and protection of druggists who wish to sell their stocks, wishes us to say through our columns that he has a number of cash buyers who are desirous of securing paying drug stocks, and prospective vendors consult their own interests by placing their stores in Dr. Hamill's hands.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—$6,000 CASH WILL PURchase the Canada trade mark for a proprietary Medicine, with all goods on hand, circulars, printed matter, plates, electros, dies, etc. Goods sell for cash to all wholesale and retail druggists in the Dominion, as staple as wheat. A large amount of money has been expended by thorough and systematic newspaper advertising and travellers on the road, thus establishing the business on a firm basis. Net yearly profits over $2,000, and increasing. No indebtedness or liabilities of any kind or description. Is offered at one-fourth its value, as the owner is nearly seventy and wishes to retire. Any druggist can run the business in his drug store at little extra expense. Call or address DR. W. E. HAMILL, 88 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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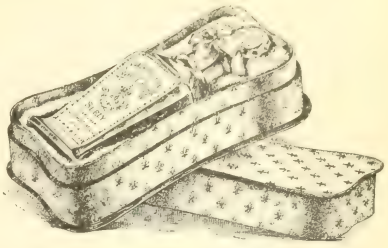

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Alcoiol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	11 00	16 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	60	65
Camphor, lb	50	55
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	40	50
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	26 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	16	17
Powdered, lb	17	18
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 25	2 50
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	17	20
Guarana	1 25	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 75
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	4 25	4 50
Myrrh, lb	$ 45	$ 48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 50	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leaches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 00	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	0	15
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	40 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	13	16
Powdered, lb	16	18
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	0
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	14	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30
Po., lb	30	35
Ginseng, oz	1 50	1 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	18	20
Indian Hemp, lb	18	20
Ipecac, lb	8 00	8 10
Powdered, lb	8 15	8 25
Jalap, lb	38	45
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava-Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Manna, cut, lb	30	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	38	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	$ 18	$ 20
Rhatany, lb	20	30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	12
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	30
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	70	75
Acetphenetidin, oz	1	5
Alum, crys., lb	1½	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb. .880	10	12
Valerianate, lb	80	85
Ammonium, Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	$ 55	$ 60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antikamnin, oz	85	00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 40
Antipyrin, oz	1 00	1 10
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	6	7
Powdered, lb	7	8
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
Codeia, ⅛ oz	75	80
Collodion, Ships., oz	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Digitalin, oz	1 00	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	10
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Strych., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Permitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate, Chemical, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Benzoate, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. Exsiccated, lb	1½	2
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	7
Menthol, oz	25	30
Mercury, lb	75	80
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	1 05	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Patents Relating to Pharmacy, Etc., Sept. 6th to Sept. 27th.

Emile Sterne, Paris, France, capsule or container for containing compressed or liquefied gases, 608349.

Nelson M. Watson, Detroit, Mich., coin-controlled medical battery, 608496.

Walter E. Dewey, Philadelphia, Pa., design, vaginal syringe, 29141.

Ross Morris, Clarksburg, W. Va., medicated air-head, design, 29140.

Joseph H. Kastle, M. L. Ravitch and A. S. Lowenhardt, Lexington, Ky., vaporizer, 608967.

Valentin Koch, Geneva, Switzerland, inhaling apparatus, 608873.

Alexander McKnight, New York, N. Y., invalid bed, 608619.

Benjamin F. Morningstar, New York, N.Y., medicine spoon, 608890.

Lazarus Silverman, Chicago, Ill., surgical and other dressing and pad, 608921.

Wm. Taylor, Edinburgh, Scotland, apparatus for heating air for therapeutic or other purposes, 706928.

Aime M. Villon, New York, N.Y., manufacturing athylic alcohol, 608652.

Fisher H. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pa., Soda-water apparatus, 610188.

Nels Person, Garner, Iowa, Truss, 610202.

Henry Bausch, Rochester, N.Y., Mouth and throat mirror, 610518.

Joseph C. McBeth, Denver, Colo., Surgeon's splint, 610866.

James M. Munyon, Philadelphia, Pa., Inhaler, 610717.

Wilhelm Schmidt, Arlington, N.J., Refining camphor, 610664.

De Wane B. Smith, Deerfield, N.Y., Design, body for sprayers, 29327.

Ludwig Limpach, Berlin, Germany, making salicylo-acetic acid, 611014.

Benjamin H. Lohman, St. Louis, Mo., surgical injector clamp, 611038.

Henry T. Mason, Philadelphia, Pa., package for medical preparations, 611136.

Arthur R. Moody, Stoke-on-Trent, England, respirator, 610914.

Ferdinand A. Richardt, New York, N.Y., surgical case, 611023.

Max Zahn, Artern, Germany, obtaining lime sucrate, 611164.

Arthur M. Chambers, Thorncliffe, England, medicinal vaporizer, 611560.

Samuel L. Hannon and M. A. Jordan, Washington, D.C., respirator, 611478.

Charles E. Longden, New Haven, Conn., syringe tube, 611454.

Arthur B. Cruickshank, London, England, design, syringe-bulb, 29424.

Wm. C. Hallock, New York, N.Y., design, pessary, 29408.

TRADE-MARKS.

Farbenfabriken, of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y., sedatives, 31, 836.

Farbenfabriken, of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y., antiseptics, 31837.

Matchless Mineral Water Company, Dallas, Texas, certain named medicinal other mineral water, 31834.

Hubert Terry, West Hoboken, N.J., medical plasters, 31835.

Baylor Wilson, Navasota, Texas, flavoring compound for syrup for soda-water, 31833.

Cassius E. Belcher, Jersey Shore, Pa., ointments, 31858.

Boraline Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., antiseptic tablets and powders for certain named purposes, 31859.

Oberhaeusser & Landauer, Wurzburg, Germany, certain named medical confections, beverages, and preparations, 31856.

Charles R. Roswell, Cleveland, Ohio, liniment, 31857.

B. B. Mineral Springs Company, Bowling Green, Mo., Certain named bitter mineral water, 31943.

Harry K. Buck, Philadelphia, Pa., Perfumery, toilet water, and toilet powder, 31933.

C. B. Woodworth Sons Company, Rochester, N.Y., Sachet powders and toilet soap, 31935.

Court Perfumery Company, New York, N.Y., Soaps, perfumery, extracts, and face and tooth powders, excluding perfume waters, 31936.

Cuitoit Co., Chicago, Ill., Certain flavoring and toilet articles, 31934.

Matthew J. Johnson, Superior, Wis., Certain rheumatism cure and blood purifier, 31951.

Edouard Morin, Quebec, Canada, Remedy for certain named diseases, 31952.

Firm of Carl Rappe, Weissensee, Germany, Disinfecting, antiseptic, and aseptic-izing preparations, 31950.

Harry W. Crelley, Covington, Ky., Medical compound for the removal of hair from the skin and for skin, scalp, and hair affections, 31964.

Thomas Hollis, Boston, Mass., Powder for cleansing and polishing the teeth, 31962.

Franz X. Liebig, New York, N.Y., Medicinal tonics, 31967.

Pharmaceutisches Institut Ludwig Wilhelm Cans, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Powders, pills, tablets, perls, ointment and tinctures, 31963.

Louis Schuenemann, St. Louis, Mo., Liniment, 31966.

James R. Wasson, Chicago, Ill., Remedy for certain named diseases, 31965.

Monroe De Tar, Kinsley, Kans., dyspepsia, catarrh, liver and kidney, pain and cough cure, pills, and liniment, 31987.

George R. Debnam, Baltimore, Md., tablets and powders for certain named disorders, 31988.

Gregory & Co., Northampton, England, lozenge for allaying thirst, 32005.

Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa., remedies for indigestion, flatulency, and dyspepsia, 32004.

Firm of E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, chemical and medicinal preparation, 32002.

Firm of E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, chemical and medicinal preparation, 42003.

Louis Mohr, Pittsburg, Pa., medicine, 32001.

R. T. Booth Co., Ithica, N.Y., certain named medicinal preparations and medicinal toilet articles, 32000.

Williamson & Watts, Baltimore, Md., corn-plaster, 31998.

Chen Yum Poong, New Orleans, La., "Poong's Ready Cure" (for a medicine), 6662.

W. H. Briggs, Northport, Wash., "The Original Extract of Figs" (for medicine), 6663.

Archibald Dakin, Brockton, Mass., "Arab Balsam" (for balsam), 6664.

Edward P. Weed, Norwalk, Conn., "Dr. Many's Antiseptic Tooth Powder" (for tooth powder), 6665.

Eugene Lucchesi, Boston, Mass., "Lucchesi's cure for rheumatism" (for rheumatic salve), 6674.

Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa., "Physiological salts" (for a medical compound), 6678.

Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Pa., "Physiological salts" (for a medical compound), 6679.

D. F. Davenport, Americus, Ga., "Davenport's tasteless sulphate quinine," 6685.

Iodide, oz.	$ 35	$ 40
Bromide, oz.	25	30
Oleate, Red, oz.	1 15	1 20
Permanganate, lb.	70	75
Milk of Sulphur, lb.	8	10
Mixture, Gum, lb.	25	30
Mixture, oz.	2	2
Nitrate, oz.	1 90	2 10
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Pills, oz.	08	10
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	7	8
Potash, lb.	10	12
Pill, oz.	10	12
Permanganate, oz.	07	08
Phosphate, Ammonia, lb.	35	40
Bromide, lb.	15	17
Bichromate, lb.	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	28
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	75
Cyanide, lb.	40	50
Hydrobromate, oz.	10	12
Iodide, lb.	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.	35	40
QUININE, Sulph. bulk	35	40
Ozs., oz.	40	45
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
SALICIN, lb.	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	80	85
Fused, oz.	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hyposulphite, lb.	10	12
Hypophosphite, oz.	1	6

Iodide, oz.	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb.	1 00	1 10
Salicylate, lb.	5	5
Sulphite, lb.	8	10
Somnal, oz.	85	90
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	38	08
STROPHUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20
STRYCHNINE, Crystals, oz.	80	85
Sulphate, oz.	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	25	30
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.	55	60
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	25	30
Chloride, lb.	15	18
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	16
Sulphate, lb.	9	11
Valerianate, oz.	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb.	40	30
Amber, crude, lb.	40	45
Rectified, lb.	60	65
Anise, lb.	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb.	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb.	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz.	60	65
Caraway, lb.	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb.	2 75	3 00
Cedar, oz.	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb.	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 10	1 20
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb.	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz.	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.	70	70
Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 35
Garden, lb.	75	1 50
Lemon, lb.	1 75	1 90
Linseed, oz.	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	60
Neroli, oz.	1 25	4 60
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb.	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	50
Patchouli, oz.	80	50
Peppermint, oz.	2 50	2 05
Peppermint, lb.	2 25	2 07
Pimento, lb.	2 00	2 05
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz.	7 50	11 20
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandal Wood, lb.	3 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	75	00
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb.	3 75	1 79
Spruce, lb.	65	30
Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb.	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb.	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb.	13	15
COD LIVER, Nfld., gal.	90	95
Norwegian, gal.	1 60	1 70
COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal.	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal.	56	59
Raw, gal.	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal.	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal.	2 50	2 00
PALM, lb.	12	13
SEAL, gal.	1 50	1 00
TANNER LINE, gal.	00	65

Drug Reports.

English Market Report.

London, September 28th, 1898.

Market alterations are upward in their character, but the absence of brisk demand prevents more than a gradual hardening. Camphor has advanced. Cocaine is also dearer. English oils of peppermint and lavender are dearer, owing to short yield of this year's crop. Henbane has reached a famine price. Ipecac is also very firm and dear. Citric acid is firmer, but tartaric has not moved yet. Opium is steady and any movement will be of an upward character. Quinine is lifeless. Quicksilver has dropped, but no reduction has yet taken place in mercurials.

Botanical Nomenclature

In a discussion on the merits of the use of common names instead of botanical names, J. U. Lloyd (*American Journal of Pharmacy*) advocates the use of the following :

Asthma Weed, for Euphorbia pilulifera (to distinguish it from others species of Euphorbia).

Black Haw, for Viburnum prunifolium (to distinguish it from Viburnum opulus).

Fragrant Sumach, for Rhus aromatica (to distinguish it from Rhus Toxicodendron).

Gravel Root, for Eupatorium purpureum (to distinguish it from Eupatorium perfoliatum).

Horse Chestnut, for Æsculus Hippocastanum (to distinguish it from Æsculus glabra).

Spikenard, for Aralia racemosa (to distinguish it from Aralia nudicaulis).

Spotted Spurge, for Euphorbia hypericifolia (to distinguish it from Euphorbia corollata and Euphorbia pilulifera).

Swamp Milkweed, for Asclepias incarnata (to distinguish it from Asclepias cornuti and Asclepias tuberosa).

White Snake-root, for Eupatorium aromaticum (to distinguish it from Eupatorium perfoliatum and Eupatorium purpureum).—*Bull. Phar.*

R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

'PHONE 1654

TORONTO.

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
TRADERS BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

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Prosecutions Under the Quebec Pharmacy Act.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec have entered three actions in Quebec City and four in the Superior Court of Montreal, three actions for illegally selling drugs and medicinal preparations containing poisons mentioned in Schedule A of the Quebec Pharmacy Act. The names of the parties and the amounts for which they are sued as follows: In Quebec, J. E. Livernois, $325.00; Joseph Goulet, $275.00; and A. E. Poitevin & Co., $250.00. In Montreal, The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., $475.00; E. Lapage & Co., $225.00; Chas. Marin, $225.00 and Madame Josmin, of St. Lambert (for illegally keeping a drug store), $225.00. In each of these cases the actions ask for a penalty of $25.00 for the first offence, and of $50.00 for the second and each subsequent of fence, and in all the cases a number of offences were committed. It is expected that these cases will be heard sometime this month, but on account of accumulation of business in the higher courts they may be delayed until next month.

No. 4.

Just as we go to press (Nov. 12th) we have received a copy of "Circular No. 4 on Divisional Work," which has been issued by "the Divisional Committee in connection with the Council of the College of Pharmacy" (Ontario). As our columns are already crowded, and "time is up," we cannot notice the communication at length. Every druggist in Ontario should answer the question put to them. Say either Yes or No, as you think it will best serve the interests of the trade in this province. Do not look on it seifishly. We all need one another's help. We say *Yes*, take the full annual fee, but use it judiciously.

The Rights of the Manufacturer.

One of the most common means that is now used for the purpose of attracting customers to the larger stores is the advertising certain lines of standard goods at lower prices than usually charged, thus throwing out "a bait" in order to bring purchasers into the store with the expectation that these customers will at the same time buy other goods which yield a good margin of profit.

While to the general public this may appear quite right, and they may term the dealer a "public benefactor," inasmuch as he provides some goods without profit and frequently at a loss to himself, yet to the manufacturer of standard goods which have a certain recognized value, and to those who have hitherto handled those goods at a profit, and that perhaps none too large, there is a feature that suggests itself not only as to whether the transaction of business on these lines is to be considered commendable, but whether it is strictly legal.

When a manufacturer places a special article on the market he generally advertises in some way in order to attract public attention. It stands to reason that the sale of his specialty depends on the quantity as well as the adaptability of the advertising done. He has a certain price at which this article is to be sold to the public, or, as is generally termed, the consumer. He establishes a name for his preparation, places a certain price on it, and either directly or indirectly gets it into the hands of the retail dealer. We take it for granted that he has spent considerable money in giving publicity to the name and merits of the goods.

When he has the sale thoroughly established, and its fame and worth so indelibly imprinted on the minds of the public, that in the words of some well-known advertisers "they cannot do without it," someone conceives the idea of selling the article at retail, not only at exactly what it cost him, but, as is done in many instances, at less than he can actually buy it for.

It must be apparent to all that in thus lowering the price of the goods he not only depreciates its value, but also robs both the manufacturer and general retailer of their interests in the goods; the manufacturer, because it is he who has spent money establishing a name and creating a demand, while the "cutter" by his action cuts off the demand from the retailer who wishes a profit, and who also naturally loses interest in the goods; the demand is thereby curtailed, the sale of the article practically confined to the one who will sell at less than cost, and in a short space of time the article itself will fall into more or less disrepute, and this not only from the fact that many retailers will, quite naturally, suggest the use of some other article to take its place, but also through the business method of the "cutting" merchant himself, who invariably "turns down" any article as soon as the demand begins to lessen, and pushes vigorously some other line.

Now the question arises, Is there no legal redress for the manufacturer who has spent money and ability in making a success of what he has undertaken, who has created a demand for an article, and sees that demand lessened if not almost wholly done away with, by the action of the "price cutter?" Is there no law to protect an industry legitimately fostered and carried on, and in which the proprietor has spent, it may be, and very frequently, too, his thousands of dollars? If there is not, we think our readers will agree with us that there should be, and that the maker of any standard article which has a regular fixed value, be that article a proprietary medicine, an article of household use, or wearing apparel, should be protected from the action of any business concern which, through its "peculiar ways," will cause loss to the maker, or the party who has caused the demand.

The daily press, not only in Canada but the United States, have been very active in their support of manufacturing concerns who feared injury to their business through the placing on the market goods which might displace theirs; let them now turn their attention to the grievance we speak of and make themselves felt in the interest of legitimate business, and the prevention of what appears to be legalized robbery.

O. C. P. Examinations.

The fifty-sixth semi annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held at the college building, St. James' Square, Toronto, on Monday, Dec. 12th, and following days. Intending candidates must send their names, accompanied by the fee of ten dollars, not later than Monday, Nov. 28th; also enclosing the necessary certificate of apprenticeship to the Registrar.

Selling a Drug Business.

No basis has ever yet been established whereby an equitable calculation can be made of the value of a business about to be transferred from one druggist to another. The arbitrary rule of a demand price most frequently prevails. Next to it is adjustment by stock-taking, and lastly, how much will you give? and, how much will you take? decides the matter. There are few business transactions take place which have less business calculations about them than deals of this kind. The fact that the seller is usually an older and more experienced man than the buyer does not justify the continued existence of methods of sale which, in the majority of cases, are anything but equitable. The basis upon which transfers should be effected should be the earning power of the business. Any business which can be shown to have netted an annual profit of 6% upon the amount of invested money, together with one and a half times the amount which the owner could fairly command in salary, should bring one hundred cents on the dollar without question. Better showings than this, which can be shown to be reasonably permanent, are fairly entitled to rank for a premium on a basis of additional interest-earning power; for instance—taking the first feature of the case where we are allowing the buyer 50% in advance of the sum he might command as salary, solely as recompense for his assumption of direct responsibility, and placing him in contact with the seller, whose business on a stock-taking basis totals $3000, we are to find what it is worth to the prospective purchaser. Taking $60 per month as being a reasonable salary, adding to this $30 per month for responsibility, we find that for his labor alone $1080 must be made annually. Add to this $180 for interest at 6% on the outlay, and we find that by our reasoning a stock of $3000 should yield a net profit of $1260 per annum in order to make it worth one hundred cents on the dollar to the buyer. Again, considering the value of a business which shows a profit in excess of this estimate, it is only reasonable that it should command a premium on sale. The amount of the premium could not in all cases be determined by the dividend-earning power as though it were a stock company's business, but at the very least it should command a premium sum at least equal to the amount annually earned in excess of what is needed to

We are noted for selling the Finest

Cream Salad

OLIVE OIL...

Guaranteed Chemically Pure

Put up in 1 Imp. Gallon Tins

We have just received a fresh shipment

—ALSO—

RESTUCCIA'S FINEST OIL OF LEMON BERGAMOT AND BITTER ORANGE

☞ ALL IN 1 POUND COPPERS ☜

BOVOX Essence of Beef, 5 oz., per doz., - - $4.50
" " " 11 " " - - 8.50

HEIDE'S LICORICE PASTILLES
MINT JUJUBES
ASSORTED JUJUBES

Loring's Celery Cough Drops. Chapireau's Cacheteurs and Cachets.

Send for Quotations, or send Mail Orders to

CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

38 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO, ONT.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Elliot & Co.

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO the lines we mention this month, and your orders are respectfully solicited.

ITALIAN LIQUORICE

Liquorice Sticks.

"E" BRAND.

A large shipment of this excellent Liquorice, manufactured specially for ourselves upon an estate situated in the district of CALABRIA, Italy, from which all the best known high-priced and recognizedly good extracts of Liquorice emanate, is just at hand. For characteristic flavor we invite comparison with other brands. Bright, sharp fracture. Each stick is stamped with our trade-mark "E," packed in boxes containing 5 pounds each. Write for sample and price; special figures for 25-lb. lots in bulk.

THE AUTOCHECK FOUNTAIN SYRINGE

is the finest thing of its kind. Pipe held and flow controlled with one hand. Water runs when piston is pressed with the thumb. Rapid flow. Packed in wood box, with four hard rubber screw pipes, including curved vaginal irrigator.

3-qt. size. $18 per dozen.

"DIAMOND" LYE

Ground Scented

THE BEST !

As strong as the strongest ;
As heavy as the heaviest ;
Better canned than any other ;
Cans have TWO covers,
And are permanently useful.

Yet, "Diamond" Lye is cheaper than any other sightly lye on the market.

YIELDS 50 per cent. **PROFIT** when sold at **10c.**
Price $3.35 per Case, 5 per cent. 30 days

Menthol Cough Drops (red) extra strong
5-pound bottles and 25-pound pails.
Howard's Potass. Iodide, 1-lb. Bottles
Glycerine 1.260 sp. gr.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine
Frog-in-your-Throat
M&R Licorice Pellets in bags
Petrolatum.

CROWN GELATINE

10c. package makes **one quart** of fine jelly.

75c. PER DOZEN.

Prompt Shipment of Orders our specialty.

Special attention to Letter Orders.

ELLIOT & CO.,
TORONTO

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of **DR. BARK,** of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear.

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. TO BE KEPT DRY.

☞ These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada, and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL; - Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

$500 for a Belladonna Plaster Test

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A. 1890, page 155, also *American Journal of Pharmacy*, April, 1898, page 182.) We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of Extract of Belladonna, from the laboratories of the most reputable pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain assayists as being below the pharmacopœial standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters, containing little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

2. Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of pharmaceutical and medical authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885).

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

Care of **GILMOUR BROS.**
485 St. Paul St. Montreal
Sole agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.

place it upon a basis of one hundred cents on the dollar value. Taking $3000 as the stock amount and finding that $2000 net profit is earned annually, we have an excess of $740 over our estimate, and, as the seller has no right to give, nor the buyer to expect, a present of $740, it is only reasonable to infer that the buyer should pay $3740 for the inventoried stock of $3000. This system of determining the value of business for sale may be open to objections, but, in default of any other, we advance it as a moderate and well meant basis upon which a reasonable amount of equity may be established.

Business Letters.

Mercantile correspondence differs from all others in that it is carried on under the business theory that time is money, and that no more should be expended upon it than can be avoided. Like telegraphic messages, the shorter they are the less they cost. All business letters should be short and to the point. Abruptness should be avoided, but superfluous words should not be used. Clearness, conciseness and nicety of arrangement should be conspicuous in every well-written business letter. When replying to a letter the order maintained by the correspondent should be strictly followed up, and, when more than one subject has to be discussed, each should be accorded a separate paragraph. Letters received as well as letters sent should be kept track of so reference may be made to them at any time. An indexed fyle will answer for letters received, and a well-kept letter-book for those sent. Letters containing orders should be very explicit—the kind, the quality, the quantity, and, if convenient, the price, should be plainly set forth. Orders, as a rule, are better made out on a separate sheet of paper, as they are thus more likely to receive prompt attention and fulfilment. It is incumbent upon every good business man to answer all letters, if possible, the day upon which they are received. No business letter should be written on impulse, and under no circumstances should any words be written which the writer would not speak if in the presence of his correspondent. Lastly—honesty should be paramount. Excuses in business letters are not allowable. If used they always rebound on the user, and they usually betray themselves by the amount of clothing needed to make them presentable. The essence of letter-writing is to be easy and natural so as to convey to the persons to whom we send just what we should say if we were with them.

Business Mistakes.

It is a mistake not to keep a stock of any goods in your line provided they are asked for, even presuming that the profit is not as large as you would wish it.

Your customer wants the goods, does not care what your profit is, and, if you cannot or will not supply him, will get it elsewhere and probably transfer his whole purchasing account.

It is a mistake to "turn down" any preparation, merely because it is kept in a department store or by "a cutter." You cannot afford to let a customer go away unsupplied.

It is a mistake to decry any particular preparation whatever, unless you are convinced that it is detrimental to public health. Let the article stand on its merits, if it has any.

It is a mistake to treat your customers as if they had no right to enter your store, or that you are conferring a great privilege by allowing them to do so. Remember there are other places of business than yours.

It is a mistake to allow a clerk in your store who will not treat every customer with politeness, be they rich or poor, man, woman or child. Many good customers have been lost in this way.

It is a mistake to allow your place of business to be made a smoking-room or a loafers' resort. Make it rather an inviting spot for the purchaser of drugs, the women of the household or the children, who will be amongst your best advertisers.

It is a mistake to encourage substitution in any form, thereby endangering health, putting a premium on dishonesty, and losing your own business.

It is a mistake to endeavor, either through yourself or your clerk, to depreciate some other person's goods in order to force a sale of your own. There are some who pay a premium to their clerks to thus obtain larger profits. Does this tend to cultivate regard for you or does it not lower you and your preparations in the eyes of the purchasers?

It is a mistake to sell inferior goods of any kind, always keep the best. You satisfy your customers, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your part towards the healing of sickness, which should be the highest ideal of the true pharmacist, and you enjoy the confidence of physicians and the public.

Correspondence.

The editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents. Correspondence should be written on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

The Rebate Plan.

Editor Can. Druggist.

SIR,—We have noted Messrs. Evans' & Sons open letter in your October issue, whereby they virtually cancel all "rebate" contracts and agreements to maintain fair prices.

Our firm has never adopted any rebate plan, never having seen a workable one, but we have an agreement with every wholesale house which has purchased goods from us.

This agreement binds them to our price list and binds us not to sell to any who refuse to sign this agreement.

We propose to stand by our agreement and trust the trade will give us their generous support.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

The Rebate Plan and the Cutter.

SIR,—In your October issue, under the caption, "What do *you* say?" you invite your readers, who are retail druggists, to give their opinions upon the matter of Messrs Evans & Sons refusing to buy Abbey Salts upon the rebate plan. There are many points to be noted in this connection, and several things to be more fully explained before the retail druggists can, as a body, champion any side in the disagreement with confidence and loyalty.

All claim that their individual action is in the interest of the retail druggist. So soon as any of the combatants shall demonstrate that *their* action is sure to be of most profit to the retrail druggist fighting against cut prices upon patent medicines and proprietary preparations, so soon will that party have the co-operation and grateful support of the retail drug trade. But there are diversities of opinion. Messrs. Evans' principle, that they have a perfect right to do what they wish with their own goods, is all very well, but this does not always hold good, as, for instance, in the case of a person who inherits a sum of money subject to a stipulation affecting its expenditure. This, it seems to me, is Messrs. Evans' position when they buy goods under the rebate plan, but so soon as they obtain the goods purchased, without any restriction, they are free to do as they wish with them. Still, everyone would agree that

it would be dishonorable to sell the goods at cut prices when they were bought under the rebate plan, and, I am sure, Messrs. Evans are of this opinion, and would not do so from the fact that they declare that their refusal to buy under the plan in order to be able to do honorably what they wish with what they have paid for. Now the question arises whether or not Messrs. Evans are acting consistently in selling to cutters, or at a lower rate than the manufacturers stipulate, the goods they obtain from those who have signed the contract, and whom Messrs. Evans know to be acting dishonorably in selling to them. In other words, are not Messrs. Evans encouraging and abetting contract-breaking by buying goods from such people? So much for principle.

Again, Messrs. Evans claim that they are acting in the interests of the retail druggists. How is this borne out by the fact that they are selling to a firm of avowed cutters, who by this practice injure the business of the retail druggists in the same city? All very well to say that the retail druggist does not suffer by the practice and can get the full price for Abbey Salts just the same. It remains that he who sells cheapest sells most, and many a bottle sold by Messrs. Powell & Burgess would have been bought elsewhere had their price not been lower. Some retail druggist has lost the sale and the profit. A third point and I have done. Does the rebate system prevent cutting? There seems to be evidence that it does not. Messrs. Powell & Burgess get all the Abbey Salts they want and if you ask Mr. Evans if they will not have to take this preparation off their list, they will smile and tell you that they can get all the "Abbey' they want and this without any trouble. This is proof evident that the rebate system does not prevent cutting. What interest, then, is it to the retail druggist to uphold the system, when if it were abolished he could doubtless buy many of the most saleable preparations at reduced rates and still get the same price for them as if they were bought at higher prices under the system in question?

I live in a town where cutting is not a very great evil and it would, I believe, be to *my* benefit were the rebate system abolished since it has now been proved to be inoperative in preventing cutting, and keeps the wholesaler's prices up.

Still, this is a question which affects the whole trade of Canada, and I trust it will be fully discussed in your journal and elsewhere. It is to "set the ball rolling" that I write.

Yours,

BELLA DONNA.

Nov. 4th, 1898.

The Evans-Abbey Affair.

SIR,—It seems to me that the whole essence of the dispute in the matter of the Abbey-Evans episode lies in the question, "Does the rebate plan benefit the retail druggist?" As you rightly remark in your last issue, all three of these honorable firms (Abbey, Evans, and Burgess & Powell) claim to be acting in the interest of the retail trade. In the case of drugs and druggists' sundries, the successful retail druggist buys at lowest prices and meets competition. In the case of rebate Patents neither of these methods is possible. Since cutting can exist and does exist, and since cutters seem to be able to get all the rebate goods they require, of what benefit to the retail druggists is the rebate plan? Is it not rather calculated to benefit the wholesale trade? I do not say that this should not be, but, if it is so, how can the rebate manufacturers claim that they work in the interest of the retail druggists?

PUZZLED ONE.

Oct 26th.

The British Pharmacopœia, 1898, is to be formally adopted as official in the colony of Victoria, N.S.W., on January 1st, 1899. The Pharmacopœia was generally recognized as coming into operation in Canada, October 1st.

A London (Eng.) consulting physician has made a suggestion through *The Lancet* that all prescriptions should be copyrighted and urging that steps should be taken by the medical men to induce the authorities to take such action as would bring it under the copyright law. Possibly the learned doctor would like the new B.P. copyrighted, on the plea that medical men were very much in evidence in its make-up.

Mr. J. S. Larke, Canadian agent at Sydney, N.S.W., in his report to the Department of Trade and Commerce states that there is a "gratifying increase in the trade" between Canada and Australia. He also says that Australia is about to enter upon an era of prosperity and urges Canadian manufacturers to be prepared for it.

Advertising Criticisms.

Several pamphlets, etc., have been received this month.

H. L. Cowan, Mount Forest, sends us a booklet. The cover is of marbled paper and is very nice. The title, however, does not seem in keeping with the contents. "Pepper and Salt" are not usually indicative of the contents of a drug store, and we do not see what relation they bear to the contents of the booklet. Opening it, we find an abundance, or rather, a superabundance, of matter. One half the matter well said would command more attention. People will not take time to read a long-winded argument about your business. The matter in itself is good, but the arrangement also is defective; for instance, one page has headings, "A War Cloud," referring to business policy, and "Tickets," advertising railway tickets for which he is agent, and "The Way We do Business," advertising a cough syrup. Other pages show an equal lack of arrangement. Another thing that immediately strikes us is the large type used. Smaller type, with about one-half the reading matter, would make it more attractive. This booklet should be a good advertising medium, but with the faults we have pointed out corrected it would be still more effective.

G. M. Petrie, 94 Avenue road, Toronto, publishes a neat booklet. The cover is showy, but not as distinctive as the one noticed above. Mr. Petrie has not only condensed his matter, but also contracted the dimensions of his book, a most essential point, because people do not study these things as they would a work of fiction or, perhaps, an agricultural journal, according to the class of readers. In the wording of this booklet there is the error that frequently occurs of using both the plural "we" and the singular "I," whereas it should be either one or the other, frequently the latter.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, Ont., have issued a circular which is bound to be read. The frontispiece is the head of a football player, evidently just left the surgeon's hands, after a siege of "Rugby." This makes one inquisitive enough to look inside, where we find the football team enumerated, consisting of lines of goods handled by this wholesale stationery house. The whole effect of the circular, although not artistic, is to attract and draw our readers to know what it is all about, and this it certainly does.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

Hamilton, - Canada.

Manufacturers of Fine

Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals

AND

Proprietary Articles . . . . .

For the Retail Drug Trade.

The attention of Druggists is called to the following recent

Reductions in Price

Blue Seal Vaseline

SIZE NO. 1, $4.60 PER GROSS SIZE NO. 2, $9.60 PER GROSS

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Consolidated

CANADIAN BRANCH:

823 GRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

Lawson & Jones
London, Canada

Are headquarters for every line of fine Pill and Powder Boxes, Complete Containers, Labels, Prescription Blanks, Comb, Tooth Brush, and Powder Envelopes. If you want to put up your own preparations send particulars.

Lawson & Jones
London, Canada.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Concerning

Antitoxin

We have received a fresh shipment of

Mulford's Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin

The superiority and extensive employment of this product cannot fail to interest you. Collective reports show that the employment of Mulford's Antitoxin has yielded the highest percentage of recoveries ever recorded in diphtheria, and from 20 to 30 per cent. higher percentage of recoveries follows its use than from other serums.

We make a point of keeping a thoroughly fresh supply of Mulford's Antitoxin constantly on hand, and will furnish recent literature upon application.

We solicit your continued patronage, and assure you of prompt and courteous attention.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

Successors to the London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

The annual meeting was held at the College building November 11th, at 3 p.m., President McCann in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Hollingsworth, Secretary of the Executive Committee, presented a verbal report, which recommended that in consequence of the usual small attendance at the meetings no regular date of meeting be appointed, but that it be left to the President to call meetings when desirable. This recommendation was adopted.

A communication from Parke, Davis & Co. was read, in which they said the abuse complained of, viz., the sale of some of their preparations at retail by representations in Toronto, would be stopped.

It was moved by J. Curry, seconded by G. E. Gibbard, that the Secretary be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Park, Davis & Co.'s letter, and also to inform them that Messrs. Chandler & Sons have sold at retail some of their calomel tablets as late as Monday, 7th inst.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President—F. W. Flett.

Vice-President—S. Hollingsworth.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. W. McLean.

Executive Committee—J. Hargreaves, E. F. Robinson, J. McKenney, G. E. Gibbard, G. Marshall.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Will Solve the Problems.

The Scientific Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association has issued the following to the druggists of the United States and Canada :

In the daily life of the druggist many questions arise of a practical nature which might be answered by a series of experiments, but which, for lack of time, of suitable apparatus, or of other facilities, remain unsolved. Such are troublesome or unsatisfactory formulas, difficult or unsightly prescriptions, questions of the relation of quality to cost of drugs or chemicals, lengthy or complicated processes, which might be simplified, and problems concerning all phases of practical pharmacy.

The colleges of pharmacy of the United States and Canada are in a position to work out many of these problems without cost to the druggists, and would doubtless be glad to show their interest in practical matters by undertaking such investigations and presenting their results in papers at the next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The association is in sympathy with the druggists in these matters, and will undertake to find investigation for such questions as may be submitted. To this end all druggists, whether members of the association or not, are invited to send questions or descriptions of difficulties concerning any branch of practical pharmacy, improvements desired in specified formulas (wherein a difficulty is described), etc., as early as possible.

Inasmuch as the colleges close in the early spring, and time is required for investigation, an early attention to this invitation is desired. No questions should be submitted later than May 1, 1899. While the committee cannot agree to solve all problems, and must reserve the right to reject such as are not of general interest, yet with your prompt co-operation in stating what you, as a practical druggist, are specially interested in, we hope to make this of personal as well as of general value.

Address all communications to

WILBUR L. SCOVILLE,

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.

On behalf of the Scientific Committee, A. Ph. A.

Chief Essential to Success.

Genius is by no means the most essential quality for success in mercantile or any other pursuit.

If there is one quality above all others which is essential, it is industrious continuity of purpose : The persistent plodding that says "It shall be done." when the force of nature and a combination of circumstances seem to say "It shall not be done."

Genius, combined with continuity, never fails ; but, without it, there is no other alternative. Valuable and perfect as a piece of machinery may be, it is inert and useless until steam or electricity stirs it into action.

And industrious continuity is the force without which no man can attain success, be he endowed with genius or blessed with ordinary intelligence.

Start two young men out into the world, the one a genius without industrious continuity, and the other an ordinary mortal with industrious continuity, and you can safely wager on the latter every time. He may not promise as well at the start, but the race is a long one, and at the finish he will be an easy winner.

No young man of ordinary intelligence need fear success, if, after adopting a calling he feels to be the most suited for, he takes off his coat and, in evil and good report, persistently plods along, keeping always in view the goal of his ambition.

He only need fear success who fears work.—*Exchange.*

A Ship-Bottom Paint.

Along the coasts of our eastern provinces on the Atlantic there is any quantity of sea-weed which *The Maritime Merchant* recommends should be utilized in the manufacture of a paint for ships' bottoms, which, it is claimed, renders, not only a protection against the adhering of shells, but also prevents worms from entering the wood. The following process of manufacture is given :

Into a clean quantity of linseed oil, say, forty-eight litres, put one-half pound of litharge and one-half pound of sugar-of-lead and boil five hours at 600° F. Now bring this mixture to the right painting consistency with turpentine, and add one-half litre of sea-weed, which has been ground in oil, in the green and wet condition, as gathered on the shore. For coloring, various substances, such as ochre, etc., may be added, whereupon the paint is ready for use.

Eye Massage.

Whenever your organs of sight feel weak, do not claw at them with the knuckles, so to express it. You must not massage your eyes the same way you would the stronger parts of the body. They need help from the hands, but this must be administered in a very gentle and delicate method.

John Quincy Adams had a way of treating his eyes which, it is said, preserved their vision to old age, without the help of spectacles. This was to place his thumb and forefinger each upon an eyelid, and gently rub them towards the nose a number of times each day. The action encourages circulation of blood in that locality, does away with the tiny spots which sometimes float before the vision, and prevents that flattening of the lenses which causes dimness of sight at a certain focus.

It is wonderful how much good can be done the eyes of people of all ages by using this simple exercise ten or fifteen minutes each day. If you are where it may be inconvenient to measure time, as in the dark, it is well to count the number of passes made by the fingers over the eyes, until you reach the number that you have demonstrated by experiment that time will allow. For instance, when you awake in the night and have the blues because your "sight is failing," spend a little time massaging the eyes, instead of worrying about them.

Jeyes' Sanitary Goods.

Jeyes' Fluid is known all over the civilized world as a standard non-poisoning disinfectant, and it has been used in Canada to a certain extent for several years past. Now, however, Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co. of Canada has opened an office in Montreal for supplying the Canadian trade, and are carrying a full line of the many forms in which the fluid is embodied.

The company is pushing the goods among the medical profession, but is aiming at selling solely through the drug trade. They have made exhibits at the meetings of the International Railroad Surgeons' Association in Toronto, the Canadian Medical Association in Quebec, and the American Public Health Association in Ottawa, where the medical men had an opportunity of examining the newer forms in which the fluid is prepared.

They had also an exhibit at the Toronto Industrial Fair, where they carried off the medal and diploma and introduced their household goods to the homes where the value of disinfection is properly understood.

By recent tests in Canada Jeyes' Fluid has proved efficient against germs when used in only a one per cent. solution, and is much cheaper than carbolic acid, while more efficient, but non-poisonous.

A refined quality (Crenasol-Jeyes') is put up for dispensing purposes, and is being prescribed with successful results.

The attention of our readers is directed to their advertisement on inside front cover.

Imidiod is an iodin derivative formed by heating together a solution of para-ethoxyphenyl-succinimid, potassium iodid, and iodin, in dilute acetic acid. It is used in place of iodoform.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1897, by Charles Austin Bates, New York.

I have in hand a tailor's circular that says: "At the urgent request of hundreds of applicants who are employed during the day and are unable to leave their work in time to make their purchases in a satisfactory manner, I will, on receipt of postal card, send an experienced cutter to measure, etc." How much broader and better it would have been to say: "If your business engagements are such that you cannot spare the time to come to my store, I will send an experienced cutter to show you a full line of goods and to take your measure at any hour you choose to mention." Perhaps the difference is slight, but still I believe it is important.

* * *

The circular is evidently addressed to clerks and others whose time is not their own. In spite of that fact it would be just as well to use another form of expression. A man may be tied up all day in a store or an office, but there is no use "rubbing it in" on him. Make believe that you think he is a free-footed, independent business man, whether he is or not. That isn't necessarily in the nature of a deception, but rather, of a courtesy.

* * *

It is possible to be entirely too economical in printing a circular, no matter who it is going to. If it is a cheap looking affair one cannot help judging the goods advertised by the way in which they are advertised. By using cheap printed matter the firm shows disrespect for its own business. It shows that it doesn't think it is of much importance. It says, in effect, that any sort of printed matter is good enough, and that is a mistake. A man's attitude towards his own business has very much to do with the attitude of other people toward his business. If he treats it with respect and consideration, so will they. If, by the use of cheap printed matter, he stamps his business as cheap, styleless and unimportant, he must expect to have it measured according to his own estimate.

* * *

I haven't any use for advertising that doesn't bring results. There is no reason why it shouldn't bring results. You can generally figure out about how long a time it should take for your information to circulate, and how long it should take to get results from it. If I send out a thousand circulars on Monday morning I expect some sort of action by Thursday morning at the latest. If I do not get a considerable number of responses by the following Monday morning I know that my circular has been a failure and I try something else.

* * *

It is seldom that a single circular sent to a list of strangers brings profitable returns. A series of five or six circulars sent at more or less regular intervals is pretty sure to bring profitable results, if the circulars are of the right sort and if the propositions they contain are attractive. By the same token five or six consecutive advertisements in a newspaper ought to bring some perceptible returns.

* * *

I believe in advertising in such a way that the results can be determined in some measure. There is hardly anything under the sun that cannot be advertised in this way. It is largely a question of checking the returns. Persistence in advertising pays if it is in the right direction. I don't believe in firing off one ad. and quitting if that ad. doesn't bring paying returns. There are very few people in the world who understand anything with one telling. You have to tell them twice or three times to make them believe you are in earnest. People are suspicious of a stranger. You will have to advertise at them long enough to get them acquainted with you—to make them understand that you are a permanent institution.

* * *

I should say that the advertiser in daily papers ought to begin to get results within thirty days or less. The advertiser in weekly papers ought to begin to get returns in three months or less. The advertiser in monthly publications ought to get returns in six months or less: If returns do not come within the time specified, that particular publication ought to be dropped or the style of advertising changed. If perceptible returns do not come within reasonable time, something is wrong.

* * *

We do not advertise to keep our name before the public. We do not advertise for our health. We do not advertise to show people how smart we are. We advertise to get returns. If we don't get returns advertising is a delusion and a snare. It is the results that count.

J. WINER & CO.

Our Fall Importations of SUNDRIES are just arriving.
Comprising amongst other things

EBONY HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTH and SHAVING **BRUSHES**

AND OTHER VARIETIES

PERFUMERY ROGER & GALLET, LUBIN VIOLET, BOURJOIS, and various others.

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES A FINE ASSORTMENT.

These SUNDRIES are especially suited to the wants of the Drug Trade, and we do not offer them to any other.
Customers' IMPORT ORDERS for this year ready for shipment 15th November. Kindly advise us if wanted to be shipped at once.

Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton, Ont.

Holiday Goods

Ricksecker's Cream of Perfumes — Ricksecker's Court Perfumes
Ricksecker's Palace Windsor Sachets
Ricksecker's New Cut Smelling Salts
Ricksecker's New Martha Washington Face Powder
Ricksecker's L. F. Cologne — Ricksecker's Sunbeam Cologne
Ricksecker's Chrysanthemum Cologne — Ricksecker's Rose Cologne
Ricksecker's Couplets — Ricksecker's Peacemakers
Ricksecker's Combination Boxes — Ricksecker's Skin Soap
D. & L. Violet Face Powder — D. & L. Tooth Powder
D. & L. Cucumber Jelly — Hudnut's Perfumed Tablets
Borated Talcum Powder
Fine Turkey, Florida and West Indian Sponges in great variety

Saunders & Evans,

30 Wellington St. East, - - TORONTO

PERFUMERY and SUNDRIES

FOR

Christmas Trade

See our Samples before ordering.

IN PERFUMERY we have a good assortment, made by the following well-known makers:

Roger & Gallet.	Warrick.	Farina Cologne, Geganuberdena	Lundborg.
Pinaud.	Bertrand.	Crown.	Baldwin.
Delettrez.	Marechal.	Grossmith.	Woodworth.
Lubin.	Violet.	Atkinson.	Rebscher.
Legrand.	Gelle Freres.	Zeno.	Seely.
Lautier.	Bourjois.	Gosnel.	
Piver.	Farina Cologne, No. 4.	Colgate.	

LYMAN'S SACHET. LYMAN'S 10c. PERFUME ON CARDS

IN SUNDRIES. A complete selection of Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Mirrors, Manicure Sets, Nail Files, Tweezers, Sponges, Rubber Goods, Soaps, Glassware, Fancy Atomizers, Syringes, Earthenware, etc.

We call your attention to our well-assorted line of **...EBONY GOODS...**

LYMAN'S ANÆSTHETICAL CHLOROFORM is now put up in 2-oz. and 4-oz. bottles, as well as 1-lb. bottles. It will pay you to get your doctors interested in this article, as it is profitable to you and cheaper for the physician.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED

TORONTO

Trade Notes

G. W. Berry has purchased the drug business of D. M. Gordon, Lucknow, Ont.

H. A. Payzant & Co. have purchased the drug business of E. T. Jenner, Sherbrooke, N.S.

E. Jenner, formerly in Sherbrooke, N.S., has purchased the drug business of W. A. McLaren, Digby, N.S.

H. W. McCurdy has purchased the branch drug store of Garland & Rutherford, on Huntea street, Hamilton, Ont.

J. K. Patton, Minnedosa, Man., has sold his drug stock and is disposing of his stationery, etc., preparatory to moving.

A first and final dividend sheet in the estate of A. Dugal, druggist, Montreal, has been declared, which declares "no dividend for ordinary creditors."

H. E. Wooley has been appointed manager of the Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited. The office and warerooms will be removed from their present premises, 32 Colborne street, to 46 Lombard street, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. W. W. Heming, Phm.B., of Portage la Prairie, is opening up a well-equipped drug store in Swan River Town. This is the smallest town in Manitoba to have a drug store, there being only one other place of business in the town, that being a small general store.

Montreal Notes.

The Montreal Retail Druggists' Association met last week. Mr. Contant, the president, was in the chair, and Mr. Tremble acted as secretary. The withdrawal of one of the largest wholesale firms from the rebate arrangement existing between the wholesale houses and manufacturers was the principal subject discussed.

The discussion developed the fact that the retailers are not at all satisfied with the treatment accorded to them by the wholesale houses. From what was said by several gentlemen present it is evident that wholesale and retail should be on the signboards of most of the Montreal and Toronto wholesale houses. Be that as it may, instances where retailers were much injured by the competition of wholesalers were mentioned.

In the matter of the rebate system, Messrs. Evans and Sons' circulars clearly show that when the cut-rate business is in full play it is utterly impossible for retailers to compete, because the wholesalers have so tied themselves up that they cannot, even in exceptional cases, come to the relief of their best customers by selling them at a very low margin of profit to enable them to compete successfully with the colossal departmental stores, which can in many cases get supplies direct from the manufacturers.

However, the meeting was, as a whole, decidedly in favor of the rebate system, provided the clauses restricting the wholesaler's right to sell to departmental stores and notorious cutters were in every case added. Clause No. 3 of the Abbey Salt Company, it was considered, would be of great advantage to the retail drug trade, providing the wholesale men would honestly carry it out. In the case of the firm which has decided not to purchase on the rebate plan, it is claimed that the plan was not faithfully carried out, and, therefore, was valueless. If the rebate plan was a protection to retailers, how is it that cutting is general throughout Ontario?

It is stated that the grocers, backed by a certain departmental store, will endeavor to have the Quebec Pharmacy Act repealed at the next session of the Legislature. The Pharmaceutical Association is not asleep in this matter. The Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has been approached by a committee for the purpose, and an *entente* has been agreed upon. There is little doubt but what the college will give a moral support to the Pharmaceutical Association in its defence of the Act as it stands.

The permitting of corner groceries and fake departmental stores to sell drugs, chemicals and patent medicines when a class of men have been trained for the very purpose, under Legislative enactment, seems most unjust, and would be a step backwards.

The following actions have been taken by the Pharmaceutial Association for infringements of the Quebec Pharmacy Act:

Montreal—Charles Marin, Rosa Collier et Vir (E Lepage & Co.), Marie Delphine Vinet (pharmacie St. Laurent), S. Carsley Company.

Quebec—J. E. Livernois, A. E. Poitevin & Co., Joseph Goulet.

A pharmacist of this city appears to have a large demand for Abbey's salt, judging by the wholesale quantities he has been trying to buy lately.

It looks as though "Abbey's own rebate system" will after all protect the retailer.

A new pharmacy is being opened on St. Catherine St. West by Mr. Farze.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Messrs. Johnson & Johnson have moved into their new store in the Prowse block on the north side of Queen Square, Charlottetown. The store is handsomely fitted up and is a credit to this enterprising firm. This makes the fourth drug store in one block. Let us hope that "competition" may in this case prove to be "the life of trade."

Mr. Wendall Harvie's place in Mr. Arthur Reddin's store is, we learn, to be taken by Mr. W. MacDonald, formerly in business at O'Leary, P.E.I.

Mr. George MacDonald is back in his old place at Mr. Rankin's.

Mr. George MacDonald, at one time in the employ of Mr. Gourlie, Summerside, has been engaged by Mr. Watson in succession to Mr. H. A. Ellis, who reports himself as well pleased with his new business at Montague Bridge.

There is a rumor in Charlottetown of an attempt being made to secure for the winter months the early closing which was so successful, and so much appreciated by both proprietors and clerks last year. We sincerely trust the attempt may succeed.

In view of the probable Provincial prohibition, the druggists of "The Garden of the Gulf" have now a grand chance to secure legal protection, which, we trust, they will not disregard.

A New Combustible Briquette.

A briquette due to M. Auguste Saintaraille is called the hygienic briquette, and is made by preparing a paste of two parts resinous wood shavings, one part powdered coal, and one part resin, mixed hot. The paste is compressed into moulds into the shape of Maltese crosses, which can be lit with a match. The combustion of these briquettes gives out a slight odor of turpentine which is both agreeable and healthy.

Pharmacy in England.

Ionone and Violettone—Book of the Month, Lucas's Practical Pharmacy —Irish Pharmacists and Company Pharmacy—Acetone as a Solvent —A New Clinical Thermometer.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The use of ionone in perfumery is fairly recognized, especially in the production of that much-boomed parma violets perfume. Those who have handled it are aware that by itself it is practically of no value, but in combination with extract jasmin and a trace of essential oil of almonds and sufficiency of oil or a strong tincture of orris, a very pronounced violet perfume is obtained. Personally I do not think there is any comparison between this strong perfume and the delicate odor obtained from violets by the enfleurage process. But the public, or a considerable section of it, now demand strong-smelling perfumes, hence the success of the parma imitation. The process for producing ionone is patented, and for some time the 10 per cent. alcoholic solution was worth something like $7 per ounce; but during the last six months several continental makers of synthetical perfumes have been busy manufacturing substitutes for ionone. One of the best of these is violettone, originally called violettol, made by Cherit & Naef, of Geneva. The process is secret and has not been patented, but the article is cheaper than ionone, being offered at about half the original price of ionone. It has already had some effect upon the price of the dearer article, and it is quite possible that before long it will be cheaper still. Violettone was favorably mentioned in this journal some time ago, but from personal experience I do not think it equal to ionone. The odor is distinctly different and requires a good deal more manipulation to obtain a tolerable violet perfume-in fact it requires the addition of ordinary wood violets to modify its own characteristics. Whilst mentioning perfumes it may be of interest to record that wall flower is an exquisite new perfume of Bertrand Freres, of Grasse, and Butterfly Essence (rather a peculiar title) of Roger & Gallet, of Paris, is quite unique in its way.

A new clinical thermometer has been patented by Peroni, consisting of a clever device affixed to the top of the ordinary clinical which, by merely compression serves to depress the mercury into the bulb again. This entirely obviates the practice of shaking the mercury down and apart from the ease also prevents the accidents that occur when shaking clinicals. The price is only slightly above the ordinary run, and all grades such as lens-front, half-minute, etc., are supplied.

The book of the month is unquestionably "Lucas's Practical Pharmacy," an ambitious work of some 520 pages with 283 illustrations, published by J. & A. Churchill, at $3. Mr. E. W. Lucas, F.C.S., is the manager of John Bell & Co's. laboratory, consequently the work has a good deal of the wholesale laboratory flavor about it. Mr. Lucas is also an examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society, which will alone make for its success amongst students who have to pass the society's examinations. Formerly he was dispenser at the public hospital at Hong Kong and many of the little adaptations occurring in the book are due to the author's experience of the necessity of making extemporaneous apparatus when the proper article is not at hand or is expensive to obtain. Apart from the chapter on general operations, which experienced pharmacists will naturally skip, there is much useful information upon the manufacture and preparation of compressed tablets, cachets, eye discs, capsules, medicated cotton and gauzes, etc. The addition of a chapter upon urine analysis is of doubtful utility, as the information is not as good as that in several *brochures* devoted to the subject, and indeed appears to have been chiefly taken from a paper written by Mr. J. E. Saul some ten years ago. A good deal of fuss is made that the first published method of producing eye discs is to be found in this book. But the fact is that the use of these remedies even in ophthalmic practice is much smaller than it was and are rarely employed by the general practitioner now that sterilized eye drops can be successfully kept for any length of time. In the early days when lamels were patented by Savory and Moore, their chief *raison d'etre* was the proneness of solutions of alkaloids to become fungoid; but all that is altered. Besides this the compressed ophthalmic tablets are more quickly dissolved and cheaper to produce than gelatine eye discs. Comparing the work as a whole with "Proctor's Classical Lectures" and "Remington's Pharmacy," the two chief practical works on pharmacy previously in existence, "Lucas's Pharmacy" may be said to just fill the gap that exists between them. Its general lines approximate more with Proctor than Remington but bring the information up to date whilst the dispensary-like information of the Philadelphia professor is wisely left to such works as "Squire's Companion," and "Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia." It is a prominent and worthy addition to pharmaceutical works, and if it falls short of perfection it is, nevertheless, a valuable book for practical pharmacists and students of pharmacy.

The revolt of pharmaceutical licentiates in Ireland, as shown in the recent council election, is a significant feature of the times. A former president of the society has turned his business into a limited liability company and amalgamated same with others. As a result he was rejected from the council by the votes of the licentiates. The feeling just now both in England and Ireland is very strong against company pharmacy; although not illegal, it is considered to be playing into the hands of the enemies of true pharmacy. On more than one occasion an unsuccessful candidate at the pharmaceutical examinations has started business for himself by the simple expedient of calling in his family and friends to the extent of seven signatories and registering this little arrangement as a limited company. The rest is then, unfortunately, easy. He has only to offer a fair salary and a qualified manager may be obtained, and under his name all the legal formalities of the Pharmacy Act are carried out. It is idle to suppose that a pharmacy conducted in this manner is identical with what the legislature demanded when they required the qualification of the principal. But as company pharmacy is not illegal, although obviously opposed to the best interests of both pharmacy and the public, the indignation of the licentiates is explicable.

The use of acetone in pharmaceutical extraction is not so well known as it de-

Everybody's ...Favorite

Many druggists use Compound Syrup and White Pine and Tar as a base for their Cough Mixtures and get marvelous satisfaction.

We sell it in Bulk *Write for Prices*

COMPOUND SYRUP
WHITE PINE
AND TAR

CONTAINS WHITE PINE BARK, SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, SASSAFRAS BARK AND BALM OF GILEAD BUDS, IN COMBINATION WITH ANODYNE SEDATIVES.

This exceedingly valuable anodyne expectorant combines all those properties which are desirable in a remedy for obstinate coughs and all forms of laryngeal irritation. Its agreeable character and efficacy has made it a very decided favorite with members of the medical profession, and its use by the public will still further enhance its reputation.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.
LIMITED.
Toronto, Ont.

Fac-simile of our New Wrapper, handsomely printed on plate paper, in two colors—red and black—with Druggist's name.

$15 *per gross*

The Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Limited
TORONTO

LITTLE'S
PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C H MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

ADVERTISING
CALENDARS
...FOR 1899...

300 Beautiful Designs

WRITE FOR SAMPLES

F. E. Marsland & Torrance
38 Colborne Street, Toronto

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills 2 free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED BOXES AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

IN THE MARKET

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

CLARETS

"Ghateau Pelee" Medoc.

Cases 12 Qts., $3.75. Cases 24 Pts., $4.75.

Bonded Imported Claret at double the price.

If your Wine Merchant does not sell P. E. CLARET write us for direct.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
BRANTFORD, ONT.

General Agents Pelee Island Wine Company, Limited.

We sell Druggists only. If your dealer will not supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists complain of irregular supply, especially when orders. Irregularities in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, which are examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and another one a couple of dozen. Then a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on sale. Some druggists have only purchased a few boxes and placed them on sale, and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they sold. Order from your wholesale jobber and if he does not supply

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Recommended and Used by the Principal Government Departments, Railway Companies, Manufacturers, &c., &c.

This Ink has been known to the trade since 1835, as

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK

For Marking Linen, Silk, & Cotton

WITH A COMMON PEN

Without a Preparation.

Nature's Remedy

NATURE'S REMEDY
TRADE MARK
AH-WA-GO CO

AH-WA-GO

Positive Cure for
Rheumatism
Dyspepsia
Sick and Nervous
Headache
Sallow Complexion
Constipation
Female Complaints, Etc.

Every Package Guaranteed.
Retail Price 25c.
All Wholesale Houses can supply you.
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The F. E. Karn Co.,
128 Wellington St., TORONTO.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Sole agent for the WINCKLER ANTI GASTRALGIQUE

Dose: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL M. DECARY.
TORONTO The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING
LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris
MONTREAL DECARY
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serves to be. For some time past chloroform makers have recognized its value as a starting point for their article and to replace alcohol. It has many advantages over even the strongest methylated spirit as a solvent and is readily removed from extracts, resins, etc., by distillation. Its production has also in consequence largely increased, and the Government employ it as a solvent of the nitro-cellulose used in coedite and similar explosives. The price has also been reduced since the extension of its use, and a very pure article having a specific gravity of 0.802 is now readily obtainable. Most of the supply comes from France and Germany. It would be interesting to hear from some of the wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists what their experience is with regard to this solvent, but only occasionally does the information leak out, as they prefer to keep this sort of knowledge to themselves. Quite lately it has been recommended for the extraction of chrysobarin from Goa powder, but the new Pharmacopœia almost makes it imperative to use chloroform, which is more than double as expensive. For the extraction of alkaloids and their subsequent purification it does not appear to be so useful as amylic alcohol, especially with quinine, strychnine, etc.

Prescriptions.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE OWNERSHIP, RENEWALS AND THE GENERAL DISPOSITION OF PRESCRIPTIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Through the courtesy of the State Department at Washington, we have been favored with a special "Consular's Report," which has been issued in response to a request to the American Pharmaceutical Association for information in reference to the drug trade in foreign countries.

The report is one of great interest to the trade everywhere, and our readers, we are sure, will be interested in the following portion of it, which deals with the disposition of prescriptions outside of Canada and United States.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

As to the final disposition of physicians' certificates the law is silent, but it is the common practice of pharmacists to return prescriptions to the persons who presented them. It is, however, the duty of every person conducting a pharmacy to keep a prescription book and to enter therein literally every prescription which is filled in his establishment, with the name of the physician who gave it, the name and address of the patient, the name of the person who filled it, and the date on which it was filled. He must also place the "stamp" of his pharmacy on every such prescription, which is a notice to whomever it may concern that it has been filled.

Some prescriptions may be renewed or "repeated," while others may not. As a rule, pharmacists are not permitted to fill a stamped or cancelled prescription if it contains any strong ingredient, the name of which is specially marked in the Pharmacopœia Austriaca. As an additional safeguard it is made the duty of physicians to add to such prescriptions the Latin phrase "Ne repetatur" (it must not be renewed). A pharmacist who fills a stamped prescription of this kind subjects himself to severe penalties, and he has no right to give copies under any circumstances.

BELGIUM.

The law requires that physicians' prescriptions must be kept on file for ten years. It may here be mentioned that druggists require physicians' prescriptions much more generally than their colleagues in America. Many of the so-called simple medicines, if at all compounded, can be obtained here only on a prescription. Many druggists require the purchaser of poisons to sign a printed blank form stating the use to be made of the same and giving his name and address.

Druggists are permitted to renew physicians' prescriptions from time to time, and must give copies thereof upon the request of the original client. In many instances the latter is required to sign a printed blank request for the renewal of his prescription. The law of 1878 relative to the responsibility and liability of prescription druggists is at present being revised.

DENMARK.

Physicians' prescriptions are not kept on file, but are returned to the customers. For certain medicaments the physicians state on the prescriptions how many times they can be renewed, and each renewal is properly stamped on the prescription by the apothecary.

A prescription cannot be used more than five times, even with the consent of the physician.

FRANCE.

As a pharmacist is held strictly accountable for any accidents which may occur from a careless compounding of a doctor's prescription, it has been decided in the courts of law that the prescription is the property of the pharmacist. Unless it contains very poisonous or dangerous medicines, however, it is customary for the pharmacist to deliver it to the person purchasing the medicine. A true copy of all prescriptions is made by the pharmacist in a register kept expressly for the purpose, the copy is given a serial number, and the number is written upon the prescription before it is returned to the person presenting it. The register is required by law to be kept at least twenty years.

A pharmacist can give copies of a prescription to persons originally presenting the same, or upon his or her written request. But under no circumstances can a copy be furnished without the knowledge and consent of the person for whom the prescription was originally filled.

It is illegal for an apothecary to change a doctor's prescription in any way. In case of a manifest error, which would make the administration of the medicine dangerous, the apothecary must refer the prescription to the doctor for rectification.

GERMANY.

Physicians' prescriptions are copied into the register of the pharmacy when such prescription is first presented, and this register becomes thenceforward the official record. When the medicine so ordered is paid for the prescription is usually returned to its owner; if the medicine is charged on account the prescription is retained until the account is paid, but it is always subject to be reclaimed by the person for whom it was originally made, and must be returned when demanded and the previous account paid. In the province of Hesse prescriptions left with, or that have been once filled by, a pharmacist must be kept on file or record fifteen years. In Prussia no time limit is legally fixed, as the register forms the official record, but in practice all prescriptions not reclaimed by their owners are retained not less than ten years.

An apothecary may give to the owner for whom a prescription has been made and filled, or to anyone else, a copy of any prescription registered in his books, there being in this respect no legal restric-

tion but the general principle which would restrain a merchant from giving a valuable secret to an unauthorized person. On the other hand, a pharmacist may refuse to fill a copied prescription which does not bear the actual signature of the physician, and this he would be quite certain to do, if such copied formula should include a poisonous ingredient, for the result of which he would, in filling the copied prescription, become responsible.

SAXONY.

Physicians' prescriptions are the property of the patient and are not retained by the apothecary. Each prescription must be carefully copied, including name of patient and physician, in a book which the apothecary is by law required to keep. These books are preserved for ten years, and then destroyed. Apothecaries are not allowed to compound prescriptions written by any person except physicians holding diplomas.

All prescriptions may be refilled, unless they are composed of strong or dangerous ingredients. Prescriptions containing poison or narcotics, such as morphia, chloral, etc., cannot be refilled without special order from physician or dentist.

Liquid medicines for internal use must be put up in round bottles with a white label. Liquid medicines for external use must be contained in a hexagonal bottle, three sides of flat and three sides of ribbed glass, with dark red label.

Apothecaries may furnish copies of prescriptions to the original owner upon proper identification.

ITALY.

Section 31 of the "Sanitary Code" of 1888 provides that all pharmacists must preserve a copy of all prescriptions filled by them; that whenever they furnish poisons upon the prescription of a doctor, surgeon or veterinary they must retain and preserve the original prescription, writing thereon the name of the person to whom the poison has been given, and, on request, giving a copy thereof to the purchaser. In every such case they must note in a special register, which, on request, must be exhibited to the authorities, the quantity and kind of poison sold, the date of sale, with the name, residence, art or profession of the purchaser.

Prescriptions, unless of a simple and harmless nature, will not be renewed by a pharmacist. Pharmacists are required to give, if so requested, a copy of any prescription filled by them, marking it with the word "copy."

THE NETHERLANDS.

An apothecary is prohibited from giving prescriptions for examination to anyone, or to give copies thereof except to the doctor who made the prescription or to the doctor who treats the patient, to the patient and to judicial and medical officers appointed for the examination of those prescriptions. Exact copies of those prescriptions, signed by the apothecaries, must be given to those persons when required by them.

The apothecaries have to keep on file the prescriptions offered to and prepared by them for twenty years. In transferring the store to another apothecary, the prescriptions are also transferred; in case of liquidation of a store, the nearest interested parties deposit those prescriptions with the medical inspector.

RUSSIA.

No proprietary medicines are manufactured or sold in Russia, the apothecaries filling all prescriptions, using the French metric system. Original prescriptions are pasted in books and kept permanently, the purchaser being furnished with a copy, which must be returned to the apothecary in order to have it refilled, this prescription being retained and the customer furnished with a copy, each prescription being treated as if original. Prescriptions containing poison are not refilled, but must be given each time by a regular physician, as no poisons of any description are sold except by prescription.

SPAIN

The practice is for the pharmacist to keep the prescription on file and give copy thereof to the customer. It may be refilled as often as desired. Prescriptions are kept on file for many years.

SWITZERLAND

Pharmacists are compelled by law to keep on file a copy of any prescription which they may fill for three years. The original prescription is returned to the customer.

They are not allowed to put up the prescription for any other person but the one mentioned in the same by the physician giving it. Should the prescription contain drugs of a powerful or poisonous nature the pharmacist is not allowed to renew it unless authorized by the physician from whom it originally issued. He is not allowed to show the prescription to any one or give a copy thereof unless authorized so to do by the physician or the patient for whom it was written, and both he and his assistants are especially compelled by law to keep secret the contents of any prescription which they may fill.

GENEVA.

Chemists are obliged to keep their prescriptions on file for three years, and as a matter of fact all good houses preserve them for an indefinite period, only destroying them after very many years have elapsed.

In a few cases prescriptions are returned to foreign tourists *en passage*, who have need of them for future use, but otherwise the practice is invariably to keep them on file.

Prescriptions may be renewed indefinitely, and druggists are allowed to give copies whenever requested by the customer, unless the prescription states expressly that it is not to be repeated.

TURKEY.

No prescriptions shall be filled unless it bears the signature of a doctor, surgeon, or veterinarian whose name is registered at the Imperial Medical College, and an official list of names will be found in every pharmacy.

All the prescriptions filled shall be number and copied, according to their numbers, in a book certified by the general director of medical affairs.

Remedies prepared at a pharmacy according to a prescription shall be sealed at the opening, and must have a label upon which the name of the user and the directions are written. For internal remedies the color of the said label must be white, and that of external, orange.

As was mentioned in the above, the pharmacist must copy the prescription, with its proper number, in a book, put the same number on the prescription, and return it to the owner.

Besides those who hold permission to practise pharmacy nobody in any circumstance and by no pretext shall sell in retail any injurious medicine, nor shall they prepare any prescription of a doctor, surgeon, or veterinarian. This prohibition is also specially for those who are wholesale druggists, perfumers, or root sellers.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Prescriptions can and may be dispensed at any pharmacy in the country, and, as a rule, patent medicines, proprietary articles, perfumes, etc., can be obtained at the same establishments.

Size 13¾ x 11 inches.

LARGE BRONZE

Cigar Lighter

CLOCK

Premium with ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI and other brands.

This is an exceptionally handsome article, and an ornament on the counter of the finest Drug Store in any city. It has a spirit lamp in front with opaque glass globe and spirit-well with lighter. Wherever cigars are sold it is an attraction

One goes with the Following Assortment, viz.:

2 Boxes Tutti Frutti, 72 Bars	$3 60
1 Box Pepsin Tutti Frutti, 23 Packages	1 15
2 Boxes Globe Fruit, 72 Bars	3 60
2 Boxes Globe Pepsin, 40 packages	2 00
	$10 35
Large Bronze Cigar Lighter Clock	6 00
	$16 35

Price Complete $8.

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Manufactured only by

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

TORONTO

Proprietors Morse Soap Works

No Two Ways About It

One thing is certain:—

We cannot prosper as we would like without the hearty co-operation of the retail druggist. We are here to do business, and we want all that belongs to us. But we cannot bring this about without our pulling together. For a quarter of a century we have had just this help, and we propose to continue in the same way.

Just here is a thought that we would like to bear down upon a little. To be sure it is not new—hard to find anything of that kind—yet we sometimes think possibly you forget it.

Your dry goods merchants, jewelers and shoe stores advertise freely, do they not? Yet how much do you expend in advertising each year? Almost nothing. And why? Because of two reasons:

First, physicians are constantly sending you customers with prescriptions.

Second, because manufacturers of proprietary goods are spending large sums each year to send people to your store.

Scott's Emulsion is of double value in this respect; the physician's prescription brings a customer, and persons come directly to you besides. Every one of these customers means far more business for you than the sale of the bottle of Scott's Emulsion.

In other words:

We do your advertising for you. We create the demand. We send the people to you. You do not have to advertise.

In return, we simply ask that when they call for "Scott's Emulsion" give them Scott's Emulsion, that's all. We believe you are doing just this, and we are thankful for it. We need you and you need us. No two ways about it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
New York

There is no law in regard to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions when once filed with the chemist. The custom is for the chemist to copy the prescription into a book, number it and then return it to the customer with the medicine. Before doing so he usually stamps it with his name, address and date. The book in which prescriptions are copied remains the chemist's property, and he retains it permanently. This is done for his protection in the event of any dispute arising as to the component parts of the medicine or the direction, and also that he may be able to renew the medicine in case of the original prescription being lost. The number and date of the prescription is also placed on the packet containing the medicine.

There is no law, either, governing the renewal of prescriptions. Chemists renew them as often as requested, but they are expected to exercise discretion in the repeated renewals of powerful medicines, the constant use of which might prove harmful, and the pharmaceutist would, in all probability, advise the patient not to continve taking such medicine without the supervision and advice of the physician. As a rule, I believe that pharmacists refuse to give copies of prescriptions unless at the request of the prescriber, but this is entirely discretional.

IRELAND.

There is no law regulating the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions, but the practice always observed is for the druggist to return the prescription to the owner when it has been filled. The druggist keeps a copy in his books, which he registers by a number. The owner can always get the prescription dispensed by bringing it to the druggist again or taking it to a different one. In case the prescription is lost by the owner he can always get it dispensed from the copy retained by the druggist, if the registered number or approximate date be known. The registration by the druggist of the prescriptions adds a valuable interest to his trade. As a prescription is of a confidential nature, druggists can only give copies to the owner of the prescription or to the physician who prescribed it.

EGYPT.

There is no law or general practice in regard to the final disposition of prescriptions, except that it is usual to retain, for at least five days, those that contain poison.

There is no law governing the renewal of prescriptions. Druggists give copies of prescriptions if asked for, but there are no other conditions or circumstances under which they are given.

MEXICO.

The law requires druggists to retain and keep on file all prescriptions which contain any poisonous substance. Other prescriptions are, by custom of the country, returned to the party presenting the same after having made a record of the prescription.

There is no special law in regard to renewal of prescriptions, and the rule in regard to same is similar to the practice in United States. Druggists are permitted to give copies, and usually return the original to the person presenting same, unless the prescription contains poisonous substances.

GUATEMALA.

Physicians' prescriptions are returned to the purchaser of medicine after being filed. A copy is kept by the pharmacist in a book made for that purpose, and must be preserved for ten years. Every prescription must be presented within eight days of its date, or it cannot be filled. Ordinary prescriptions may be renewed indefinitely, but those containing poisons or delicate substances must be countersigned or prorogued by the physician after one month. Druggists are not permitted to give copies of prescriptions.

(To be continued.)

National Wholesale Druggists' Association

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17th 22nd. The meeting was one of the most largely attended that has ever been held by the Association. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year :

President—Cyrus P. Walbridge, St. Louis.
First Vice President—Albert Plaut, New York.
Second Vice-President—Edgar D. Taylor, Richmond, Va.
Third Vice-President—Lucien B. Hall, Cleveland, O.
Fourth Vice-President—Francis Kehling, Chicago.
Fifth Vice-President—J. C. Lyons, New Orleans.
Secretary—A. P. Merriam, Minneapolis.
Treasurer—S. E. Strong, Cleveland.
Members' Board of Control—W. J. Walker, Albany, N.Y.; E. D. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.; Thomas E. Schoemaker, Philadelphia; A. E. Neat, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Cook, Portland, Me.

Old Point Comfort, Va., was chosen for the next place of meeting.

The Proprietary Association of America

The following officers were elected at the sixteenth annual meeting of this Association :

President—V. Mott Pierce, Buffalo.
Vice-Presidents—E. C. De Witt, Chicago; D. S. Chamberlain, Des Moines.
Secretary—Joseph Lanning, New York.
Treasurer—H. B. Harding, New York.
Executive Committee—Thomas Dolber, Boston; H. M. Sharp, Philadelphia; A. M. Hance, Philadelphia; M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N.Y.; A. H. Beardsley, Elkhart, Ind.; George A. Newman, Louisville.

It was determined to hold the next meeting in June, 1899, at or near New York.

Retail Druggists Organize.

As a result of the convention of Retail Druggists of the United States, called for October 17th, at St. Louis, Mo., a strong organization, known as "The National Association of Retail Druggists," was brought into existence, and bids fair to be a strong factor in adjusting many grievances existing between the retail druggist and the wholesale druggist and the proprietary medicine manufacturer.

One of the first results of the formation of the association is the agreement of the Proprietary Association to recommend its members to make no charge for the war revenue stamps.

The following are the officers elected and constitution adopted :

President, H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md.

First vice-president, G. L. Hechler, Cleveland, O.

Second vice-president, S. N. Jones, Louisville, Ky.

Third vice-president, N. A. Kuhn, Omaha, Neb.

Secretary, T. V. Wooten, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, J. W. Lowe, New Haven, Conn.

Executive Committee—J. H. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. A. Dyche, Chicago, Ill. F. E. Halliday, Topeka, Kan.; D. E. Prall, Saginaw, Mich.

CONSTITUTION.

Preamble.

Whereas, The commercial interests of the retail drug trade of the United States require, for their protection and promotion, united action, we do form a National Organization of Retail Druggists. To

effect the purpose of organization the following articles of association are adopted :

Article I.

The name of this organization shall be The National Association of Retail Druggists.

Article II.

Object.—The object of this organization shall be to unite the representatives of associations of retail druggists in the United States in a central body for the improvement of the business conditions of the retail drug trade.

Article III.

Membership.—Section 1. The association shall be a delegate body. Membership is vested exclusively in regularly organized associations of retail druggists.

Section 2. Each state and local association shall be entitled to one delegate for each one hundred active members, or fraction of one hundred members. Such delegates shall be actively engaged in the retail drug business.

Section 3. The American Pharmaceutical Association shall be entitled to five delegates to all meetings of this association.

Article IV.

Section 1. The officers of the association shall consist of a president, three vice presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall each serve for one year, or until their successors have been elected and have qualified. The officers of the association may or may not be delegates, in the discretion of the association.

Section 2. The association shall elect an Executive Committee of five at each annual meeting.

Article V.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association ; to make the appointments prescribed in these articles of association and those required from the proceedings of the association ; to call special meetings as provided by the by-laws, and to perform such other executive duties as the association may direct.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the vice-presidents, in the absence of the president, to perform his duties in the usual order.

Section 3. The secretary shall maintain an office as headquarters for the association ; conduct the general correspondence ; act as the secretary for all standing and special committees, unless otherwise provided ; attend all regular and special meetings, and keep a record of the proceedings of the association, and submit an annual report of the work of his office ; and attend to all such special work as may be turned over to him by the association, or by any standing or the Executive Committee. He shall receive such compensation as the Executive Committee may determine.

Section 4. The treasurer shall receive and receipt for all funds of the association, and disburse them on vouchers from the president and secretary, approved by the Executive Committee, or upon the vote of the association. He shall submit a detailed report at each annual meeting, and shall give such bonds as the association may require.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall have charge of all business during the interval of annual meetings of the association.

Article VI.

Committees.—Section 1. Standing and special committees may be created for any purpose in regular or special session, or in vacation. And, if the nature of the duties to be discharged shall justify, the members of the committee may be reimbursed as the Executive Committee shall determine.

Section 2. The following standing committees were established :

(*a*) On National Legislation, 5 members.

(*b*) On Commercial Relations, 5 members.

(*c*) On Trade-marks and Patents, 5 members.

(*d*) On the Relation of the State Pharmacy Laws and Pharmaceutical Education to the Drug Trade, 5 members.

(*e*) On Transportation and Arrangements for the Annual Meeting, 10 members.

(*f*) Auditing Committee, 5 members.

Section 3. A special committee on nominations, consisting of one member from each state, shall be established.

Article VII.

Funds.—In providing funds the Executive Committee shall assess the different associations on the basis of their membership, and no association shall be entitled to representation until their assessments shall have been paid, provided each state organization shall be assessed for its members, and no one shall be assessed in more than one drug association.

Article VIII.

Any part of these articles of association may be amended or repealed at any annual meeting upon notice being given in writing at one session to be acted upon at any succeeding session by a two-thirds vote of all the delegates present entitled to vote in the proceedings of the association.

Gleanings.

NAFTALAN.—This name has been applied to a new natural product, which is said to possess extraordinary value in dermatological practice. In cases of psoriasis, and also in many local urinary diseases, such as catarrh of the prostate, it is said to be of great value. It is prepared from a special kind of crude petroleum found in the Caucasus. It is a dark green viscous mass, inflammable, of specific gravity .960. It becomes a fluid at about 70°, and is stated to contain no paraffins. Whether the prosperous future foretold for this article will be fulfilled or not remains to be seen.—*B. & C. D.*

PREPARATION OF URETHRAL BOUGIES. —M. de Toledo advocates this simple method of preparing bougies without the use of a mould. The drug, iodoform for example, is massed in the ordinary way with powdered gum acacia and honey, to form a stiff mass, which is weighed out into one gramme pieces and then rolled out into pointed cylinders on the pill machine in the ordinary way. In the meanwhile equal parts of white wax and cacao butter are melted together in a test tube ; the bougies are impaled on a needle, plunged into the melted wax and withdrawn, finally cooled on a plate. The result is a bougie of firm consistence which is easy to use.—*L'Union Pharm., Phar. Journal.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR ACACIA.—According to R. Maestre-y Olivares, *Chem. Ztg.*, the juice from the fruit of *Mesembrianthemum crystallinum* contains, besides small quantities of sugar and calcium carbonate, a gummy substance, which may be obtained pure by filtering the juice obtained by pressing, mashing, or boiling the fruits, and evaporating to a suitable consistency. The residue may be boiled with more water, and the process repeated, whereby a second grade of gum may be obtained.

IODO SPONGINE.—Harnack finds that iodine occurs in common sponges in the form of an albuminous compound, the yield being 1 5 to 1.6 per cent. Iodospongine is obtained by macerating sponge for eight days in a 38 per cent. sulphuric acid in the cold. After this time the sponge is entirely disintegrated, leaving only a pulverulent residue. This is dissolved in soda solution, and precipitated with acid. It is then dissolved in ammonia, again precipitated by saturation with ammonia sulphate. The pre-

AGENTS WANTED.

We want an agent in every town and city of Canada for The Electropoise, an instrument which has for the past ten years been wonderfully successful in the cure of disease in the United States. It isn't a battery or belt, but presents a method of introducing oxygen into the system to burn out wasted tissues, build up new ones, give rich, red blood, and restore the body to its normal health.

Unless ten thousand well-known American people are mistaken, The Electropoise will do this. It is invaluable in cases of rheumatism, catarrh, neuralgia, dyspepsia, insomnia, and all nervous and women's troubles. It can be used for a lifetime without losing its power, and on any member of the family.

We formerly charged for

$25, but have recently reduced it to $10, in order to bring it within the reach of every family. We have commenced a vigorous campaign in Canada, and shall create a demand through judicious use of newspapers and general mediums.

It is a nice business for druggists to handle, because we furnish all necessary instructions with each instrument, and we deliver all instruments free of duty.

We allow a net commission to druggist on each sale of from $2 to $5, according to the number of instruments handled.

A clean, quick-selling article, giving a handsome margin of profit.

We will furnish circulars, booklets, and testimonials, and in every way endeavor to supplement the agent's efforts to make sales.

Write now for exclusive Canadian territory, circulars, and "Red Book," giving discounts to the trade.

Here's just one sample of thousands of testimonials to the value of The Electropoise in curing disease.

A PHYSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

YORKSHIRE, N. Y., May 17, 1898.

I have used the Electropoise professionally with a success far superior to any I could ever realize from the administration of medicine.

The curative power of the instrument in acute diseases is certainly remarkable. Fever and inflammation scarcely excite a passing apprehension, so assured is the result in the experience of the practitioner, unless in the case of old age or in a condition of exhausted vitality.

How many lives might be saved if this agent were utilized by the medical profession?

In many perverted conditions of the organism the Electropoise has marked power and adaptation. In rheumatism and neuralgia, in bronchial consumption, in nervous prostration, and in spinal irritation it has in my experience achieved notable results. It has acted with singular efficacy in cases of excessive vomiting which have resisted the operation of medicines.

A child who had become nearly paralyzed by a fall was after a time able to walk again by the help of this instrument.

In la grippe I have never failed to get diseased action under control in a few days, sometimes within twenty-four or thirty-six hours.

Headache, whether due to gastric or hepatic disorders or the result of a cold, is soon relieved.

Local pains, due to menstrual or other irregularity, have speedily succumbed.

I greatly prefer the Electropoise to any and all agencies for the cure of the sick of which I have any knowledge. A great blessing to the world it would be if it could be used professionally by the medical fraternity in all civilized lands, but if this cannot be realized, then the people themselves may most advantageously apply the instrument for their own benefit and welfare. By this the havoc wrought by disease would be greatly checked and immensely curtailed. CLINTON COLEGROVE, M.D.

THE ELECTROPOISE COMPANY.

1122 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES--- BE SURE.

As a conscientious pharmacist you cannot afford to take chances on the quality of your pharmaceuticals. Your customers expect you to **be sure.** Your duty to them and to yourself is to buy what you **know** is good.

For 43 years we have been making pharmaceutical preparations. We have never taken chances as to their quality—we have always been **sure.** That is why **The Stearns Quality** has come to mean the highest obtainable excellence, both medicinal and pharmaceutical.

Don't take chances. The way to be **sure** of getting the best is to buy the **Stearns brand;** no matter whether it is fluid extracts, pills, elixirs, tablets or anything else in the pharmaceutical line, if it bears the Stearns label there is **nothing better made.** Our private formula work is executed with the same scrupulous regard for excellence, accuracy and elegance that characterizes all our other products—The Stearns Quality again.

And the prices? Our prices are always right—a fair price for good goods; a price that gives you a chance for a good profit.

Therefore it will pay you to investigate.

Correspondence Solicited.

Catalogue for the Asking.

Frederick Stearns & Co.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

Windsor, Ont.

LONDON, ENGLAND DETROIT, MICH.
NEW YORK CITY

The Hamilton Cash Register

IS THE

National Cash Register

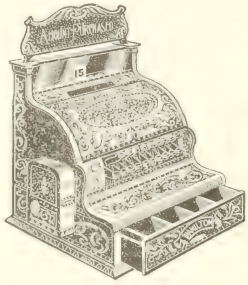
We Guarantee to Save You from $5 to $100 if you buy a HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Detail-Adders and Total-Adders

OF ALL KINDS. THE NEWEST THING IN CASH REGISTERS.

This 1898 Cash Register is the result of years of work and thousands of dollars spent in experimenting.

THIS is a No. 35 press-down key total-adding register. It shows at a glance the total amount of the cash sales for the day. It has, in addition, a printing attachment, which, when the keys are pressed, automatically prints on a strip of paper the amount of each transaction. This strip of paper is accessible only to the proprietor and furnishes a permanent record of the business done in the store each day.



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manufacture all kinds of Detail and Total-adding Cash Registers as manufactured by the National Cash Register Co. When the National Cash Register Company's agent is quoting prices to you get a description in writing, and do not allow him to talk you out of it. Get the number of the Register he is quoting you prices on, then send the number of the Register with the description to the

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cipitate is purified by dialysis. Iodospongine is a light powder turning brownish black in the air. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, but readily dissolved by alkalies and ammonia, from which solutions it may be reprecipitated by acids and ammonium sulphate.—*Pharm. Centr.*

A Resorcin Antiseptic Soap.—A new antiseptic soap, patented in France, is prepared by combining a neutral soap with resorcin, which is antiseptic and resists fermentation, as well as essence of Ceylon cinnamon, which is an antiseptic perfume, and other essential oils, and balsamic tinctures. The following is the actual process employed in the manufacture: A quarter of a pound of resorcin is dissolved in two pounds of pure glycerine (30° B.), and added then to a hundred pounds of very white and neutral soap. Subsequently a quarter of a pound of the essence of Ceylon cinnamon, and such smaller quantities as may be deemed advisable of the other ingredients mentioned above, are added. The finished soap is made into cakes or leaves, or other desired shapes.

The Preparation of Iodoform by Electrolysis.—According to Foerster and Meves, the yield of iodoform prepared by means of an electric current acting on a solution containing alcohol, soda, and iodide of potassium is very good when a current of only one ampere is employed. If a greater current strength be employed the yield of iodoform is lower, whilst iodate of potassium is formed in larger quantity.—*Journ. f. Prakt. Chem.*

A Preparation of Koumys may be made, according to the *Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* for August, as follows: Fill a quart champagne bottle to the neck with pure cow's milk; add two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, first dissolving it in a little water by the aid of heat; add also a quarter of a two-cent cake of yeast. Then securely fasten the cork in the bottle and shake the mixture well; place it in a room having a temperature of from 70° to 80° F. for six hours and finally in an ice-box for about twelve hours. It is then ready for use and may be taken in quantities varying with the requirements of the stomach and general condition of the patient. In preparing koumys it is well to make sure that the milk is pure, that the bottle is sound and and the yeast is fresh. The bottle should be opened with great care on account of the effervescent properties of the mixture, and the latter should be discarded and not drunk at all if there is any curdle or thickened masses resembling cheese, as these indicate that the fermentation has been prolonged beyond the proper time. It should be prepared as required for use. The virtue of koumys resides in the fact that it nourishes, refreshes and stimulates, with no subsequent reaction from its effects. Koumys contains some alcohol, with fat, casein, lactic acid and carbonic acid gas. The cost is about fifteen cents per quart, including the bottle.—*The Medical Age.*

The Active Principles of Rhubarb.—An excellent paper on this subject is published by Gilson in a recent number of the *Revue Pharmaceutique des Flandres.* After detailing the long list of the various bodies which different observers state they have found, Gilson concludes that many of these are mixtures and not pure compounds at all. He claims now to have isolated a body by means of the solvent acetone, which occurs in star-like groups of yellow needles, tasteless, odorless, melting at 209°, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It dissolves in caustic alkali solution to a red liquid; it is decomposed by dilute acids into chrysophanic acid and a dextrorotary sugar which reduces Fehling's solution, and is, therefore, a glucoside. But it differs entirely from that obtained by Kubly, which had a very bitter taste. Gilson, however, does not claim that this is the only glucoside of rhubarb root, for in the mother liquors, during the crystallization of the body, he found emodine and rheine. He considers that these bodies, however, exist, for the most part, in a combined state in the root, as glucosides. The author hopes to be able to apply his results to the determination of the therapeutic value of this important drug.—*Brit. Col. Druggist.*

Burdock as a Vegetable.

What is regarded as a vile weed can, with a little stretch of imagination, be turned into an ornamental plant or delicious vegetable. This is especially the case with the common burdock, *Lappa major.* Schoolboys all know it from gathering the burs and compressing them into a ball, they being held together by the curved points of the floral involucre. This is all they know about it. It is difficult to see anything more to be despised in the burdock leaf than in the leaf of the rhubarb. It appears that it is largely used in China for food. But it is stated that, if the stalks be cut down before the flowers expand and then be boiled, the taste is relished equally with asparagus. The leaves, when young, are boiled and eaten as we eat spinach. In Japan, it is in universal use. Thousands of acres are devoted to its culture. But in this case the root is the object. It requires deep soil to get the roots to the best advantage. The common name, in China, is Gobbo—a name, however, which need not replace our common one of burdock.—*Meehan's Monthly.*

Milk Somatose.

BY DR. J. P. ZUM BUSCH, CHIEF PHYSICIAN AT THE GERMAN HOSPITAL IN LONDON.

Under the above description, *The Elberfeld Farbenfabriken* introduced into the market a new albuminous preparation, which is manufactured from the albumoses of milk with 5 per cent. of tannic acid in chemical connection. The drug, a brownish yellow powder, is entirely inodorous, and especially free from the putrefactive smell so disturbing with many other similar preparations; it keeps well for some time even in an open tin, and is easily and completely dissolved. When making the solution, it is, however, necessary to conform strictly to the instructions given by the firm and not to pour the powder simply into the medium to be employed, as it will then become a sticky and insoluble mass. If the powder is stirred with some cold water to a uniform paste, it will dissolve immediately when hot water is added. The solution so obtained is easily mixed with extract of meat, milk, coffee and numerous other liquids, and may be administered to patients, even without their knowledge, as it is nearly tasteless. But even in a simple watery solution, the drug was readily taken by all my patients, and it was never repugnant to the taste even with continued use.

I have used the drug repeatedly in convalescence after severe diseases of various kinds, and then especially in intestinal diseases of rachitic children. The dose given to children was half that administered to adults: Half a teaspoonful, 3 times daily, given always in milk. Under such treatment the stool regulated itself very quickly and I am decidedly of the opinion that Milk Somatose influences

favorably the future progress of the disease. I therefore believe, on the basis of numerous observations, I may recommend Milk Somatose warmly as an easily digestible and well assimilated food preparation in cases of disturbed assimilation of food and in any case of debility.

It certainly fulfils in a large degree the principle of Leyden, viz: "to give to the patient sufficient food in a small quantity."—*"Die Heilkunde" Monthly Magazine*, Vienna, 1898, part 7.

To Keep Rubber Bright.

A writer in the Gummi Zeitung offers a few useful remarks on the manner in which the fine red color of certain rubber products may be maintained. The white is due, in the first instance, to French chalk, which does not show much as long as the goods are not perfectly dry, and which is easily removed by wiping with naptha; the other cause of trouble is the sulphur, which slowly makes its appearance on the surface after some weeks, and, though the sulphur can be got rid of by boiling the article in five per cent. caustic soda, many articles will not stand such treatment. Again, rubbing with cotton waste soaked in naptha is mentioned as another resort of some value. Goods of this kind which have to be exposed in shop windows are improved by being rubbed with glycerine, soap, chloride of calcium or other hygroscopic substances, though this makes them somewhat slippery.—*Spatula.*

Sponge-Fishing in the Bahamas.

In spite of periodical alarms concerning the alleged exhaustion of the sponge-beds, the fishery at the Bahamas continues to be a flourishing industry. Prices in 1897 ruled high, and the various kinds exported, weighing 1,228,000 lbs., were valued locally at £90,000. During nine months of the year the sponge-fishery affords employment for large numbers of men and boys, and over five hundred small schooners are engaged in it. The vessels are usually owned by capitalists, and the proceeds of a voyage are divided into a number of shares, which are distributed, in varying proportions, between owner, captain and crew. A voyage usually lasts from six to eight weeks. Small schooners have been known to come into port after a six weeks' voyage with sponges worth from £300 to £400. The sponges are sold by public auction at Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, and are chiefly purchased by agents for firms in New York. The processes of clipping and packing sponges find employment for a considerable number of the population of Nassau.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Protective Spectacles for Workmen.

Injury to the eyes by dust, sparks, flying splinters, and stones is by no means rare, and only imperfectly prevented by the ordinary spectacles. These are made either of wire gauze, and are then so dark that the men cannot help taking them off occasionally, or of glass. The latter are not liked, says Stone. A cold draught makes them dim, and the grimy hands are not suited for cleaning them. They are destroyed by heavy blows, moreover, and themselves give dangerous splinters, and the side frames have to be pressed close against the cheeks, so that ventilation is stopped, and the men complain about hot eyes. Dr. Thomalla, of one of the Berlin accident wards, has devised a spectacle made of Schering's gelatoid, an elastic, perfectly-transparent material, which can be hardened in amylacetate.—*Optical Journal.*

Japan Wax.

The process by which Japanese vegetable wax is obtained has been hitherto very simple. The wax trees, chiefly several species of sumach (*Rhus*), bear in the fifth year about four pounds of berries each; the quantity increases until the fifteenth year up to sixty pounds, and decreases again from the eighteenth year. The berries are dried and then pounded in funnel-shaped vessels, in order to separate the fruit from the kernel and envelope between which it lies. The fruit is winnowed, steamed in hemp bags, then pressed and formed into cakes. A rough process of purification consists in melting the wax and throwing it into water, where it dissolves in flakes, which are bleached in the sun.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

New Alkaloidal Reactions.

H. Brunner and Stryzonski announce (in the *Schweiz. Woch. fur Chem. u. Pharm.*) the following new reagents for alkaloids, and their reactions:

Chloral Hydrate.—Heat together a crystal of the reagent, with 15 drops of sulphuric acid, and the substance to be tested. Morphine gives a green color, which, on the addition of liquor, sodæ, becomes red; Codein and Apomorphine take on a green; Narcotin, a yellowish green, which gradually becomes red or violet; Narceine, first red, then brown; Papaverine, a violet, which on heating becomes a rose color; Thebaine, red; Quinine (not characteristic); Strychnine and Atropine, a yellow; Solanin, red brown; Colchicine (not characteristic); Veratrine and Picrotoxine, red.

Bromal Hydrate.—Use as in chloral hydrate. Morphine, same reaction as with chloral; Codeine, yellow, afterwards becoming blue; Apomorphine, greenish blue; Narcotine, Narceine, Thebaine, Quinine, Strychnine, Colchicin, Atropine, and Papaverine, the same reactions as with choral; Solanine, reddish brown or violet; Veratrine, red; Picrotoxine, yellowish red.

Paraldehide.—Add to the substance to be tested 1 drop of paraldehyde and 5 drops of sulphuric acid. Morphine becomes orange; Codeine, orange; Apomorphine, violet or red; Papaverine, yellowish red, becoming red; Solanine, orange; Veratrine, on warming, reddish brown; Picrotoxine, yellow, which on warming becomes reddish. The other substances give the reactions, as with chloral, but slightly characteristic.

Furfurol.—Mix 4 or 5 drops of a freshly prepared solution of furfurol in 10 drops of sulphuric acid, with the substance to be tested. Morphine reacts red, which on warming becomes olive green; Codeine, red; Apomorphine, on warming, red, turning to green; Papaverin, warmed, violet; Solanine, ochre yellow; Veratrine, yellow, becoming green; Picrotoxine, yellow, becoming subsequently reddish brown. The rest as in the foregoing reagents.

Nitrophenol-Propionic Acid.—Morphine and Codeine, on heating, become violet; Apomorphine, violet; Papaverine, violet, and on heating, reddish; Solanine, yellow; Veratrine, the same as with sulphuric acid alone; Picrotoxine, first reddish, then olive green. The rest behave as with chloral—*National Druggist.*

Thirty years ago there were only two dozen explosive compounds known to chemists; now there are over a thousand.

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FOR DRUGGISTS

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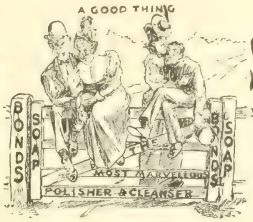

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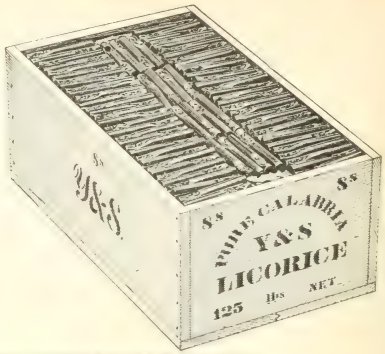

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Pharmaceutical Examination.

The Major and Minor Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their semi-annual examinations in Laval University, Quebec, commencing on Tuesday, October 18th, and closing on Thursday, October 20th, 1898, when seventeen candidates presented themselves for the major examination and twenty-seven for the minor, and of these, five of the major and thirteen of the minor candidates passed and are here named in order of merit, namely, as Licentiates of Pharmacy: Geo. H. Voss, H. A. Gourlay, C. A. Brault, Oscar Turgeon and D. R. O'Neil. As certified clerks: F. W. Horner, J. N. Farley, M. Albert, J. E. Gagner, H. St. Georges, A. D. Quintin, A. C. Frost, A. E Francoeur, M. J. Galbois, A. J. Bedard, O. H. Tansey, L. Achille Roy and Alfred Brunette.

The examiners were R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; J. Enoch Roy, Quebec; J. R. Parkin, W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence and H. R. Lanctot, Montreal; E. Muir, secretary of the board.

Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

At the major Pharmaceutical examinations, held in Quebec, on October 18, the following questions were submitted for the candidates to answer:

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Give the source, habitat, nat, order, parts used, physical characteristics and the B P. preparations, with their strength and doses of the following substances: Anethi, Fructus, Carophyllum, Galbanum, Quassio, Lignum, Sabadilla and Senna Alexandria.

2. Salicini, Pylocarpini, from what and how obtained. What are the physical characteristics and their doses?

3. Define (a) Antilethic, (b) Diuretic, (c) Styptic, (d) Ecbolic, (e) Antipyretic, (f) Antiseptic, and give an example of each.

4. What would be the treatment in a case of poisoning by (1) Hydrochloric acid, (b) belladonna, (c) chloride of zinc, (d) camphor, (e) tobacco?

5. Give a description of the following roots: Aconti, pareira senyce and taryxacum, enumerate their preparations, giving the formula of each and their dose.

6. Ol. santal, Ol. turpentine coco butter, what are they and from what obtained? Give physical characteristics and doses.

CHEMISTRY.

1. What is the principal source of tannic acid? Give the principal actions. What are the products of its ebullition with diluted sulphuric acid? How would you distinguish tannic acid from gallic acid? By what action would you distinguish from one another tannic, gallic and pyrogallic acid? Give a short explanation of the chemical action involved in tanning. Give the chemical formulæ, methylic, ethylic, propylic, butyric and amylic alcohol. Describe in equation the action of a mixture of amylic alcohols, bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid in the manufacture of valerianate of sodium B.P. What are the reactions between the valerianic acid and valerianate of annyl obtained in the preceding action upon the hydrate of sodium? Write the equations.

3. What is the action of diluted sulphuric acid upon starch? How would you recognize the presence of starch in a solution? Under what essential condition does diastase act upon starch? What are the products of its action? How is glucose obtained from starch?

4. How many c. c. of nitric acid 22 p.c. will 100 c. c. normal vol. sol. of soda neutralize? Give the equation and figures establishing the quantity of acid neutralized.

5. What means are employed to indicate the end of a reaction in volumetric analysis, which will be used in the preceding analysis in question No. 2, and how would you utilize it? What volumitric solution and indicator would you use in the estimation of bromide of sodium and of acetum?

6. From what source other than egg may albumen be obtained? Give some reaction of albumen. Explain the action of white of egg, when administered as an antidote in case of poisoning by several mineral substances. What is the action of pepsin upon albumen? What is the product obtained?

PHARMACY.

1. Give and explain the general theory for the titration or extraction of alkaloids.

2. Name three general reagents or incompatabilities precipitating alkaloids from their aqueous solutions.

3. Fermentation, what is it? By what is it caused? Give an example of a fermentation, and explain the changes that take place by a chemical equation.

4. Give for each of the following: Two principal tests by which to determine their quality and purity: Scammony (powder), pepsin, rectified spirits, salicylic acid.

5. Citrate of iron and quinine. Explain briefly its preparation. Give its principal test for identity, and quality, and its strength in quinine.

6. Ether. Give and explain by equations its preparation. Give its principal physical and chemical characteristics, and its uses in Pharmacy and Medicine.

BOTANY

1. What is the shape of a normal vegetable cell? What other forms do cells assume? Give causes. Are all cell walls of equal thickness? If not, state why. Are all the cells of a live exogenous tree, 60 years old, alive and active? Give reasons.

2. Describe the differences existing between: (1) a complete flower, (2) a perfect flower, (3) an irregular flower. Give an example and description of each.

3. Give the distinguishing diagnostic differences between the solanacice and the labratrae.

4. What do you understand by stamens? Name and explain their several parts and functions. Name the various unions and describe the different situations or dispositions of stamens on plants.

5. Write a short description of Dehiscence. Is this plant function necessary to vegetation? Give reasons and example of same.

6. What is bark? What purpose does it serve? How many layers has normal bark, naming them? What chemical substances used in the industrial arts do we obtain from bark?

About 250,000 gallons of artificial wine are being made from barley every year in a large factory in Hamburg. The medical profession in Germany thinks very highly of the wine, and recommends it in the hospitals of that country.

A scientist has discovered that electrical currents in the form of waves rapidly succeeding one another can produce in sensibility to pain and cold in the flesh, acting as an anæsthetic like ether. When the currents were applied to the finger and thumb by wires, the finger could be pricked by a pin without pain.

A Dominion Board of Registration.

A meeting of the leading members of the medical profession in Ontario, including several members of the Provincial Medical College, was held recently in the Biological Building of the University of Toronto, to hear an address from Dr. Roddick, M.P., on the subject of Dominion registration. Dr. Roddick presented a memorandum showing the progress that had been made in the preparation of a bill for establishing Dominion registration to be brought before the House of Commons next session if matters are sufficiently advanced. He explained that it was impossible for the provincial legislatures to create a federal medical board, and on the other hand the Dominion Parliament could not infringe on the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures as to medical education. Under section 91 of the B.N.A. Act, referring to matters outside provincial jurisdiction, he thought it would be possible to create a corporation to be known as the Dominion Medical Council, to hold examinations and give certificates. Providing that the standard was equal to or higher than that required for registration under the law of the different provinces, a short act might be passed by each of the provincial legislatures empowering the medical boards in each province to recognize the certificates of the Dominion Medical Council, and permit the holder of to practise in the province on payment of the usual fee for registration. This would enable a student who obtained the Dominion Medical Council's certificate to choose after graduation the province in which he wished to practise. It was proposed also to make this provision retroactive under certain restrictions, so as to enable doctors now in practice to take advantage of the act. The composition of the council was still under discussion. It would, in any case, be composed of practitioners in good standing from all the provinces, but whether there should be one or two appointed by each medical board, or representation should be proportionate to the number of practitioners in each province, had not yet been decided. It was proposed that one member should be appointed by the Governor General-in-Council.

There were about thirty practitioners present, and nearly all took part in the discussion which followed. It was very generally urged that the matriculation should be uniform all over the Dominion. Details as to professional examinations were left over for further consideration.

This is very similar to the plan proposed in these columns for the establishment of a like examining and registration board for the pharmacists of Canada.

There is no doubt that such a board can be established and would be of vast benefit to the pharmacists in all the provinces of this Dominion.

Questions and Answers.

PEPTONATE OF IRON AND MANGANESE.

The following is recommended in answer to a correspondent last month:

Manganese pept.	100 grms.
Iron peptonate	150 grms.
Glycerin	50 cc.
Spirit of cinnamon	20 cc.
Aromatic spirit	50 cc.
Dist. water, q.s. make	1,000 cc.

Dissolve the salts in the glycerin and 650 cc. of water. Add the aromatic spirit and sufficient water to make 1,000 cc. Filter.

This solution represents about one-third of one per cent. of manganese and one-half per cent. of iron.

ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.

R.R.D., Halifax.—The following formula will probably answer:

	Parts.
Boric acid	15
Sodium bicarb.	8.5
Benzoic acid	17
Thymol	3
Menthol	2
Oil gaultheria	1.54
Oil eucalyptus	6
Alcohol	300
Dist. water	1,000

Dissolve the sodium bicarbonate and the boric acid in 300 cc. of water. Dissolve the remaining ingredients in the alcohol. Add the first solution to the second, and then add sufficient distilled water to make 1,000 cc. Filter if necessary.

The Value of Spinach.—Spinach is claimed to be the most valuable of vegetables. Its emollient and laxative nature, from the salts of potash it contains, is well known. It influences the liver, and brightens the complexion, while iron abounds in appreciable quantities. Bunge, the chemist, avows that spinach and the yolk of egg are simply unrivalled for their assimilable and digestive powers.

A Chinese Prescription.

As is well-known, the Chinese use a large and varied assortment of products in the preparation of their medicines, and Mr. J. B. Davy says that in the drug stores of China Town one can usually obtain a panacea for all ills, varying in the number of ingredients according to the price paid (25, 35, or 50 cents). Such a prescription usually contains a few slices of the root of glycyrrhiza, dried flower-heads of a composite plant, dried cockroaches, dried cockchafers, and the skin, head, and tail of a lizard stretched on thin sticks; an extra five cents will procure a dried "sea-horse"; and yet another five cents a dried fish of peculiarly narrow shape and about four inches in length. All these are boiled together, and the decotion drunk as a remedy for heartburn, toothache, cough, dimness of sight, and almost any other ailment. The vegetable portion of one of these mixtures has been examined at Kew. Among the drugs recognized were the fruit-heads of a species of *Eriocaulon*. This plant has a reputation in China for various diseases, such as ophthalmia, especially in children, as a styptic in nose-bleeding and in affections of the kidney. Another ingredient consisted of the spiny hooks from the stems of the Gambier plant (*Uncaria gambier*, Roxb.). Transverse sections of the stem of *Akebia quinata* were found in small quantities, as well as the bark of *Eucommia ulmoides*, known as "Tu Chung." Tonic and invigorating properties are assigned to it, and it is said to be valued at from 4s. to 8s. per pound. Though the bark is very thin, it is abundantly charged with elastic gum, which can be drawn out in silvery threads when it is broken apart. Among other ingredients which have not been identified are crushed flower-heads of a composite plant, and slices of a slender, twig-like stem, probably a willow.—*Kew Bulletin.*

Spirit of eucalyptus is effective in masking the odor of formaldehyde.

Acid-proof Metal Coating.—The *Western Druggist* cites a new patented method of rendering metallic vessels proof against acids or alkalies, which is done by coating them with a paste composed of egg white and barium sulphate, which is then heated to coagulate the albumen. This operation is repeated several times, and is particularly recommended for aluminum ware.

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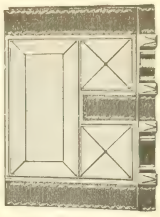

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Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

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MURIOPEPTIC ELIXIR.

The following are communicated to the *Annales de Pharmacie de Liège*:

Muriopeptic Elixir (Elixir Chlor-Hydro pepsique).

Pepsin, pure	8 gm.
Distilled water	50 gm.
Extract of coca	2 gm.
Extract of cinchona	2 gm.
Sugar	50 gm.
Sherry wine	100 gm.
Hydrochloric acid	10 drops.

Mix. Dissolve in the cold and filter through paper.

Saline Extract of Pepsin.

Sodium chloride	46 cgm.
Pepsin	2 gm.
Alcohol	2 gm.
Glycerin	5 gm. 62 cgm.
Sugar	24 gm. 50 cgm.
Water	65 gm. 50 cgm.

—*National Druggist.*

LEISTIKOW'S ITCH OINTMENT.

	Parts.
Betanaphthol	5
Sulfur, precipitated	10
Storax	30
Pyrethrum	30
Lard	100

To be rubbed on once a day for three days, during which time the patient is to wear flannel underclothing.

—*Semaine Medical.*

SACHET "RIECHKISSEN."

The *Drogisten Zeitung*, under this name (Riechkissen means, literally, "smell" or "odorous" pillows), gives the following, which, it declares, makes a pleasant and lasting perfume:

	Parts.
Orris root in powder	500
Rose leaves, cut small	200
Tonka beans, crushed	100
Vanilla bean, crushed	10
Heliotropine	3
Musk, in powder	1

Mix.

—*Nat. Drug.*

TABLET BLUEING.

Ultramarine, superfine	4 ozs.
Ultramarine, ordinary	2 "
Sodium carbonate	4 "
Glucose	9 dr.
Water	enough.

Make a stiff paste and roll out into a thick sheet, cut into cubes and dry.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF DIALYZED IRON —MOOY.

	Parts.
Liquor ferri dialysati, 5 per cent.	5
Glycerin	4
Aquæ cinnamonii	2
Aquæ distillatæ	9

Mix.

—*Pharm Wiekblad.*

SKIN FOOD.

Petrolatum	7 av. ozs.
Paraffin wax	½ av. oz.
Lanolin	2 av. ozs.
Borax	30 grs.
Rose water	3 fl. ozs.

Melt the wax, add the petrolatum and lanolin, pour into a warm mortar and with constant stirring incorporate the rose water, in which the borax previously has been dissolved This preparation may be tinted red by means of alkanet root suspended in the melted mixture, ere the water is added.

NEW COSMETICS.

WASH.

Dist. water	1 liter.
Rice flour	½ lb.
Violet powder	135 gms.
Glycerine soap	10 gms.
Bergamot oil	6 gms.
Iris oil	5 gms.

SKIN GLOSS.

Potash	50 gms.
Spermaceti	56 gms.
Rice flour	500 gms.
Benzoin powder	20 gms.

Bitter almond oil as required.

TOILET GLYCERINE.

Glycerine of 20° B	2 kgs.
Rose water	2 kgs.
Sodium bicarbonate	30 gms

ATHENS WATER.

Calcium carbonate	70 gms.
Sassafras wood oil	250 gms.
Rose water	4 liters.
Orange blossom water	4 liters.
Spirit (96 per cent.)	1 liter.

COLD CREAM.

Almond oil	500 gms.
White wax	90 gms.
Rose water	280 gms.
Bergamot oil	2 gms.
Lemon oil	8 dps.
Rose Oil	2 gms.

CASTOR CREAM.

Castor oil	500 gms.
Almond oil	160 gms.
Lemon oil	5 gms.

—*Seifen Fabrik.*

The ancient theory is that words represented natural sounds. There are some of our words that leave room for doubt. The origin of words between man and wife on the subject of late hours has not yet been defined. These words revel in an antiquity peculiarly their own.

A writer says the contraction and dilatation of the pupil of the eye, and the general working of the organ is one of the most wonderful works of nature. This applies strongly to the wink when in the employment of a pretty girl.

Hot Soda Formula.

The following comprise the best and most popular drinks: (Spatula)

CHOCOLATE.

This is, perhaps, the most popular of all hot drinks. To prepare the cocoa for use, I add to 1 lb. of cocoa an equal amount of pulverized sugar; put a heaping teaspoonful of this powder in a mug and make into paste with a little water, then fill with hot soda, stirring briskly. Finish with ice cream or whipped cream.

BOUILLON.

The leading ones are beef, clam, oyster and tomato. The base for all these drinks can be secured from any wholesale druggist. The directions given on the bouillons are much better than any I can give you.

EGG DRINKS.

There are a few egg drinks, which when made hot are very good, and may be used as leaders.

EGG PHOSPHATE.

This is made same as for cold egg phosphate, save that the hot water is added slowly, stirring all the time to prevent the egg from cooking in lumps. Egg drinks may be seasoned with either nut meg or pepper and salt, as may best suit the customer.

EGG LEMONADE.

This is made exactly as above, save that the juice of one lemon is added.

LIME JUICE FLIP.

This is made same as the phosphate, only adding one teaspoonful of lime juice. Crackers should always be served with all hot egg drinks.

EGG CLARET AND GRAPE.

For an egg phosphate, add 1 tablespoonful of claret wine or pure grape juice, and you have two very pleasant drinks.

HOT SODAS.

There are but few flavors that can be used to good advantage in hot drinks, and these are used and made the same as the phosphates of the same flavor, save that when not desired the phosphate may be omitted. Hot drinks may be made a little sweeter than cold drinks without spoiling the effect. The principal flavors are ginger, lemon, lime, claret, and grape. There are some few other flavors that can be used, but they are not worth advertising.

HOT LEMONADE.

This is made just the same as cold, only substituting hot for cold water.

CLAM AND LEMON.

To a clam bouillon add the juice of one lemon. This makes a very fine and popular drink.

CLARET LEMONADE.

To a hot lemonade add 1 oz. of good claret.

OYSTER BROTH.

To 1 oz. of oyster juice add a teaspoonful of cream, a little butter, and season to taste.

BIRCH TEA.

This can be made by taking 1 oz. of birch beer syrup and filling the cup with hot water.

HOT GINGER FIZZ.

Ginger syrup, 1 oz., pure cream, 1 oz., fill glass with soda, and finish off with ice cream or whipped cream.

BEEF AND CELERY.

To a cup of beef bouillon add some celery salt or a couple of dashes of tinct. of celery.

MALTED MILK.

It is well to keep a bottle open at the fountain, as many customers like it. Serve as directed on the package.

COFFEE.

Make an extract by macerating 1 lb. of the best Mocha and Java with 8 ozs. of water for twenty minutes, then add hot water enough to percolate 1 pt.; ½ to 1 oz. of this extract will make a fine cup of coffee.

This makes a list of the most popular drinks, and certainly all that most of us can use to advantage. If anyone desires any further information I will be pleased to give it if possible.

Iodoform-Calomel, Wound Powder.—Spengel recommends (*Bull. Gen. Ther.*) a mixture of equal parts of iodoform and calomel as an excellent antiseptic application for wounds.

Nicotine was separated and recognized in 1821. It is not thought much of by the masses, and seems to be chiefly used for clogging pipes.

The production of soap in Great Britain is about 45,000 tons per week, of which between 3,000 and 4,000 tons are made in London.

Photographic Notes.

During the winter months amateur photographers generally turn their attention to lantern slide making, and many chemists may be asked for developers. One of the most satisfactory which we have used for some time is the following, which, so far as our experiments have gone, is applicable to every make of lantern plate:

No. 1.

Ortol	12 g.
Potasium Metabisulphite	6 g.
Distilled water, to	1000 c.c.

No. 2.

Sodium carbonate (crystal)	100 g.
Sodium sulphite	100 g.
Potassium bromide	2 g.
Distilled water, to	1000 c.c.

For use mix equal quantities of Nos. 1 and 2, and add double the quantity of water. By using only half the quantity of water a colder tone is obtained, with the larger quantity the tone is a rich, warm, brownish black.

As a one-solution developer for black tones on lantern plates and bromide paper there is nothing better than metol-hydro quinone developer, for which the following may be used:

Hydroquinone	8 g.
Metol	2 g.
Sodium sulphite	200 g.
Sodium carbonate	100 g.
Potassium bromide	4 g.
Distilled water, to	1000 c.c.

This is energetic, and may even be diluted with an equal quantity of water with advantage.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

INTENSIFICATION WITH URANIUM.—Stock solution—

1.

Red prussiate of potash, dissolved in 3½ ozs water ..... 15 grs.

2.

Nitrate of uranium, dissolved in 3½ ozs. water ..... 15 grs.

For use mix 2 ozs. of each (1 and 2) and ½ oz. of glacial acetic acid.

This intensifier is not qualified for portrait work, and the plate on which it is to be applied must be perfectly free from hypo. The brown color of the deposit produces great contrast. Plates that have been over intensified with uranium may easily be reduced if a few drops of ammonia are added to the washing water. Twenty minims of ammonia to one pint of water are a good strength. We have obtained splendid results with the uranium intensifier as a toning solution for window transparencies.—*Australian H. of Photo.*

WARMING DEVELOPERS.—In cold weather the action of the developer may be greatly accelerated by warming it. Of course, if the developer is warmed, the fixing solution should also be warmed, as well as the washing water between development and fixation. If this is not done the plates are liable to frill, caused by changing the plates from luke-warm developer to ice-cold water. By the time fixation is complete, the solution will have become cold, and the final washing can then be proceeded with in the ordinary way.—*L. T., in Amateur Photographer.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR HYPO.—To those who object to the use of hypo for reducing negatives, in consequence of the long washing required after reduction, the following I can recommend: Potassium ferridcyanide, 12 grains; sulphocyanide of ammonia, 24 grains; water, 2 ozs. By the use of this reducer a few minutes' washing under the tap is quite sufficient, and no fear need be entertained as to its permanency. If the negative wants but slight reduction, reduce the proportion of ferridcyanide accordingly.—*F. R., in Photographic News.*

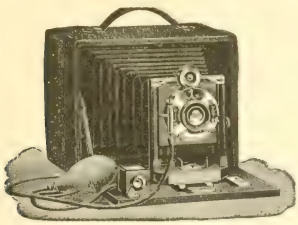
BLUE PRINTS.—Every amateur photographer, says a writer in *The Photo Beacon*, ought to try these blue prints; it will probably not be regretted. The printing is soon and easily learned, and, as to developing, all that is necessary is to put them for a short while into clear water, turning them a few times over till the image is clear, and then to put them again for a few moments into another dish of clean water. After this they can be pressed between blotters, and they will soon be dry.

As to toning, it is wonderful how many different tones can be produced in the simplest manner. After having tried within the past few years about all the formulas for toning blue prints I could find in the leading photographic publications, I could find nothing better for this purpose than simply tannic acid, catechu and alkalies.

As to certain formulas, I have none. I simply take about as much water as is necessary to cover a print well, perhaps

The Eye of a Camera is the Lens.....

and it works precisely the same as the human eye. Some cameras have better eyesight than others, hence the importance of selecting a camera with the most perfect lens.



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"Is your paper intended for any particular class?" I asked.

"Yes, for the class that has two dollars," said the man.

"SHORT TALKS" is intended for the class which has twenty-five cents—not necessarily for men interested in advertising.

It ought to give the man who has anything to sell some things to think about. The man who has nothing to sell will be entertained. He may learn some things, but that won't hurt him.

It is just a cheerful little business book—sensible without being serious.

The book costs a quarter, in paper covers.

If you had rather pay a dollar and have the book substantially bound in cloth, you may do so.

Send either the quarter or the dollar to

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES

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MONEY MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

one ounce or a little more, and put into it a small quantity of either tannic acid or catechu, or an alkali—ammonia, carbonate of sodium, or potassium, or any other alkali on hand. After these are thoroughly dissolved—catechu dissolves best in a little alcohol—I put the print in. If the bleaching or toning does not go on well, I take the print out again and put in some more of the respective chemical till the bath works.

———

Trifles in Photography.—When one is away from home enjoying a well-earned holiday, one is apt to overlook some one or more of those little trifles which just make all the difference between a "might-have-been" and success. For example, to quote a personal experience, some time ago, when starting from home with a new camera, we loaded up the slides the day before starting, and did not make any exposures until the day after arriving at our destination. The plates were carefully dusted before inserting in the holders, but a long and shaky railway journey had somehow raised a dust,and those plates were almost spoiled by dust spots. The moral obviously is, dust the plates just before exposure, after a journey. Another dust trouble may be mentioned. The camera and slides are sometimes carried along a dusty road for a mile or two, and, although all are shut up in the usual waterproof canvas case, yet experience shows that this by no means prevents dust finding its way into slides and camera The camera can easily be dusted out by extending to its full length, removing the lens and focussing screen, and blowing through it a few times.

The lens and shutter are both worthy of attention in the matter of protecting from dust. How many splendid pictures have been spoiled by a grain of sand getting into the working parts of the shutter, and making it stick just at the critical moment ! It is a good plan to wipe out the camera bellows with a bit of rag, with just a suspicion (no more) of glycerine, or, failing that, olive oil.

The lens should be kept in a soft, clean, chamois leather bag, large enough to pull tight with a string and slot, and then tied around the neck. The shutter may also, if detachable from the camera, be packed in a similar bag. The feathery end of a good stiff quill pen is a capital thing for clearing dust away from the working parts of a shutter. The focussing cloth wrapped round the camera and slides is generally sufficient to keep out dust. The plates should be dusted after they are in the holders, and again just before development. Should, by chance, the plate-dusting brush be forgotten, a very fair substitute may be made out of a bit of wide velvet ribbon. Take half-a-dozen pieces of stout paper, say the size of a postcard, and bend (not fold) over so as to bring their narrow edges together. Then over this fasten by a few stitches the bit of velvet, and there is at once a spring pad, which will serve fairly well as a substitute for the ordinary camel-hair brush. Whatever plate duster is used, the user should be careful to see that it is dry, clean, and free from grit, otherwise a trifle of this kind may add another to the list of "might-have-beens."

Another group of trifles which at times are just enough to turn a possible success into a "might-have-been" are those immediately connected with the actual manipulation of the camera at the moment of taking the negative. For instance, carelessness in lifting off the cap and giving the whole apparatus just enough of a shake to spoil the picture. Or, again, a want of due care in seeing that the camera is level, and the swing-back vertical. These two points are, perhaps, most frequently brought home to us in dealing with architecture, but the effect of their neglect is by no means limited to that class of work.

The hand camera man will be wise to employ a level at any rate until he has acquired the instinct of holding the camera level without this aid. This point leads one to think of the failures due to faulty judgment of distance and the consequent result of getting the important parts of the picture markedly out of focus. Quickly and correctly judging distance with sufficient accuracy to see the focus right is almost an instinct with some, but it is one of those things that any one with a little practice may learn.

It is, however, when one finds one's self at the seaside, and in lightness of heart begins snapping away at the water craft, and estimating the distance of some boat to be ten feet, when, perhaps, twenty yards would be nearer the mark, that attention to such trifles becomes a serious matter. Every one knows by experience or hearsay that objects on the water are apt to look nearer than they are, but few are careful to bear this in mind when the distances are small. Yet one may easily convince one's self of this by picking up a couple of similar-sized pebbles from the shingle, and throwing one along the shore and the other out to sea. One is generally surprised to find what a short distance the latter stone seems to go.

Supposing the plate is safely exposed, there are yet several trifles which may stand in the way of its becoming a perfect negative. We may assume that the majority of practical men are of the opinion that the exposure and development of a plate should be harmonized to each other—in other words, that most workers would not attempt to use the same strength and relative constituents of the developer for one plate very fully exposed and another with the exposure cut down to a minimum. Hence, it becomes highly desirable to know the details of exposure of a plate before commencing development.

Not a few of us, when on a holiday, take the precaution of numbering our exposed plates in some way, so that they can easily be identified before development begins. A neglect of this little trifle may spoil a good thing. In connection with this point, one may take this opportunity of urging upon the younger members of the craft the desirability of always using an exposure pocket-book, where is entered the details of the month, hour, light, lens stop, and subject. It is well not to trust to memory to put these things down by and by; it should be done at once, and less mistakes are likely to be made. Each plate must be lettered or numbered, of course, so that it may correspond and be recognized before the development takes place.

In the matter of changing plates, one is apt, when away from home, to be a little careless about excluding actinic light. One is, perhaps, tired after a long day's excursion, and apt to hope it will not matter—when, alas! the issue of a fogged plate makes one afterwards vainly wish a little more care had been taken to see that all dangerous light had been kept well away from the plate. It is, of course, not always possible to secure a really dark room, but a little forethought may go a long way towards mitigating the possible evil consequences—keeping as far as possible away from a window where light is sneaking in, or getting partly behind a chest of drawers, or utilizing a cupboard or wardrobe, and also protecting the plate by turning one's back to the light, and letting the body act as a screen. Then, again, by getting everything ready before the slides or plate boxes are open, and being expeditious in one's movements, much may be done. Neglect of such trifling matters may prove serious.

Again, a warning in time—*experientia docet*, do not leave slides or plate boxes about in the bedroom, where inquisitive domestics may innocently wonder what there is in that funny little box. It is not a pleasant thing to find that a boxful of carefully-made exposures have all been hopelessly fogged in this way. N.B.—Turn the key on all plates exposed or not exposed. It is a trifling precaution that can do no harm, and may save one much annoyance and disappointment.

The foregoing suggestions as to the neglect of some trifles, which may in the issue prove serious, are for the most part drawn either from painful personal experience, or have been learned through the warning example of others. At any rate, they are all practical points, which may by the unthinking or inexperienced be easily overlooked until their due consequences are realized and when remedy is beyond the court. Therefore, the proverbial wise man, *i.e.*, "one who profits by the errors of others," will here exemplify his wisdom by putting into practice the old adage, "forewarned is forearmed."—*Photography.*

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{50}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

S.A.M.: "If you had a case where the vision is 20.40 or 20.50 and a convex spherical of two or three D. did not improve nor did not dim vision, would you use the spherical or would you try a cylinder without the spherical?"

In case of this kind we would use the spherical lense, and further, we would be careful to find the strongest spherical lens which did not dim distant vision. After putting them in place before the eye we would then look for astigmatism, and, if any were present, it would be corrected. The reason why we would use this convex spherical which did not improve vision is because we know it would relieve the accommodation in the eye, or, in other words, it would correct the latent hyperopia and thus relieve the strain on the accommodation for any distance. This class of cases is more trouble and causes more anxiety than probably any other class. In the optician's anxiety to restore normal vision he, very frequently, will discard the convex spherical lens when he finds after a trial that it does not improve distant vision, but he should bear in mind that so long as this class of lenses do not dim distant vision they should be adopted. The reason why they should be adopted we have just stated. If you are not familiar with latent hyperopia and the methods of developing it by means of lenses, we would suggest that you look up the matter without delay.

L.A.T.: "I have a patient, a young lady of about fifteen years of age, whose distant vision is very poor. I tried the pin-hole disc over each eye, but it makes little or no improvement. Plus and minus sphericals do not improve vision no matter what their strength is. What do you think can be done for her?"

Judging by your description we are of the opinion that nothing in the line of glasses can benefit her. The fact that her vision is so poor and that the pin-hole disc did not make any improvement would indicate two things; first, that there is a diseased condition present in the eye causing the dimness of vision, and second that glasses of any kind will not improve the vision. Such cases as this are occasionally met with, causing considerable trouble to the optician who is not familiar with the proper handling of them. But judging by your description of the case, and your experience with it, we presume that you understand the handling of this case very well. When you cannot improve the vision with glasses of any kind because of the presence of disease, you should then refer the patient to an oculist for consultation. In many of these cases very little or nothing can be done towards improving the vision by means of treatment, although occasionally a case may be greatly improved, and not infrequently normal sight be restored.

Acquired Hypermetropia.

BY W. BOHNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

(Written for the Optical Journal.)

It is very instructive to look at the evolution some scientific doctrines have undergone. For instance, the failure of the emission theory of Newton, in which nobody takes stock since Young and Fresnel have shown the fallacy of his premises, proves that our faith in authorities should never lull into security our own researches and investigations of their teachings. Thus, we possibly may find an error in their deductions, but that will not lessen the high admiration of their otherwise great services they have rendered in the development of scientific truths. Newton has not lost his eminent position as a scientist by the correction of one of his many discoveries in general science, and I think other authorities, such as Helmholtz and Donders, will not be affected by being closely investigated and possibly contradicted. None of my readers can admire any of them more than I do, though I will show where both of them are in error.

Previous to Helmholtz' investigation of the mechanism of accommodation, there were two theories most in favor. Some thought that the cornea underwent some alteration during accommodation for near objects, so that its power of refraction was increased, and the eye enabled to adjust itself for reading. Others supposed that the muscles of the eyeball played an important part in bringing about, in conjunction with the iris and ciliary muscle, the adjustment for near objects. Helmholtz overthrew both theories by showing, with his ophthalmometer, that there is no alteration in the curvature of the cornea during accommodation, and that the necessary change in the refraction of the eye during accommodation is due only to an alteration in the form of the crystalline lens. But in explaining the cause of this alteration he wrongly presumed that the ciliary processes exerted a certain pressure upon the edge or periphery of the lens, by means of which the latter becomes thicker and adjusted for near work. His illustration of this process can still be found in Hartridge, Tiffany and others. But this theory is antiquated, we now believe that the rounding-up of the lens is not caused by outside pressure, but by relaxing the tension of the ciliary processes upon the suspensory ligament, thus allowing the elastic lens to assume by itself a more convex shape, which increases its refractive power and produces accommodation.

(Concluded in next issue.)

Neutralin is a colorless liquid possessing the appearance and qualities of a highly refined oil, and it is produced by distillation paraffin, ozokerite, or from some mineral substance.

Phenylquinaldine hydrochlorid is irritant when locally applied in concentrated solution. Used as an antiperiodic, but its value in malaria is not yet determined.

ARTISTIC RIMLESS WORK

FINELY FINISHED, FIRMLY FITTED, RIMLESS

The ever-increasing popularity of this line renders their advocacy by the retailer a matter of necessity.

OUR SAMPLE SET MAKES FITTING EASY.

Send for a set, with full instructions for fitting.

COHEN BROS.,

Manufacturing Opticians **Toronto**

The Optical Institute of Canada

60 Yonge St., Toronto.

The Question

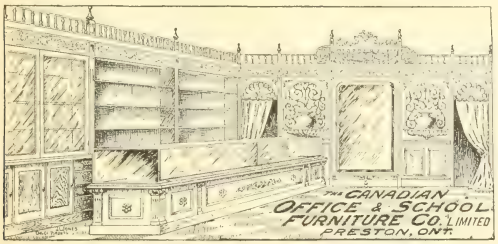
anyone who wants an optician will first ask you is—"Are you a graduate of the Optical Institute of Canada?" If you are, you will get the situation; if you are not, employers will want further proof than your own statement that you know your business.

Every high salaried optician in Canada is one of our Students. You will only take one course in optics. Be sure you get it right by taking the **best course**.

For Dates of Classes, Terms and free prospectus, address

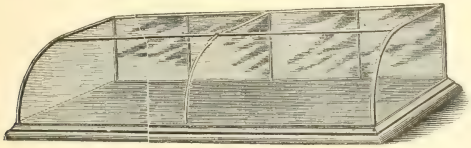
DR. W. E. HAMILL

88 Yonge St., Toronto.



DOMINION SHOW CASE CO'Y

13 LOUISA STREET, TORONTO



MANUFACTURERS OF
SHOW CASES, WALL CASES, JEWELERS', CONFECTIONERS', AND DRUGGISTS' FITTINGS
GRILL WORK, FANCY CABINET WORK, BRITISH PLATE MIRRORS, BENT AND BEVELLED GLASS

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)
MONTREAL

BOOKS FOR DRUGGISTS.

Any of the following books will be mailed on receipt of price named :—

British Pharmacopoeia, 1898	$2 50	Scoville's Art of Compounding	$2 50
National Formulary	1 00	Bartley's Medical Chemistry	3 00
Practical Dispensing	50	Duane's Medical Dictionary	3 00
Minor Ailments	1 50	Gould's Medical Dictionary	3 25
Practical Dentistry	50	Robinson's Latin Grammer	1 75
Heebner's Practical Synopsis of B.P.	1 00	Beasley's Receipt Book	2 00
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy	2 00	Practical Perfumary	50
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts	2 00	Hare's Practical Therapeutics	3 75
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy	4 50		
Oldberg's Home Study in Pharmacy	3 00		
Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4 50	Refraction of the Eye (Morton)	1 00
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4 00	Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell & Bell)	50
		Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips)	1 00

— THE —

CANADIAN DRUGGIST

Toronto, Canada

Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable ; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

WANTED—A case of bad health that RIPANS will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for ten samples, or 60 cents for a dozen, or 72 packages for $4 (great saving). Just call at druggists who sell. A Ripans Tabule gives relief. Nobody who has a moderate pride. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word RIPANS on the package. Accept no substitute.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co
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WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
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QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co
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50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

A Winning Team.

Messrs. Buntin, Gillies & Co.'s team for the football season of 1898 has been announced through a special circular to the trade. "Special attention given to challenges received by mail." The team is as follows :

Full Back	Morgan Envelopes.
Half Backs	Gillies' Falcon Pens. Wedding Stationery. Deckle-edge Book.
Quarter Back	Dundee Bristol.
Forwards	Century Linen. Burnside Bristol. Faber's Pencils.
Wings	Bicycle Cards. Victor Cover. Ruled Forms. Liquid Glue. Rob Roy Tablets. Coated Book. Waste Baskets.
Spare Men	Delaware Laid, Mill Board, Shannon Files, Chalk Crayons.

With such an "aggregation" as this, the trade can depend on getting good value for their money. All enquiries addressed to Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, Ont., will have prompt attention.

Choice Cigars.

We know, and you do, that if you have a good cigar trade it is necessary to keep first-class goods. The National Cigar Co., of this city, offer special lines, peculiarly adapted to the drug trade, being of superior quality and well made. Write for quotations.

The Electropoise.

The Electopoise Co., which have made such a wonderful success of their goods in the United States, are now desirous of securing suitable agents in Canada, and in this issue offer inducements to druggists. Read their advertisement.

The Woodward Medicine Company, of Toronto, are placing a sample of "Celery King" in every house in Canada. They are advertising this article very extensively, and it cannot help but create a very large sale for it. It is an article of special merit and is one of the largest sellers now on the market.

"We Need You and You Need Us."

Read what Scott & Browne say on this subject in this issue.

The Genuine Articles and a Good Profit.

We call the attention of the trade to the reduction in the price of vaseline, as advertised by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. in this issue. The famous "Blue Seal" puts all substitutes to rout in quality and price.

When asked for vaseline give *only vaseline*, and you secure a handsome profit and the good-will of your customers.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont., are offering some excellent lines for the holiday trade, amongst others, full lines of all the leading French, English and American perfumers. They make also a beautiful display of Ebony brushes of all kinds, which are specially desirable for the season.

They also announce the arrival of imported goods and ask those who wish immediat shipments to advise early. Mention this paper

Francis U. Kahle is putting out an extensive line of advertising for Trask's Magnetic Ointment and Ransom's Hive Syrup. He has now six men on the road distributing samples of Trask's Ointment and also advertising Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu. The druggist can look for a very handsome increase in the sales on these articles.

On another page in this journal appears an ad of The Woodward Medicine Company, of 11 Colborne St., in which they make a special offer to the druggists of Canada by giving 1000 envelopes free to any druggist who will send his name and address to them. These are first-class envelopes and would cost the druggist at his printers $1.50 to buy. An ad appears on them of "Celery King," in conjunction with that of the druggist. They have already sent out hundreds of thousands of them in Canada and if you have not already sent your name we would advise you to do so to The Woodward Medicine Company, Limited, 11 Colborne St., Toronto.

One of the most popular and reliable fountain pens is that made by Paul E. Wirt. They come in a variety of styles, fitted with different sizes of gold pens, in fine, medium, and stub points, and retailing at from $1.75 to $3.50 each. Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, carry a full stock of these well-known goods, and will be pleased to quote any one in need of them.

An Excellent Article to Stock.

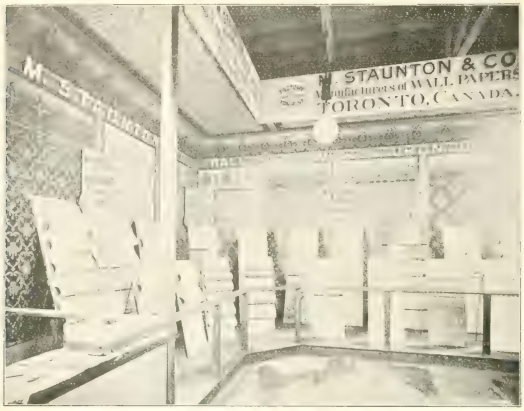
In this issue will be found a full-page advertisement of Bond's Soap, an excellent article, having a wonderfully large sale in England, and which is being very extensively advertised in the daily press throughout Canada. It is bound to be a capital selling article, gives good satisfaction, and pays a good profit.

We cetainly would advise druggists to place it in stock. You might as well make money out of it as any one else. Write for prices, etc.

A Premium Novelty

A very seasonable and appropriate premium is being given out by the Adams & Sons Co. with Tutti Frutti and other gum. It consists of a clock with cigar lighter attachments. A very handsome article it is, and looks well on the counter near the cigar case. A cut of it is shown in the advertising columns of this issue, and the Adams & Sons Co. (Toronto factory), 11 and 13 Jarvis st., Toronto, Ont., are sending out circulars regarding it, and one of their Christmas hangers, promptly, to those who mention this paper.

"Physicians' Visiting List for 1899." P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, have issued their physicians' pocket visiting list for the coming year, being the 48th year of publication. The book is of uniform size and style with former years, and contains besides the usual pages for memo. of visits, addresses of nurses, cash account, etc., tables for the conversions of weights and measures, a table of doses, comparative table on thermometers, etc. It is sold at prices ranging from $1.00 each (for twenty-five patients daily) up to $2.25 for 100 patients per day. It forms a very suitable article for a druggist to present to his physicians.



Wall Paper Exhibit.

The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of a photograph of M. Staunton & Co.'s exhibit made at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The arrangement of the exhibit and the taste displayed set off to the best advantage the designs and colorings of the wall papers shown, the painting on the walls and ceiling being decidedly effective. Many encomiums were passed on the display, and the firm received the congratulations of many of those whose taste and judgment were appealed to by the excellence of the goods and beauty of design and color.

The reproduction given of course cannot do justice, as the original and effective colorings can not be shown It, however, gives a general idea of the exhibit.

Fashion in Spectacleware.

One would imagine the realm of optics too prosy and matter-of-fact to offer an inviting field for the sportive propensities of fashion, and that the care of one's eyes and the restoration of health and vision were matters of too serious a nature to constitute them a means of display for "fashion's folly."

Such, however, seems not to be the case, as in no line of fancy goods or dress fabrics do we find the devotees of fashion more particular than in their selection of spectacleware.

In the early days of spectacles when their use was often as much a matter of adornment as of necessity, the styles were large and the mountings gaudy and attractive. The length of pedigree or purse of the wearer being usually in proportion to the size and grandeur of his lorgnettes.

To-day, when the immense possibilities of the spectacle seem to be fast approaching their realization, fashion is fast nearing the opposite extreme and insists that the display and generous proportions so characteristic of our grandfather's spectacles be conspicuous by their absence, as if realizing that, with the largely increased importance of the lens as the result of recent discoveries, its mountings should be less in evidence.

It is in obedience to this edict of fashion that frameless spectacles have been perfected, representing as they do the highest ideals of the science and art of spectacle manufacture, combining all the essential points necessary to ensure the correct enlignment and position of lenses and at the same time affording the smallest possible display of metal.

Messrs. Cohen Brothers, whose announcement regarding rimless goods will be found on another page of this issue, have made a special study of the construction of rimless spectacles and eyeglasses both from the standpoint of optics and of fashion and their present high position in the trade is undoubtedly owing in a great measure to the superior quality of their rimless spectacleware and to the ease with which a fit can be secured by means of their "duplicate sample metal."

Messrs. Cohen Brothers solicit correspondence on the subject of fitting and adjusting "fashion's favorite"—rimless eye glasses.

It is estimated that women require about half as much food as men. We have not observed this. We certainly have noticed that they do not require quite so much to drink. The working man absorbs much fluid when occasion offers. He is of a decidedly spongy nature. It has been stated that the camel can work six days without drinking. In his respect it differs from the ordinary man, who can drink six days without working.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—YONGE STREET, Toronto, first-class location, good paying business. Apply Box 12, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE SET OF HANDSOME ANTIQUE Oak Fixtures, including counters and show cases. Will adorn, and can be adapted to almost any shaped store. Address G., care of Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENCY FOR DRUG SPECIALTIES and Sundries in British Columbia coast cities and towns. Lines only of real merit and excellence. Address stating salary or commission, "Coast," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

Drugs
Chemicals
Patent Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.

We ask the attention of the Drug trade to our Holiday Line of Fine Perfumes.

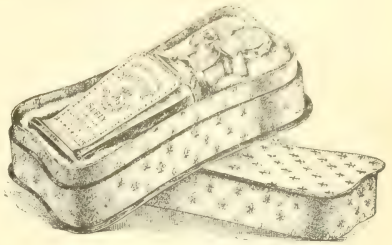
Sold to Druggists Exclusively

***

OUR LINE

this season surpasses any previously shown in variety and style of packages.

We would appreciate your order. If for any reason our Representatives overlook calling, please advise and we will arrange to have you see our line if possible.



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SEELY — The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. ESTABLISHED 1862 **Windsor, Ont**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to November 8th, 1898.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	60	65
Camphor, lb	50	55
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	30	40
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 25	2 50
Crenasol (Jeyes) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		2 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	25	30
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	75	80
Powdered, lb	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Vals, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	17	20
Guarana	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	95
Kino, true, lb	$ 4 25	$4 50
Myrrh, lb	45	48
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	10	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb	38	44
Honey, lb	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb	20	25
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	80
Insect Powder, lb	35	38
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	55
Short, lb	25	27
Coca, lb	35	40
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	70

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lupulin, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oatmeal, lb	12	13
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	0
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	35
Po., lb	33	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	90	95
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	18	20
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	3 50	3 60
Powdered, lb	3 75	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	45
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	13	18
Masterwort, lb	16	40
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurisy, lb	20	25
Poke	15	18
Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	30
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
Germania	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	45	50
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles		
doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	65	70
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, crystals, lb	1½	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18

Antinervin, oz	$ 85	$ 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 40
Antipyrin, oz	0 55	0 65
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ¼ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	6	7
Powdered, lb	7	8
Bromine, oz	8	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
Codeia, ½ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Peptonate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesium, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	0
Menthol, oz	25	87
Mercury, lb	75	30
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 03
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	1 05	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

Books.

It is not often that a contributor to a magazine spends five millions or so of dollars in fitting himself to write knowingly of a subject. But, if popular report be true, that is, approximately, the sum which Joseph Leiter expended in the acquisition of the information necessary to prepare the article which appears over his signature in the November *Cosmopolitan* on "Wheat." This is Mr. Leiter's first appearance in literature, but he handles the pen with a bold, firm hand that shows him a man of resources.

Another *Cosmopolitan* contribution which will appeal to every man and women is the attempt of Harry Thurston Peck to analyze the component parts of the modern Woman of Fascination. By what does woman fascinate? Is it beauty? grace? spirit? charm of manner? what? Evasive question! But Mr. Peck goes at it as a man who has studied and has had experience.

The New Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for November is the initial number in the new and improved form of this long time favorite illustrated family magazine, with a handsome cover in colors and gold. Its price is reduced to ten cents, one dollar per annum. This is unquestionably a wise and *popular* move on the part of the publishers; and the return of Mrs. Frank Leslie to the editorship of the magazine assures for it a future as brilliant as its past has been prosperous.

The current (November) number of the new *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* makes good its promises in a splendid table of contents, which includes: An illustrated symposium on "Greater America," with contributions by Col. A. K. McClure, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Senators Chandler and Davis; "With Wheeler and Roosevelt at Santiago," by the Rev. Peter MacQueen; Clara Barton on "Red Cross work in Cuba"; Walter Camp on "Football"; Mrs. Frank Leslie on "The Southern Woman"; "Converting Silver into Gold"—an account of the wonderful discovery of Dr. Stephen H. Emmens; the opening chapters of "April Bloom," the new serial story by Egerton Castle (author of "The Pride of Jennico"), illustrated by Wenzell.

The Companion for the Rest of 1898.

The principal attractions offered by *The Youth's Companion* for the remaining weeks of 1898 provide a foretaste of the good things to follow in the new volume for 1899. To the first issue in November Frank R. Stockton will contribute a humorous sketch, entitled "Some of My Dogs," and in the same issue for the week of November 10th will appear Rudyard Kipling's thrilling story of the heroism of soldiers in the ranks, "The Burning of the *Sarah Sands*." In the seven issues to follow there will be contributions by Lord Dufferin, William D. Howells, J. E. Chamberlin, the American war correspondent, Mary E. Wilkins, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the Marquis of Lorne, Mme. Lillian Nordica and I. Zangwill. Those who subscribe now for the 1899 volume will receive every November and December issue of *The Companion* from the time of subscription to the end of the year free, the Companion Calendar for 1899 free, and then the entire 52 issues of *The Companion* to January 1, 1900. An illustrated announcement of the 1899 volume and sample copies will be sent free to any one addressing *The Youth's Companion*, 211 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Ballington Booth's Experiences.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, of "The American Volunteers," is writing out her experiences in American prisons, and in the slums of New York, for *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Mrs. Booth has perhaps come closer to the lives and confidences of the men and women in prisons, and to know the poor better, than any woman living. She will not only tell what she has seen, but she will point out what her experience has shown her to be the most effective way in dealing with the people of the prisons and the slums.

The Companion's New Calendar.

The calendars given by *The Companion* in former years to all subscribers have been remarkable for their delicacy of design and richness of coloring. But the Calendar for 1899 far surpasses any of those. The publishers have endeavored to make it the finest calendar of the century, and readers of *The Companion* will not be disappointed in it. Those who subscribe now will receive, not only the gift of the Calendar, but also all the issues of November and December, from the time of subscription, Free. The new volume will be the best *The Companion* has ever published. Among the contributions already engaged are: "The Little Demons of War," by Hon. Jno. D. Long; "Opportunities for Young Explorers," Sir Clements Markham; "The Boy with a Voice," David Bispham; "The Wonders of Somnambulism," Dr. William A. Hammond; "Police Spies in Russia," Poultney Bigelow; and "Where Living is Cheapest," Hon. Carroll D. Wright. Fine illustrated announcement and sample copies will be sent to any one addressing *The Youth's Companion*, 211 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.

Anderson's Physical Education.

We have received from the publishers a copy of "Anderson's Physical Education." This is the latest work of Dr. W. G. Anderson, the well-known Professor of Gymnastics at Yale University. The book treats of every phase of body building, and is "up to date" in every particular. There are special chapters devoted to professional people, business men, women and children. It tells you how to decrease your weight if corpulent and increase it if thin. It gives valuable measurement charts for both men and women. Every reader interested in better health, greater strength, grace, self-control, elegant carriage should possess a copy of this work.

The book is full of good suggestions for all classes. The parent who is anxious about the narrow chest of the child—the young man who is worried about his lungs and stooping shoulders—the business man on the verge of collapse—the busy editor, lawyer or minister alarmed because of an overtaxed brain and its resultant sleeplessness—the society woman who finds the adipose tissue accumulating too rapidly over the abdomen—the housewife who can no longer climb the stairs without losing her breath—the young lady who is troubled about the bones in her neck showing and slight bust development can all find in this book much that will benefit and help them. We know of no work that gives so many useful and helpful suggestions in such compact and readable form. The illustrations, about one hundred in number, are taken from drawings in life.

The book will be sent postpaid by the publishers for 15c. Address—

The Harold A. Wilson Co., Limited, 35 King street west, Toronto.

Iodide, oz.	$ 35	$ 40
[illegible]	25	30
[illegible]	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	30	35
[illegible]	1 00	2 50
[illegible]	1 00	2 00
[illegible]	2 00	2 10
PEPSIN, [illegible], oz.	35	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	7	8
[illegible]	1 00	1 10
[illegible]	0	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
[illegible]	35	40
Bicarbonate lb.	15	17
[illegible]	14	15
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	28
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb.	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	25
Cyanide, lb.	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12
Iodide, lb.	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.	35	40
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	30	35
Ozs., oz.	35	40
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
SALICIN, lb.	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	80	85
Fused, oz.	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12
Hyposulphite, [illegible]	3	6

Iodide, oz.	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb.	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb.	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	8	10
SPONGE, oz.	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	80	85
SULFONAL, oz.	28	30
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.	55	60
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75
Carbonate lb.	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	60
Sulphate, lbs.	9	11
Valerianate, oz.	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb.	40	50
Amber, crude, lb.	40	45
Rect'd, lb.	60	65
Anise, lb.	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb.	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb.	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz.	60	65
Caraway, lb.	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb.	2 75	3 00
Cedar,	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb.	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb.	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Digitalis, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz.	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb.	75	1 50
Lemon, lb.	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	60
Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb.	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	50
Patchouli, oz.	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb.	1 60	1 75
Peppermint, lb.	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz.	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	75	00
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb.	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb.	65	00
Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb.	1 75	1 85
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb.	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb.	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal.	90	95
Norwegian, gal.	1 60	1 70
COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal.	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal.	56	59
Raw, gal.	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal.	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal.	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb.	12	13
SPERM, gal.	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal.	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canadian Market Report.

Business is good and money is coming in freely. October has shown many signs of revival of business and several articles which usually maintain even prices have much advanced in price, viz., Cascara, Cascara Bark, Jalap Root, Golden Seal Root, Ergot, Mexican Sarsaparilla. Camphor is tending higher in price. Ergot, new crop very short, higher prices looked for. Iodide Potash is in a puzzling position as regards price. The American manufacturers have dropped their price slightly, but there is no change or any evidence if there is likely to be one in the primary markets.

Cable advices announce that manufacturers of sulfonal have advanced the price of sulfonal 100 per cent. It will be remembered, a year or two ago this article was dropped to half price. Evidently the manufacturers have come to an understanding.

Prices quoted to-day—Bayers' sulfonal [illegible] Merck's [illegible] 43 oz.

Unconfirmed cable advices also announce phenacetine has doubled in price.

Ripan's Tabules have been advanced 25 per cent. by the manufacturers. The 5c. sort sell at 75c. here, 25c. size $3.75, 50c. size $7.50, $1 size $15 a dozen.

English Market Report.

London, October 26th, 1898.

The market during the month has been weak, but is firmer now. Most of the leading chemicals have dropped, reductions being noted in Borax, Boric Acid, Glycerine, Acetanilide and Permangante of Potash. The principal advance has been in Chlorate of Potash and Sulphate of Copper. In drugs Cascara is dearer. Ipecacuanha very firm at enhanced rates, but buyers are holding off. Spermaceti is a shade harder and Podophyllin very firm, as short supply is anticipated. Quinine is expected to move upward very shortly. Cocaine is also in a similar position and Camphor is only waiting for firmer markets to mark an advance. It is also stated that Mercurials will shortly advance. Opium is quiet and essential and other oils hardly affected.

R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

'PHONE 1654

TORONTO.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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Publishers'

44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. X. TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1898. NO. 12

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Bottled at the Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"We know of no stronger or more favorably-constituted Natural Aperient Water."

L. Liebermann

Royal Councillor, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hungarian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

PRICES TO RETAILERS:

$5.50 per case of 25 large glass bottles.
$8.50 per case of 50 small glass bottles.

"APENTA"

SEE that the Labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK of the

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Ltd.,
LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS:
WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS,
Montreal.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS,
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:
London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.
Paris, France: 18 Rue de la Grange Batelière

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Give Them Your Aid.

We have endeavored to find the opinion of druggists generally in reference to the desire expressed by the commercial committee of the Council of the O.C.P. to have them yield their privilege of taking the rebate of $2 in their annual fee, in order to apply the additional sum raised in furthering the organizing of the plan proposed by the committee, and find that upon this point alone is there any hesitation on the part of druggists, some seeming to think that if they once yield the privilege it will not again be restored. There is a very general desire on the part of the trade to see the Council take some steps to improve matters commercial and legislative if they can, but, unfortunately, when that desire has to be backed by dollars and cents, the weak-kneed ones fail to stand the test.

To those who have any fear that if they once yield the privilege of rebate it will be denied them in future, should the present proposed plan fail, we beg to express the assurance that no such thought is entertained by the Council, and that all that is asked is a fair trial of the plan which the committee has proposed. The committee undoubtedly need the sum which they have asked for in order to carry out their projected programme. There can be no definite assurance given that their plans will succeed, but they must sadly fail if they cannot return a benefit to each druggist vastly in excess of the two dollars which each one is asked to contribute. The majority of the druggists are anxious to let this committee see what it can do, and, as this is the only hope which the druggists now have of getting some active organization to labor on their behalf, we trust all will be generous enough to support it as requested.

We wish all our readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

At the recent junior examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, held November 29th and December 7th to 10th, inclusive, one hundred and twenty-three candidates presented themselves, of which number one hundred and eight secured the desired percentages, and will be permitted to enter the senior term, which commences on January 5th, 1899.

The attendance at the junior term, just terminated, is the largest within the history of the O.C.P., one hundred and twenty-six names having been registered, including one student from Armenia.

The high standing of George A. Evans is worthy of mention, inasmuch as he ranks highest in all subjects but one, and leads the entire class, at the head of the First Class Honors List.

The official report on the results of the examination follows :

First Class Honors, in order of merit : Evans, George A., Brooks, W. R , Colpe, George G., Barton, R. J., Thomas, Philip S., Wismer, W. E., Brownlee, T. A., Coleman, W. A.

Second Class Honors, in order of merit : Meek, V. W., Lemon, F. A., Weaver, Chas., Whatmough, G., Newton, C. H. W., Morrison, P. G., Lever, John A., Skinner, R. S., Sawdon, John, (Crouch, J. H., and McIver, A. R., æq.), McDuffee, R., Dunsmoor, E. J., McFarlane, M. R., Edy, H. E., Browne, J. E., Coad, P. H., Rowan, Albert, Copeland, Clayton, (Berkell, A., and Edmunds, H. W., æq.), Readhouse, H., Christmas, J. D., McNeilley, James, Ebbels, Ernest L., Capell, Thomas, Tweedale, T. B. S., (Tole, W. C., and Sieveright, F. W., æq.), Willoughby, L. A., Broughton, J., (Maynard, W., and Ralpt, A. J., æq.), White, J. W., (Duncan, Albert, and Webb, Frank H , æq), Adams, C. T., (Sanderson, W. S., and Bond, E. H., æq.), Lutz, Frank H., Brown, George L.

PASS LIST, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Abercrombie, J. H., Archambault, Jas. A., Brown, R. H., Cairns, J. W., Cameron, W. R., Capbert, Earnest, Carroll, T. J., Cawker, E. M., Clemens, Horace A., Collier, Herb. B., Connell, Alfred, Connolly, Chas. V., Forrest, Byron, Forrest, R. O., Frost, W. A., Garrow, Frank, Hacking, C. B., Halpin, Geo. H., Hannah, R. B., Harvey, L. R., Henderson, D. T., Hogg, W. J. A., Houghton, F. L., Kelly, Jas. J., Ker, R. T. A., Langdon, J. M., Leger, Edmund, Leitch, Thos. J., Logan, A. J., Mathews, Geo. M., Miller, Alex. C., Mitchell, J. H., Mutrie, W. H., MacArthur, H., MacCrostie, J. D., McDermid, J. W , McIntyre, R , McKenzie, A. J., Potter, Ed. N., Ramshaw, C. A., Reilley, George, Ripley, Angus B., Robinson, Ben. H., Rejibian, N. H., Sanderson, H., Spiers, DeWitt, Spencer, N. St. V., Taylor, J. D., Thomas, W , Towler, P. Brooke, Tyson, A J., Waldon, Albert H., Warren, W. A., Watson, T. G., Webb, J. Frank, Wodehouse, George A., Worts, Daniel C., Wright, L. A., Young, H. S.

STARRED IN SUBJECTS.

Latin Posology, etc.—Yeomans, H. E., Garrow, David, Thomson, A. C., Dickson, E. A., Eldridge, H., Norman, W. H.

Pharmacy—Neilson, J. L.

Chemistry—Garrow, David.

Granted—Ægrotat with Pass Standing, one candidate—Livingstone, Wm.

HIGHEST IN SUBJECTS.

Pharmacy—Colpe, George G., Evans, George A., Newton, C. H. W.

Latin Posology, etc.—Evans, George A., Brooks, W. R., Dunsmoor, E. J., all equal.

Botany—Evans, George A., Brooks, W. R , Coleman, W. A.

Chemistry—Evans, George A., Barton, R. J., Colpe, George G.

The supplementary examinations for those who failed or were starred at this examination will be held in January, 1899.

January 3rd, 9.30 a.m., Chemistry. and at 2 p.m., Botany.

January 4th, 9.30 a.m., Latin and Posology, and at 2 p.m., Pharmacy.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

FIFTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates passed in all subjects : Armitage, W. A., Brantford ; Miller, A. W., Ingersoll ; Wigle, E. R., Wiarton.

The following passed now and on previous occasions : Brethour, G. F., Ottawa ; Cameron, W. L., Norwood ; Collins, C. P., Princeton ; Craig, F. G., Ottawa ; Glassford, F. R., Owen Sound ; Haines, E. C., Owen Sound ; Hewgill, W. H., Moosomin, N.W.T.; Jeffs, F. W., Havelock ; Kelso, D. A., Toronto ; Scott, W. N., Bradford ; Snider, I. A., Guelph ; Stewart, J. A., Ailsa Craig ; Summerfeldt, W. H. C., Toronto.

The following passed in four subjects : Rennie, O. E., Walkerton ; Whitton, R. A., Ottawa.

Formula Wanted.

E. D. asks for a formula for Mist. Ferri Salicylat. Can any of our readers furnish it ?

An American syndicate has purchased five acres of land at Thorold, Ont., and propose commencing the erection at once of extensive buildings for the manufacture of caustic soda and bleaching powder. They intend using Goderich salt in the manufacture of these articles, and propose to have an output of at least one hundred tons per day.

The British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

The president of the B.C.P.A. had cause for congratulation when he met the members of the council in Victoria on the 8th of December. There was a good attendance, the best for a long time, and everything passed off harmoniously. There were present Messrs. Sutherland, Seymor and Alkins, from Vancouver, D. S. Curtis, from New Westminster ; and Cochrane, Chadwick and Hiscocks, from Victoria.

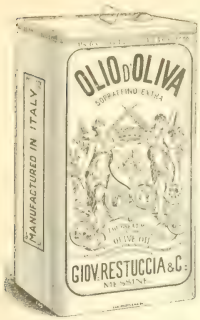
One of the most important communications was from the council of the O.C.P. agreeing to reciprocity of diplomas providing the holder had not failed to pass the O.C.P. matriculation examination. This is a move in the right direction, and, it is hoped, is but the beginning of a much to be desired Dominion diploma.

A move is in contemplation to amend the by-law relating to examinations so that when a candidate has passed in three or more subjects he will not be required to take those subjects again in the event of his failing in others.

The council very wisely decided that it is time to have something definite as to the adoption of the B.P. '98 and have written the Medical Council of B.C. asking when the medical profession desire to have it adopted. The reply will be looked for with interest.

A Ready Helper.

On pages 276 and 277 of this issue will be found a dose table of preparations of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, which has been specially prepared for The Canadian Druggist



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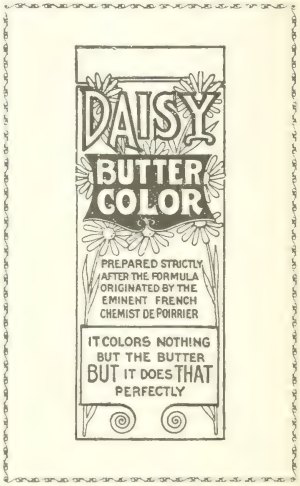
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It will be found to be a most valuable guide, not only for students in pharmacy and medicine, but also to the dispenser, who, by having this at hand as reference, can quickly see the dose of any prescribed remedy.

Pharmaceutical students will readily recognize its value as an aid to their course of study.

What may appear to be an error on the part of the compiler will be seen in the dose of liq. strychninæ hydr. This is due to errors in the B.P., as will be seen by comparing pages 495 and 488. It would be advisable to erase liq. strychninæ hydr from the table where it appears under the dose of 5 to 10 minims.

Correspondence.

The editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Synopsis of B. P. Preparations.

To the Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to respond through your columns to the numerous inquiries for the new edition of Synopsis of B. P. Preparations, that the matter is in the printer's hands, and will probably be completed on or about January 15th, 1899. The work is being revised to correspond with the recent edition of B. P., and is being considerably enlarged. Thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,
CHAS. F. HEEBNER.

Toronto, Dec. 17th, 1898.

The Divisional Committee Circular.

Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—Since the issue of Circular No. 4 of Divisional Committee, there seems to be somewhat of a misunderstanding as to what is meant by the $4 fee. Would you permit me to say that the question is *not* merely "Are the druggists willing to have the fee raised to $4?" The Council have that power *now* to collect $4, in fact they *do* collect it, but under certain conditions they give a rebate of $2. But the question is, "would the druggists be satisfied to receive *no* rebate *and* have a portion of that money used for such work as the Divisional Committee would undertake, viz., Commercial interest as well as Educational? *or* do you think, Mr. Editor, the druggists will prefer to give their surplus (either from $2 or $4) towards another larger college—an addition to the present college—a sinking fund for insurance purposes, or for increased expenditures of present undertakings?

Now *this* is really what the Council erquire of the Divisional Committee, "Whether the druggists will favor expenditure towards Commercial, mingled with Educational, advancement, *or* simply Educational?"

We have received a large number of replies and inquiries already, but there are still a large number who are yet holding their post cards sent them for their reply. We would be glad to hear from these men at once. It is for their good as well as ours.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space, believe me,

Yours truly,
J. M. HARGREAVES.

Paisley, Nov. 18th, 1898.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SENIOR EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the questions given at the semi-annual examinations, December, 1898:

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—D. S. SAGER.

Time allowed, Two Hours.

1. Buchu.—(*a*) Draw a diagram of the leaf. (*b*) Mention the different varieties. (*c*) Give the constituents and specify the active principle. (*d*) Mention five drugs, official or non-official, containing a principle analogous to that of the most important one in Buchu. (*e*) Mention any other one leaf of the B.P. which might be mistaken for Buchu, and state briefly how you would differentiate them. (*f*) Habitat. (*g*) Preparations.

2. Mention (*a*) all the animal products of the B.P. (*b*) Habitat of each. Mention five drugs of the B.P. which contain a large percentage of starch. Give the habitat of these drugs.

3. Squills.—Give (*a*) part used. (*b*) Habitat. (*c*) Constituents, and state active principle. (*d*) Are any precautions necessary in keeping the powdered drug? If so, what? (*e*) Preparations.

4. Licorice.—Give (*a*) constituents, and specify the active principle. (*b*) Habitat. (*c*) Preparations.

Extract of Licorice.—State the average amount of extract obtained from the root. What are the adulterations of the extract, and how would you detect them?

5. Differentiate in any way you wish, microscopically or otherwise, between:

(*a*) Powd. Benzoin from Powd. Resin.

(*b*) Lycopodium from Sublimed Sulphur.

(*c*) Cetaceum from Paraffin Wax.

(*d*) Quassia from Soap Bark.

(*e*) Powd. Tragacanth from Sugar of Milk.

(*f*) Powd. Myrrh from Powd. Cinchona.

(*g*) Powd. Gamboge from Powd. Turmeric.

(*h*) Powd. Rhubarb from Insect Powder.

(*i*) Powd. Gentian from Powd. Galls.

(*j*) Powd. Calumba from Powd. Ipecacuanha.

6. Senna.—(*a*) Draw a diagram of the leaf. (*b*) Mention the constituents and specify the active principle. (*c*) Is the active principle found in any other drug or drugs? If so, state them. (*d*) What are the most likely adulterations of Senna Leaves? (*e*) Habitat of Senna. (*f*) Preparations.

7. Oils.—Fixed and Volatile.—(*a*) Give the essential difference between Fixed Volatile Oils. (*b*) State the principal constituents of each class. (*c*) Mention all the fixed oils of the B.P. (*d*) Give the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations which occur in (*e*) Oil Lemon. (*f*) Oil Peppermint. (*g*) How would you detect them?

8. Rhubarb.—Give (*a*) constituents, and specify the active principle. (*b*) Habitat. (*c*) Principal varieties of root. (*d*) Microscopically, how would you differentiate Powdered Rhubarb from Powdered Gamboge? (*e*) Are any precautions necessary in keeping Rhubarb? If so, what? (*f*) Preparations.

9 and 10. Oral Examinations.

Value.—10, 8, 7, 10, 15, 10, 10, 10, 20.

DISPENSING.

Examiner—W. MACKLEHOSE.

Time Allowed, Three Hours.

THOS. GORDON.

℞ Plumbi acetatis..... gr. iii.
Acidi tannici..... gr. i.
Ol. theobrom, qs. ut fiat suppos. mitte tres.
Statim utend. et repet. ut necesse sit.

W. LAKE.

℞ Emp. plumbi. ..... 4 8 4 m.
Part. dolent applicand.

RUTH DEAN.

℞ Sod. salicylat ..... ʒi.
Quin. sulph ..... gr. x.
Liq. ferri perchlor ..... ʒij.
Mucil. acaciæ ..... ʒi.
Aquæ ..... ad. ʒvi
M. ft. mist. Cap. Coch. mod.
q. q. quart. hora.

J. OLIVER.

℞ Camphoræ ..... gr. vi.
Quin. sulph ..... gr. vi.
Ext. bellad ..... gr. iii.
M. ft. pil. vi. Una t. d. s.

R. BOND.

℞ Ac. chrysophan ..... gr. xx.
Ext. bellad ..... gr. x.
Vaselini ..... ʒi.
M. ft. ung. m. d. utend.
Values—20, 20, 20, 20, 20.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner: H. M. PARKET, Phm. B.
Time Allowed, Two Hours.

1. Give the full B.P. title for each of the following, together with minimum and maximum doses: (*a*) grey powder, (*b*) lithia water, (*c*) sugar of lead, (*d*) salt of tartar, (*e*) liquor sarsæ, (*f*) black draught, (*g*) Rochelle salt, (*h*) Blanchard's pills, (*i*) Griffith's mixture, (*j*) Friar's balsam.

2. Name and describe any incompatibilities in the following prescriptions:

(*a*) ℞
Sodii salicyl 15.0
Acidi citrici 5.0
Syrupi simp 30.0
Aquæ 120.0
M. Fiat solutio.

(*b*) ℞
Hydrarg. chlor. corros. gr. vi.
Kali iod ..... ʒi.
Quin. mur ..... ʒii.
Strych. sulph ..... gr. ii.
Tinc. gent. co ..... ʒi.
Aquæ q.s. ad ..... ʒviii.
M. S. A.

(*c*) ℞
Tr. ferri mur ..... ʒii.
Sodii salicyl ..... ʒiv.
Glycerini ..... ʒi
Aq. ad ..... ʒiii.
M. Fiat Mistura.

(*d*) ℞
Strych. sulph ..... gr. ii
Potas. brom ..... ʒi.
Syrupi ..... ʒi.
Aq. ad ..... ʒvi.
M

(*e*) ℞
Bismuthi subnit ..... ʒii.
Sodii bicarb ..... ʒi
Mucil. acaciæ q. s.
M. Div. in pil. No. xxiv.

3. Translate the following:
1. Into English.
(*a*) Viginti unus, (*b*) In clavo pro re nata pingendo, (*c*) Macera per horam in vase leviter clauso, et cola, (*d*) post prandium, (*e*) Sumat unam, sextis horis donec commode purgetur.
2. Into Latin.
(*a*) Mix, make a powder and of such, send seven.
(*b*) One ounce of extract of colocynth, (*c*) From day to day, (*d*) Take one teaspoonful in a little water, (*e*) Take one pill when pain is severe.

4. Describe the process you would follow in making 30 pills from each of the following:
(*a*) 30 grains of carbolic acid.
(*b*) 60 grains of pot. perman.

5. ℞. Cocain mur. 10% sol .... ʒi.
Sat. sol. boric acid ..... ʒiv.
Aq. destil. ad ..... ʒviii.
M. Sig. Use in a hypodermic syringe.
What quantities of cocain mur. and boric acid would you dispense? Explain how you would fill this prescription.

6. Translate the following into English, expressing the quantities in the Metric system:
Recipe—
Olei Ricini. unciam et semissem.
Tincturæ Opii. drachmam semissem.
Pulveris Acaciæ.
Sacchari ana drachmas duas.
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ uncias quatuor.
Acaciam et Saccharum cum paululo.
Aquæ Menthæ piperitæ tere; dein oleum adjice, et iterum tere, denique aquam reliquam paulatim infunde et omnia misce.
Signa—Cochlear unum statim sume et horis duabus repetenda si opus sit.
7, 8, 9 and 10. Oral.
Values: 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 40.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: J. T. H. SMART.
Time Allowed, Two Hours.

1. What is percolation? Describe carefully the operation of packing a percolator. Give methods for recovery of menstruum.

2. Discuss the relative advantages of mercury and spirit thermometers. Convert the following:
—10° Centigrade into degrees Fahrenheit.
—40° Centigrade into degrees Fahrenheit.
—23° Fahrenheit into degrees Centigrade.
— 4° Fahrenheit into degrees Centigrade.

3. Describe accurately the preparation of the following, giving reasons for any special manipulation: Syrup of iodide of iron, strong solution of perchloride of iron, aromatic spirit of ammonia.

4. Name the ingredients in the following preparations: Tincture of kino, resin ointment, liniment of camphor, liniment of chloroform, Gregory's powder, black draught, resin plaster.

5. Name the active ingredients and strength of the following preparations: Fowler's solution, Donavan's solution, spirit of ether, spirit of camphor, wine of quinine, paregoric, tincture of iodine.

6. Name the common constituents of drugs which are extracted by (*a*) rectified spirit; (*b*) cold water.

7. Define the following terms: Crystalline amorphous, dimorphous, polymorphous, isomorphous, mother liquor, water of crystallization.

8. *Acetic Acid.*—From what and how is it prepared? What are ordinary impurities, and how detected? Give strengths of the official acids.

9 and 10. Oral, and recognition of specimens.

Values—10, 7, 12, 12, 12, 8, 7, 12, 20.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: T. H. SMART.
Time Allowed, Two Hours.

1. Write a brief account of the chemistry of chlorine.

(2) Define "Latent Heat" and account for the occurrence of the phenomenon. Define "Specific Heat" and state why the specific heat of an element is of importance in determining its atomic weight.

3. Complete the following equations:
$2NH_4Cl + Ca(OH)_2$ (upon heating) =
$FeCl_2 + H_2S$ =
$Na_2CO_3 + CO_2 + H_2O$ =
$6KOH + 3I_2$ =
$SO_2 + H_2O + NO_2$ =
$2KMnO_4 + 10FeSO_4 + 8H_2SO_4$ =

4. Sodium hypophosphite was prepared by the action of hot solution of soda upon phosphorus. The volume of phosphine gas liberated was 5 litres, measured

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STEARNS' PILLS ARE SOLUBLE, and we know it, therefore we do not object to comparative tests. We hold that next to the actual clinical test there is no fairer one than that of solubility, and we are willing to put our pills, old or new, against anybody's on that score. We have been making pills about half a century, and the testimony of the thousands of druggists who have sold our pills during that time, is that they never handled more satisfactory goods.

STEARNS' PILLS GIVE RESULTS, and are as good as money and skill can make them. That is one reason why it is to the druggist's interest to buy them; there is another reason, hardly less potent—the price. When it comes to pill prices we are the people for the druggist to see, and if we can't interest him, it will be a wonder.

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ASK US ABOUT THOSE PILL PRICES BEFORE YOU FORGET IT. . . .

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at 20°C. under a pressure of 750^{m}. How much phosphorus was used?

$4P + 3NaOH + 3H_2O = 3H\,PO_2Na + PH_3$.

(Atomic wt. of phosphorus = 31.)

5. Show by equations the action of (*a*) hydrochloric acid and (*b*) sulphuric acid upon ethyl alcohol. Give the graphic formula of ethyl alcohol and of the aldehyde and acid it yields upon oxidation.

6. Describe briefly Marsh's (hydrogen) test for arsenic, explaining the nature of the reactions which occur.

7. Give a method for the preparation of magnesium carbonate, of potassium cyanide and of hydrogen peroxide. Why is ozone a more active oxidizing agent than ordinary oxygen?

8. Give a method for the detection of the acids in a solution of:

(*a*) Sulphates and nitrates.

(*b*) Sulphites and citrates.

And of the bases in a solution of:

(*c*) Salts of iron and copper.

(*d*) Salts of lead and silver.

The following may be substituted for any one of the above questions:

A certain solution of hydrogen peroxide contains 3 per cent. by weight of the anhydrous peroxide (H_2O_2). Another solution of the same substance yields 15 volumes of available oxygen (at standard temperature and pressure). Compare the strength of the two solutions, assuming both to have the same specific gravity as water.

($2H_2O_2 = 2H_2O + O_2$).

9 and 10. Oral examinations.

Values—12, 8, 12, 10, 10, 10, 8, 10, 20.

BOTANY.

Examiner, CHARLES R. SHEAN.

Time Allowed, Two Hours.

1. (*a*) What are the pteridophyta?

(*b*) Describe mode of reproduction.

2. Chlorophyll.—Explain fully its uses and properties.

3. What are buds? Enumerate and define the different kinds of buds.

4. What is a fruit? Classify and explain.

5. Define the terms: (*a*) Species, (*b*) phyllotaxy, (*c*) perianth, (*d*) stolon, (*e*) dioecious.

6. What is inflorescence? (*a*) Explain the different kinds, (*b*) describe corymb, umbel, raceme.

7. Enumerate fully all the differences between exogens and endogens.

8. Describe a plant cell.

Values—10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10.

Pharmacy in England.

Urotropine — Terpeneless Essential Oils — Headache Remedies — Effervescing Sulphate of Sodium — Kodak Limited — Chloride of Ethyl for Local Anæsthesia.

(From our own Correspondent.)

One of the latest new remedies that is receiving some degree of popularity is urotropine, a compound of formaldehyde and ammonia, patented by Schering. It was introduced first as a uric acid solvent and substitute for the expensive piperazine, it being claimed that it speedily dissolved all concretions, besides exerting a diuretic action. But lately it has been discovered most useful in cystitis and purulent urine, clearing the pus from the urine no doubt, because in the system the formaldehyde exerts its antiseptic properties. Chemically urotropine is hexamethylene-triamine, and although the phonetic approximation to atropine has already troubled the soul of one of our leading pharmacists, it is no doubt more convenient than its chemical name. It occurs in small colorless crystals or crystalline powder, easily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and almost insoluble in ether. It is unquestionably an interesting compound, and the manufacturers have not fixed a prohibitive price, whilst they supply it in tablet form at a nominal increase on the ordinary price. The dose is 5 to 15 grains, the tablets being 7½ grains each.

Some time ago I drew attention in these columns to Heinrich Haensel's Terpeneless Essential oils, although I was not able to speak very favorably about the only specimen I had then examined. The number of oils prepared by a special process, which is Herr Haensel's secret, and only briefly described as consisting of the combined oxygenated constituents of the natural oil, now amounts to nearly thirty. Some of these are of undoubted utility. Especially in the manufacture of soluble essences for aerated waters, liqueurs, and cordials. Curiously enough the terpeneless oils are more soluble in the diluted alcohol than the original oils, and consequently stronger preparations are produced. This is largely balanced by the considerable increase in the cost. Thus in the case of terpeneless oil of bay, the increased strength claimed for it is only four times that of the commercial oil, and the price more than four times as dear. On the other hand terpeneless lemon oil is claimed to be thirty times as concentrated, and the result is not so bad. Amongst the oils that produce good results can also be included calamis oil, where one and a half drachms suffice to flavor twenty-two gallons of liqueur. The oil of orange is so powerful that it is claimed that five mimims will flavor one gallon of syrup. If it is permitted to hazard a guess as to the method of producing terpeneless oils, the most probable method is distillation of the purest commercial specimens under reduced pressure, and removal of all valueless stearoptenes by subsequent freezing.

Chloride of Ethyl is being extensively used for the purpose of producing local anæsthesia since the glass tubes were introduced, by means of which the heat of the hand alone is sufficient to eject a fine spray on removing the cap. The liquid is of light specific gravity, like ether, and produces its effect by reason of the cold resulting from its rapid evaporation. The spray is directed to the part requiring to be anæsthetised, holding the tube some six or eight inches off, and aiding the evaporation by gently blowing. At first a pink patch is produced, quickly followed by a white place, which denotes that the part is anæsthetised. This usually only takes about 20 to 30 seconds, and passes off in a couple of minutes, leaving a reddish spot with a slight tingling behind. It has been found by one observer that the temperature beneath the skin can be reduced to 16° below zero, but the advantages claimed is that no ill effect is produced upon tissues. Even if the surface is tender or exposed the pain can be obviated by smearing the part with vaseline and then applying the spray. More painful parts still or deeper-seated structures can be reached by first applying a compress dipped in 5 per cent. cocaine solution, and when the surface is thus locally anæsthetised the spray freely applied. It has proved most successful in removing adenoids or small pustules, or when squeezing the pustules of acne, in operations for in-growing toe-nails, etc., and minor operations generally. It was formerly recommended for dental extractions, but certain precautions must be

observed. For instance, if care be not taken, it will produce similar results to those of chloroform or ether, should it be inhaled. Again, the adjacent healthy teeth must be protected, and the spray only directed to the base of the tooth. It has also been successfully employed in veterinary practice. Chloride of Ethyl is inflammable, and when burning gives rise to hydrochloric acid, which is very irritating.

Headache powders are quite a house hold remedy now, and for this we have to thank acetanilide. The most successful formula is composed of 70 per cent. acetanilide, 20 per cent. of sodium bicarbonate, and 10 per cent. of caffeine citrate, and is really very efficacious. The directions usually require the patient to rest in a recumbent position for some time after taking the medicine, and this is no mean factor in the treatment of the nervous form of headache so often met with. The powders are sold as low as 2 cents each, but these are usually acetanilide alone in about 7 grain doses. A more elegant and slightly more expensive form is to dispense the remedy in cachets upon which is stamped in color the title, headache cure, and the name of the chemist. In any case, they should be neatly boxed and labelled. A small circular should accompany the remedy, and attention drawn to the varieties of headache, other than nervous, such as neuralgic, when a neuralgia mixture of bromide of quinine and tincture of gelsemium could be recommended in addition to the powders. Compressed tablets are not so satisfactory for this purpose as powders and cachets, as they make so small a package.

The successful flotation of Kodak, Limited, with the enormous capital of £1,600,000 ($8,000,000) is a proof of the sound condition of the trade of photography, especially that part which caters for amateurs. With considerable business acumen and foresight an early copy of the prospectus was sent to the trade customers of the Eastman Photographic Materials Company, and, although authority to offer a preferential allotment was specially disclaimed, it was intimated that if a special form were filled up the board would do their best to procure preferential allotment. And this was duly carried out, many of the dealers taking the opportunity of securing small interest in the goods which they sell other than as mere retailers. This has been found to be the soundest policy as was clearly shown in the case of Bass & Co., where shares were judiciously distributed first among the trade and afterwards the investing public. Whereas a good deal of the want of success in Allsopp's has been attributed to the reverse condition having been allowed to happen. Kodak Limited, comprises all the English, German and French Eastman Companies and fully ninety-five per cent. of the shares of the American Eastman Kodak Co., and the net profits for 1897 were $926,000 and the first six months of 1898 show an increase of twenty-seven and a half per cent. upon these receipts.

Since the introduction of Kutmow's effervescing salt, there has been some demand for a palatable effervescing sulphate of soda, and there is, no doubt, plenty of scope for such a preparation. The pharmacopœial article is not sufficiently sweet, but with the addition of sugar a preparation is obtained that is most suitable as a laxative and can be taken even on an empty stomach by the most fastidious. Glauber's salt is the active ingredient in several natural aperient waters and is not so bitter as Epsom salts, whilst its action is less griping. The latest and best form of granular preparation is not in the usual bold granules, but a small crystalline powder obtained by rubbing the granules, whilst still damp, through suitable sieves. The advantage claimed is that effervescence is brisker and not too sustained, which is often the case with large granules as they are not attacked by the water quick enough. Consequently the customer is apt to either wait until effervescence is nearly over or gets some of the granules in the mouth.

Competition in the drug trade bids fair to become even more keen in 1899. Already new departures are being arranged and scope extended. Ferris & Co., have appointed a traveller in the West Indies, who, besides covering that large field and cultivating trade with South America, is to hold stock of their goods in Kingston, Jamaica. Bush & Co. have opened depots, or arranged for them, in Calcutta, Cape Town, Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro, etc. Horner & Sons have fresh agencies in India, and contemplate a depot in Melbourne or Sydney. Hewlett & Sons have appointed an Australian representative; Burgoyne & Co. are sending a fresh man to South Africa, and Evans & Co. are pushing their Canadian business as a depot for English specialties. So far I have not heard of any arrangement for China, but when the open door is fixed something may be done, in the meantime it is evident that the enterprise of the manufacturers in the home country is not on the wane, and that they are determined to push business all over the world.

Pharmacy Students' Association.

The Pharmacy Students' Association of the Montreal College of Pharmacy have elected the following officers for the term: President, H. Guerin; Vice-President, J. Bisaillon; Secretary, J. Bourbonniere; Treasurer, A. Dastous; Committee, Mess. F. Leduc, P. Leduc and W. Dubois.

Syllabus of Materia Medica.

Revised in accordance with the B. P., 1898. This pocket reference book, revised by W. Martindale, F.L.S., F.C.S., joint author of "The Extra Pharmacopœia," is in accordance with the plan of the originators, Drs. Harvey and Davidson, and has been now made to meet the requirements of the new Pharmacopœia.

This work has been used by students at University College, London, and is a valuable aid in concise form. The well known ability of the revisor ensures the accuracy and thoroughness of the work. It is published at one shilling by H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower St., London, W. C.; Carveth & Co., Toronto.

Calcium Hydride.

Calcium hydride is prepared by Moissan by heating pure, crystallized calcium with hydrogen in a tube, under pressure. At a dull red heat calcium burns in a hydrogen atmosphere with the formation of a white substance of the composition CaH_2. In operating with 1 to 2 gm. of calcium, the reaction may be performed in a glass tube. Calcium hydride is a white mass of the specific gravity 1.7, stable at 600° C. in vacuo, not changed in an atmosphere of chlorine in the cold, but burning in it an elevated temperature with a bright flame, forming calcium chloride. With bromine and iodine the reaction is still more violent.—*Ch. Centralbl.*

Acetol, a remedy for toothache, is made with acetic acid 8.46, alum 3.07, and water 88.5 per cent. Sage, peppermint and clove oils are used in flavoring.

SMITH'S

Triangle Wheat Baby Food

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE TRIANGLE WHEAT BABY FOOD

is rich in mineral matter, and the conversion of the starch of the grain into dextrine renders it easily digestive. It is most nourishing to the blood, teeth, bones and nervous system.

TO BE HAD AT ALL DRUG STORES

Try TRIANGLE FOOD when all other INFANT FOODS have failed

Extract from Prof. Heebner's Report.

"Your Baby Food has a peculiar characteristic digestibility, not in the least unnaturally easy of digestion, but simply suited to the functions of the child, and, therefore, entitled to the highest rank."

Certificate from a New York Lady.

New York City, Oct. 29, 1898.

MR. SMITH.

Dear Sir:—It is with a great deal of pleasure that I respond to your request for a few words concerning the merits of your Baby Food. Last summer nothing I tried seemed to agree with my little one. He had wasted away till he was not much better than a skeleton, and I seemed to be able to do nothing to help him. A friend of mine living in Canada, having used your Food with great success, recommended it to me, and I resolved to try it, though I had used so many different kinds, with no success, that I felt very little confidence in it. But from the moment I began to use it my little boy began to mend, and now he is so big and fat that he looks twice his age. Your Food, without doubt, saved my baby's life, and I gladly recommend it others, and feel assured if people will only give it a trial they will be more than satisfied with the results.

Very truly yours,
MRS. J. CHAMBERS,
92 Barrow St.

A large number of similar certificates on file

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., = Hamilton

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of DR. BARK, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear.

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. TO BE KEPT DRY.

☞ These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St. W., Toronto, Canada, and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL. - Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

WE WISH OUR
PATRONS AND FRIENDS

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND A

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Thanking all for the favors
shown us during the year.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. LIMITED

TORONTO, - Ont.

Blue Seal Vaseline

Reduced Prices

Size No. 1 *$4.60 per gross*
" No. 2 *9.60 "*

The New Preparation:

"WHITE LIQUID VASELINE"

It is a chemically pure Vaseline, which gives the best results for spraying purposes and in the treatment of such delicate organs as the eye, ear, throat, and other delicate mucous membranes. Put up in eight-ounce and 16-ounce glass-stoppered bottles and in five-pound cans.

PRICES:

5 pound Cans	$2 00 per can.
16 Oz. Bottles (Boxes of one-third of a dozen)	6 10 per doz
8 " " " " "	1 05 "

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Consolidated,

CANADIAN BRANCH:

823 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

Trade Notes

Charles Hall is opening a new drug store at Reaburn, Man.

James Doan, druggist, Kingsville, Ont., has made an assignment.

S. E. Hick has removed his drug business from Paris to Goderich, Ont.

E. L. Jackson, Oak River, Man., has sold his drug business to Dr. J. Kirk.

A. T. Andrews, of Gladstone, Man., is opening a branch drug store at Plumas, Man.

R. D. Stiles, druggist, Pictou, N S., has offered to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar.

H. A. Peacey & Co., druggists, Cumberland, B.C., have dissolved partnership, Dr. Lawrence retiring.

F. Jordan is commencing business again in the premises formerly occupied by him in Goderich, Ont.

The drug stock of the estate of R. D. McA. Murray, St. Martin's, N.B., has been sold to E. S. Hatfield.

Dr. R. E. Lejordhow is opening a new drug store, cor. Greene avenue and St. James street, Montreal, Que.

The failure is announced of R. H. Tremaine, druggist, Amherst, N.S. An attachment for $3,782 has been filed.

The Canadian-American Glass Company of Detroit, Mich., are about establishing a branch factory at Kingsville, Ont.

H. R. Lancetot has purchased the drug business of C. S. Stroud, cor. St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets, Montreal.

H. L. Mackinnon has purchased the entire interest in the drug business carried on under the name of the Medical Hall at North Sydney, N.S.

"The Fancy Goods Company of Canada," with capital stock of $100,000, and headquarters at Toronto, Ont., have applied for letters of incorporation.

The Sydenham Glass Co., of Wallaceburg, Ont., have commenced the manufacture of flint glassware, and are employing an additional number of hands.

Mr. H. L. Mackinnon, who has been for some years in charge of Medical Hall, North Sydney, has purchased that business, and his many friends wish him success in his new undertaking.

W. F. Howard & Co., Winnipeg, Man., have moved their drug business from the premises occupied by them for a number of years on Main street to a more commodious store on Bannatyne avenue.

Nova Scotia Notes.

The exceptionally bad weather of the past month has rather thrown a damper over the retail drug trade of the city, but under improved conditions, and a colder atmosphere, there is yet time for a Christmas boom.

A new drug store is being opened up at historic Louisville, in Cape Breton, by Dr. Freeman O'Neil, whose friends predict a successful business career for him.

A. W. Kennedy, who passed the Pharmaceutical Exams. in Nova Scotia, is doing business in St. John's, Newfoundland, and reports trade in a flourishing condition in his line there.

Mr. Fred E. Pentz, the Hantsport druggist, has been ill with typhoid fever, but expects to be at his business in a very few days now.

Dr. A. F. Falconer, who for many years practised his profession, and did a drug business in Sherbrooke, N.S., died recently at that place. Dr. H. A. Payzant is now carrying on a drug business in Sherbrooke, and has associated with him Mr. A McDaniels.

Mr. J. J. Turnbull, formerly of Antigonish, is now in partnership with Mr. D. A. Winterbotham, at Sydney Pharmacy, in Sydney, C.B.

Messrs. Copeland & Co., of North Sydney, have now a branch store at Sydney Mines.

Mr. H. E. Wilson, of Windsor, reports business good in that town. Windsor is making rapid strides into prosperity, and developing into a new town in place of the one that was swept out of existence by the destructive fire of October 1st., 1897.

British Columbia Notes.

The British Pharmacopœia, 1898, is not in general use throughout this province. There are many druggists who have yet to make up their first prescription calling for '98 preparations. The physicians are slow to make the change; in fact, many have not taken sufficient interest to even enquire as to the changes.

A meeting of the Council of the B.C. P.A. will be held in Victoria on Thursday, Dec. 8th. It is hoped that something will be done at this meeting to bring about something definite as to the adoption of B.P., '98.

Mr. Curtis, druggist, of New Westminster, is busy rebuilding. When finished his store will be one of the handsomest on the coast. He purchased the oak wall fixtures and also soda fountain in Victoria.

Business has been remarkably good up to time of writing, and the indications for holiday trade are good.

Anent your article on the ownership of prescriptions it may be of interest to some to know that the British Columbia Legislature fixed things for us this way: *Sec. 26 Pharmacy Act*—Any person who presents a prescription to any qualified druggist to be filled shall be entitled to have such prescription returned to him by such druggist.

Montreal Notes.

It is stated that Mr. Lanctot has purchased the business of Dr. Stroud, corner of St. Lawrence Main and Prince Arthur street, and that he will make his new stand his headquarters. It is a most sensible move on the part of Mr. Lanctot, and his confrères will wish him success in his venture.

When Judge Loranger took the case of the Pharmaceutical Association against a well-known departmental store for selling drugs and medicines contrary to the provisions of the Quebec Pharmacy Act *en délibere*, he remarked that it was hard to tell a pharmacy now when one passed it, as many of them were more like fancy stores than professional looking pharmacies.

The council of the Pharmaceutical Association is leaving no stone unturned to checkmate the departmental stores and corner grocerymen if they persist in trying to get the Pharmacy Act repealed, in order to enable them to sell all kinds of drugs and medicines *ad lib.*

The grocers are beginning to realize the fact that, in aiding the department stores to gobble up the pharmacists, they are only preparing a rod for their own backs.

Mr. Charles E. Scarff, pharmacist, St. Catherine street west, has been appointed sole lessee of the right to manufacture in Canada the suppositories of Burroughs, Welcome & Co., London, England. These articles are patented in Canada, and, in future, all orders for importation must be sent to Mr. Scarff direct.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Junior Examinations, December, 1898.

PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY.

Examiner: CHAS. F. HEEBNER, Ph. G., Phm. B. (Tor.)

Time allowed, Two hours.

1. Prepare *100 grams* of strong solution of lead subacetate in accordance with the following formula:

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Fortis, P.B.

Lead acetate	48.750
Lead oxide, in powder	34.375
Distilled water	213.000

Will make of finished solution, 250.

Heat the distilled water until it boils, and dissolve in it the lead acetate. Add the lead oxide gradually and boil gently for thirty minutes, keeping the lead oxide suspended continually. Finally, filter the resulting solution and make it weigh 100 grams.

Bottle the liquid, label (using Latin title), and hand to the examiner.

2. Determine the specific gravity of the liquid in two-ounce bottle handed you.

Report on strong solution of lead subacetate.

State the amount of each ingredient used:

(*a*) Lead acetate. (*b*) Lead oxide. (*c*) Distilled water.

(*d*) Illustrate by means of an equation the chemical change which takes place in preparing this solution.

Report on specific gravity determination:

(*e*) Quantity of solution used, both weight and volume.

(*f*) Weight of an equal volume of water.

(*g*) Specific gravity.

Exhibit figures in all the calculations required.

N.B. Neatness of work, order in arrangement, and cleanliness of working desk and outfit, will enter as important factors in your ratings.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: GRAHAM CHAMBERS B.A., M.B.

Time allowed, Two hours.

1. Detect the base and acid in substances marked "A" and "B."

2. Detect the acid in substance marked "C."

3. Detect the base in substance marked "D."

4. Write equations illustrating the action of hydrogen sulphide upon (*a*) Lead nitrate, (*b*) Chlorine, (*c*) Zinc sulphate.

5. Write equations illustrating the action of hot sulphuric acid upon (*a*) Carbon, (*b*) Potassium bromide, (*c*) Copper.

6. Write equations illustrating the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon (*a*) Barium oxide, (*b*) Ferrous sulphide, (*c*) Magnesium.

7. Describe experiments showing how you would distinguish:

(*a*) Solution of chlorine from a solution of hydrogen peroxide.

(*b*) Nitrous oxide from oxygen.

(*c*) A nitrite from a nitrate.

PHARMACY.

Examiner: CHAS. F. HEEBNER, Ph. G., Phm. B.

Time Allowed, Two and One-half Hours.

1. METRICAL SYSTEM.—Give the derivation of (*a*) the unit of linear measure; (*b*) the unit of weight; (*c*) the unit of capacity. State the equivalents of the following in customary weights and measures; (*d*) gram, (*e*) liter, (*f*) meter.

2. What are the approximate metrical equivalents for: (*a*) grain, (*b*) fluid ounce, (*c*) inch. How many cubic centimeters are represented by (*d*) a liter, (*e*) a centiliter.

3. Add the following and state the number of (*a*) kilos, (*b*) av. lbs. represented by their sum:—475 dekagrams, 735 kilos, 2¼ myriagrams, 736 decigrams, 460 milligrams, 3 hectograms and 34 centigrams.

4. SPECIFIC GRAVITY.—(*a*) Describe the hydrostatic balance, and (*b*) mention its utility. (*c*) What factor is required and invariably determined by experiment, in order to ascertain the specific gravity of every substance; (*d*) how is this determined in the case of a substance like silver?

5. What is the specific gravity of the following B. P. substances:—(*a*) *Acidum Hydrochloricum*, (*b*) *Spiritus Rectificatus*, (*c*) *Lig. Ammoniæ Fortis*, (*d*) *Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis Fortis*, (*e*) *Glycerinum*, (*f*) *Æther Purificatus*.

6. State the percentage strength of (*a*) Rectified Spirit, (*b*) Solution of Ammonia, (*c*) Purified Ether, (*d*) Chloroform. (*e*) What is the specific gravity of a water-soluble substance weighing 8.755 grams, that weighs in purified ether (minimum sp. gr. 0.7525 grams.

7. EXTRACTION.—(*a*) Define; (*b*) name the processes which it includes. (*c*) Explain the theory of exhaustion as exhibited in percolation, and (*d*) show why plant drugs cannot be exhausted by maceration. (*e*) Give tests for exhaustion. (*f*) In what cases is maceration preferred to percolation; (*g*) Why are drugs dampened previous to packing for percolation?

8. 225 fluid ounces of official Alcohol, 60 p.c., are wanted, how much alcohol, 90 p.c., and water are to be mixed to furnish this amount?

9. (*a*) Define Evaporation-in-vacuo, and (*b*) describe apparatus required. (*c*) State advantages of this over other methods of evaporation. (*d*) Describe a properly constructed water-bath, and state object of its use.

10. SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.—(*a*) How is it prepared; (*b*) how should it be stored; (*c*) why should it not be dispensed when yellow in color, what is its (*d*) strength; (*e*) its dose?

11. Give two methods for preparing Granular Effervescent Salts, and mention the usual constituents of such mixtures.

12. Potassium Hydroxide is soluble in two parts of alcohol, 90 p.c.; a saturated alcoholic solution weighs 400 Grams and has sp. gr. 0.975; (*a*) what weight of salt is contained in the solution, and (*b*) what is its percentage strength; (*c*) what is the percentage strength of an aqueous saturated solution of Ammonium Chloride?

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

Examiner: A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Time Allowed, Two Hours.

1. Nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, and antimony occur in the same vertical column of the periodic system. What analogy is there in their chemical and physical behavior justifying this classification?

2. Define the terms allotropism, molecule, multiple proportion, catalysis, dissociation.

3. (*a*) Give fully the preparation, properties, impurities and tests for the impurities of sulphuric acid.

(*b*) How much oxygen measured at 17°C. and 756mm. are required to oxidize 500 grms. of iron pyrites, and how much sulphur dioxide at 0°C. and 760mm. is produced?

4. What precautions should be observed regarding the examination of well-water? Name some of the common impurities, and how they would be detected.

5. Hydrogen Chloride—How is this substance prepared? For what is it used? How is its composition determined? Why is the formula HCl. and not H_2Cl_2?

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C_6H_5 MARK.

Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50e. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Mather's Plaisters

I.R. Porous Belladonna Plaisters
I.R. Porous Strengthening Plaisters
I.R. Porous Surgeon's Adhesive

THE LARGEST PLAISTER MANUFACTORY IN EUROPE
SAMPLE AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

WILLIAM MATHER LIMITED, MANCHESTER

LONDON WHOLESALE AND EXPORT AGENTS—**MACE & HALDANE,**
94 MILTON STREET, E.C.

Specialties for the New Year

Sponges

Turkey, Nassau, Key West and Cuba, imported direct, and dessert-ed, graded and packed by ourselves.

Chamois Leather

English and American manufacture. Chamois Vests and Protectors. Rubber Goods, Trusses. Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Stockings, Crutches, etc. Corks, Borated Talcum Powder, Genuine Sea Salt.

Our Perfection Glass Sponge Cases.

The John Wyeth & Bro. preparations. The Ellwood Lee preparations.
The Davis & Lawrence do. The Ricksecker do.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
30 Wellington East - - TORONTO

LICORICE: LICORICE:

LICORICE

ACME LOZENGES
ACME PELLETS
BALA
CATALUNA
CARAMELS
EUREKA
WAFERS

Sticks 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 to the pound.

MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE CO.'S
AND
YOUNG & SMYLIE'S.

Also the old reliable SOLAZZI.

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

Successors to the London Drug Company,
LONDON, ONT.

$500 for a Belladonna Plaster Test

IT has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A. 1890, page 155, also *American Journal of Pharmacy*, April, 1898, page 182.) We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of Extract of Belladonna, from the laboratories of the most reputable pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain assayists as being below the pharmacopœial standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters, containing little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

2. Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of pharmaceutical and medical authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885).

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

Address Correspondence

Care of **GILMOUR BROS.**
485 St. Paul St., Montreal
Sole agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.

Size, including Frame 10½ x 9 Inches.

ADAMS' HAND-FINISHED

Gems of Fine Art

If you want a handsome gem of genuine art get one of these pictures. There are six different scenes, all from French Masterpieces, set in gold filigree frames.

One goes to each customer with the following Assortment, viz.:

2 Boxes Tutti Frutti	$3 00
1 Box Pepsin Tutti Frutti	1 15
1 Box Bubble Fruit	1 50
One of Fine Art	4 00
	$10 65

Price Complete, $5.00

ADAMS & SONS CO., (Toronto Factory) 11 & 18 Jarvis St., TORONTO, Ontario.

6. Write an account of the chemistry of ammonia.

7. Sprengel's Air Pump — Describe fully the structure and principles.

8. Find the percentage composition of potassium nitrate.

9. 100 vols. of oxygen are mixed with 150 vols. of hydrogen and exploded. What volume of gas is left, and of which gas?

10. Find the formulæ of a substance containing copper 25.39%, sulphur 12.84%, oxygen 25.67%, and water 36.1%.

LATIN, PRESCRIPTIONS, POSOLOGY, &c.

Examiner: J. T. Fotheringham

Time Allowed, Two Hours.

1. Expand into full Latin and translate:—*Cap., Cochl., Ampl., ad. ij. vic., Lat. dol., O.*

2. Name and define the component parts and sub-divisions of a regular magistral prescription.

3. What are the main organs of Excretion? Write short notes on their excretions.

4. Define, with examples where necessary, the following terms:—Idiosyncrasy, a Secretion, an Excretion, Endothelium, Myocardium, Systole, Peristalsis, Metabolism, a Ferment, Toleration.

5. Give dose of each of the following:—*Ac. Tannic., Ac. Hydrocyan. Dil., Ac. Sulphuros., Extr. Bellad. Viride, Extr. Cinch. Liq., Extr. Taraxaci, Inf. Digitalis, Liq. Arsen. Hydrochlor., Liq., Morph. Acet., Liq. Trinitrini, Mist., Cretæ, Ol. Crotonis, Pil. Hydrarg., Pulv. Antimon., Tr. Nuc. Vom.*

6. Discuss briefly the following terms:—Anodyne, Anæsthetic, Caustic, Stimulant, Narcotic.

BOTANY.

Examiner: A. Y. Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Time Allowed, Two Hours.

1. What do you understand by the following terms, viz.:—Cambium layer, Suberisation, Interstitial deposit; Adventitious roots; Dicœcious, Gynæcium, Dichogamy, Æstivation?

2. What are the functions of a root? Describe fully a longitudinal section of a root. Distinguish between a root and an underground stem.

3. Describe what is meant by Phyllotaxy, giving the different varieties.

4. Describe the different varieties of Anthotaxy. Draw and describe the various kinds of Indefinite Inflorescence.

5. Classify fully, and explain your classification of Fruits.

6. Write brief notes on (*a*) Cell-wall, (*b*) Protoplasm, (*c*) Chlorophyll, (*d*) Starch, (*e*) Reproduction of new cells.

7. 8, 9. Describe fully the three samples.

A Pioneer House in the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Fifteen years ago Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, established a Canadian office and laboratory at Windsor, Ont., in view of their rapidly increased trade with the druggists of this country. Ever since its establishment the volume of business has grown larger with each succeeding year, requiring additional equipments and enlarged space, and a visit to the laboratory shows that it is furnished with all the latest and best machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of all pharmaceutical preparations. The name "Stearns" is a familiar one to all druggists throughout the length and breadth of this country, and "Stearns quality" is everywhere a synonym for excellence.

This firm has just published an exceedingly valuable catalogue, which reflects the greatest credit on the compilers, and will be an ornament as well as a practical work of reference on the desk of every pharmacist.

The arrangement of the work is admirable, and the various tables of information are especially deserving of notice. Amongst those particularly commending themselves are tables of synonyms, poisons and their antidotes, percentage solutions, dosage, thermometric equivalents, metric and ordinary equivalents, together with various notes of reference, rules for diluting alcohol, proportioning doses, etc. The work is one that will be found equally useful for the physician as well as the pharmacist, and we have no doubt that the trade will appreciate the catalogue as a ready helper in the laboratory and dispensary, as well as a reminder of the pharmaceutical preparations for which this house is noted.

Cypress oil is being used for whooping cough with good effect. On being sprinkled upon the pillow and sprayed in the room an abatement of the patient's symptoms sets in in a few days.

Cream of Tartar and pumice powder in equal parts remove stains from teeth.

Prescriptions.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE [illegible] RENEWALS AND THE GENERAL DISPOSITION OF PRESCRIPTIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from last issue.)

COSTA RICA.

In every drug store or private botiquin there shall be kept a book to copy prescriptions in numerical order without leaving any blank spaces, which copy shall be made at the time of filling the prescription. This book shall be preserved five years, counting from the day on which the last prescription is copied, and shall be presented whenever competent authority demands it. Before being used, this book shall be taken to the office of the faculty, and the president shall put and sign on the first page a statement which shall show to what drug store the book belongs, how many folios it contains, and in what condition he finds it, afterwards the secretary shall put at the top of each folio the seal of the secretary's office.

Every medicine dispatched should bear a ticket or label, which indicates the number of the establishment and its situation, the mode of administering the medicine (in conformity with the prescription), the price, and the number of the order, which must agree with that of the original prescription.

HONDURAS.

The law and practice in regard to disposition of physicians' prescriptions is for the druggists to copy them in books kept for that purpose. The original is returned to owner and the copy preserved indefinitely.

In regard to renewal of prescriptions, the law requires that physicians shall write "repeat" on the prescription. In practice, where dangerous drugs do not enter into the prescription, druggists often renew prescriptions without this formality.

BAHAMAS.

Physicians' prescriptions are required, when once filled, to be kept on file always—never destroyed.

A prescription can be renewed at any time at the pleasure of the druggist; and he can give a copy at any time he so desires.

CUBA.

A store where prescriptions are compounded is called in Spanish farmacia, while a wholesale house is a drogueria.

The latter need not be owned or managed by a registered pharmacist.

Physicians' prescriptions are filed, and some pharmacists also copy them into books. The files are kept for many years.

The druggist, by law, may retain the prescription paper when filled; he will, however, give a copy if the customer is going out of reach of the pharmacy.

WEST INDIES.

There is no law in regard to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions when once filed by the druggists, but the general practice in respect of the same is to keep them on file as a permanent part of the records of the stores filling the same.

There is no law governing the renewal of prescriptions, but the general practice in respect of the same is that they may be renewed as often as desired. Copies may be furnished at the option of the druggist filling the same.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Prescriptions not containing poisons are generally delivered to the customer after having been copied in a book kept for the purpose. Those containing poisons have always to be kept by the pharmacist for his own safeguard.

Druggists have nothing to do with prescriptions. The pharmacist gives copies of them if required to do so.

BRAZIL.

Physicians' prescriptions are copied in a book kept for that purpose in the "pharmacia," but it is not obligatory to keep them on file after having been filled.

The renewal of prescriptions is in no way restricted to Brazil, except when they contain poison. In such cases the request of a physician is necessary. A repetition of the prescription in detail and the name of the physician who gave it must be plainly written on the label of the bottle or box containing the article prescribed.

[illegible]

Prescriptions are kept on file, legally for three years, but they are also kept much longer by the druggists. The longer his file and the higher his running number, the greater his reputation as a good pharmacist.

The prescription can be renewed at any time, and as often as wanted, unless it should have been revoked by the physician giving it. Druggists cannot give copies for other cases without the consent, verbal or in writing, of the physician giving it.

VENEZUELA.

Prescriptions are generally copied in a book for that purpose; these books are kept for an indefinite time.

Prescriptions may be renewed at will, if they do not contain morphine or similar poisons, in which case an order from physician is required. Druggists are permitted to give copies of prescriptions at any time and under all circumstances.

DUTCH INDIA.

The druggist retains the original prescription, which must be kept on file for twenty years; he may give the customer a duplicate if it is called for.

Any prescription can be renewed on demand, without any formality, except prescriptions containing poisons, such as morphine, etc., when an authorization must be obtained from the prescribing doctor for a renewal.

HONG KONG.

Regarding the disposition of prescriptions, practice follows the English custom of returning them to the customer.

JAPAN.

Prescriptions for poisonous or astringent medicines must be kept by the dispensing druggist for ten years, and cannot be renewed, except by authority from the physicians who made them. There is no restriction as to copies of prescriptions. None of these provisions are at present enforced against foreign druggists in Japan.

PERSIA.

The practice in regard to the disposition of the prescription is that it is generally returned to the person for whom it is prescribed when it has been dispensed. There is no accepted law or practice as to what right the druggist has in a prescription presented to him. He can renew it or give a copy of it, if it happens to be to his interest to do so.

AUSTRALASIA.

There is no law regulating the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions. Some pharmacists treat such prescriptions as their own property, while the usual custom is to return the prescription to the buyer, after taking a copy for file. I find no law regulating this practice.

NEW ZEALAND.

Regarding the renewal of prescriptions and their disposition after once filled by the druggist, no law is in force, and how long the prescriptions are kept on file is a matter of choice.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

There is no law in regard to the final disposition of physicians' prescriptions when once filled by the druggist, the practice being the same as pursued by houses in the United States.

There is no law governing the renewal of prescriptions. All the druggists recognize the American rule that the legal title to the prescription is in the patient, and will always return the original, keeping a copy for their files.

As a rule the druggists here refuse to renew prescriptions without the sanction of a physician. The ingredients of the prescription control this to a great extent.

Points in the Preservation of Aromatic Waters.

F. E. Bigelow (Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association) has recently confirmed by experiment the statement that the aromatic waters keep better when loosely stoppered than when tightly corked. Access of air preserves the fresh and agreeable effect of the water, but, when tightly closed, the odor partly disappears and becomes stale. The subsequent access of air will, however, restore the true odor.

Mr. Bigelow says it is well to remember that, though essential oils are volatile in the air, and subject to change, they are much less volatile than water, and consequently exposure cannot weaken aromatic waters. Moreover, light affects the oils much more than air, and is more to be avoided.

Product Formed in Roasting Coffee.

H. Jæckle has conducted extended experiments on this subject. As material he used the condensation product from volatile substances carried off by means of pipes from the roasting cylinders employed in large coffee-roasting establishments. He found in this acetone, furfurol, caffeine, ammonia, trimethylamine, formic and acetic acids. These normal products are present in variable quantities, caffeine, furfurol and acetic acid predominating. Caffeine is the only substance present peculiar to coffee. The odor and taste of roasted coffee are due to a number of substances, but particularly to furfurol. That a quite appreciable quantity of caffeine is lost in roasting was determined by repeated experiments. *Südd. Ap. Ztg.*

Scott's Emulsion Calendar For 1899

The Lion, Beaver and the Eagle: the emblems of Power, Peace and Prosperity. We do not see how there could be a better combination. Do you?

Cod-liver oil, the Hypophosphites, and Glycerine: the food and medicine found in Scott's Emulsion. A combination unequaled—as staple as salt, the standard preparation of cod-liver oil.

With such thoughts in mind we prepared our Calendar for 1899. We feel sure you will be greatly pleased with it. The cover is a most beautiful specimen of lithography, with all the richness and softness of coloring so characteristic of this art. Of course, the Lion, Beaver and Eagle, with corresponding flags, are the prominent features.

These Calendars are the handsomest and most expensive we have ever produced, and will be appreciated by your best patrons

At the same time do not forget the merits of Scott's Emulsion. We are doing our best to create a good demand for our goods. We only ask you to keep well supplied so no customer may be disappointed. We will send the purchaser to you. We hope he will ask for our particular preparation, for then we feel sure he will get it. While he is there we hope you may sell him something else also. Thus, while you are serving us, you see we may also serve you in a double sense.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, we remain, Most sincerely yours,

SCOTT & BOWNE,

Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Labatt's India Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."
—*Superintendent of any United States Hospital.*

ORDER IT FROM YOUR MERCHANT AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills, $2 — free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendome, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

CLARETS

"Chateau Pelee" Medoc.

Cases 12 Qts., $3 75. Cases 24 Pts., $4 75.

[illegible]

[illegible]

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
BRANTFORD, ONT.

General Agents Pelee Island Wine Company, Limited.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggist with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that some druggists [illegible] customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on [illegible] [illegible] go for cash. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Care and Control of Prescriptions.

By J. M. Good, St. Louis.

Should the druggist be required by law to retain the original copy of every prescription compounded by him, and to furnish a copy only on request of the patient or of the physician?

The following is a section of the Missouri pharmacy law:

"Every druggist, proprietor of a drug store or pharmacist, shall carefully preserve all prescriptions compounded by him or those in his employ, numbering, dating and filing them in the order in which they are compounded, and shall produce the same in court or before any grand jury whenever thereto lawfully required, and on failing, neglecting or refusing to do so, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars."

By the enactment of this section the lawmakers were inspired, not so much with the desire to protect the physician and the druggist, as to provide a means of detecting the unlawful selling of intoxicating liquors by collusion among the three parties primarily interested, the consumer completing the triangular arrangement; but, while the disreputable doctor and druggist may be punished by this provision of the law, others may utilize it as a shield and a defence. That all prescriptions should be carefully filed and in such manner as will insure them from damage while rendering them readily accessible, druggists generally are agreed; but the thoughtful care exercised in this important branch of the business is not uniform.

It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss methods.

By the wording of the section of the Missouri pharmacy law quoted, the druggist is directed to file the prescription handed him to be compounded. This means the "original," not a "copy," yet the primary object of this section was not to decide who, in the State of Missouri, shall be considered the legal owner of this interesting scrap of paper.

The command to the druggist, in the words of the law, leaves no doubt as to the proper custodian of the prescription, and, as a logical deduction, decides the ownership. The model law which this association hopes ultimately to frame might appropriately contain such a section.

Druggists may be made defendants in damage suits. For a successful defence, if the fact to be established is the correct compounding of a prescription, the presentation in evidence of the original is quite essential. The question as to the ownership of the prescription is an old one, but so long as it is an open and vital one the discussion is in order.

A decision by one of the higher courts would be welcome. The inferior courts, in passing upon it, have contradicted one another.

No final decision is possible until there shall be a law for interpretation. Each state is at the mercy of its lawmakers. For a set of men in convention assembled to agree that certain matters should be controlled by law is simple enough. To secure the enactment of such a law by the state legislature is usually a very different matter. Legislation asked for by druggists is often regarded with suspicion. It is thought to be for the benefit of a class, the general welfare character of it not being usually recognized After all of our gratuitous service to the public, our altruism may still be doubted

It is a mistake to suppose that all of the ills of which we complain can be remedied by legislation, but this thought need not deter us from effort in what we conceive to be the direction of improvement. It ought not to be difficult to convince physicians and patients that druggists are the proper custodians of prescriptions; but what stand shall the druggist take if there be no law behind which he can retreat? It is not unusual for a customer to say: "Please return that prescription with the medicine. You may make and keep a copy of it if you wish to do so."

The druggist complies, and takes his chances on any future complications. To do otherwise would be to invite a contention which a politic business man studies to avoid. The practice of requesting copies of prescriptions, the originals remaining in the possession of the druggist, is a growing one.

From his standpoint the practice of refilling prescriptions, unless so authorized by the physician, must be considered in this connection. If we concede it to be the patient's privilege to demand and receive a copy of a prescription prepared for him, then it is not possible for the physician to control the matter of its repetition, unless there be an understanding on this point at the time it is written. The druggist, if requested by the doctor not to give a copy of a prescription, will certainly see that his wishes are respected. It is the duty of the druggist, furthermore, to firmly decline to give a copy of a prescription except upon the request of the physician, if it should contain morphine, cocaine, or any other potent and dangerous drug. By the exercise of tact and politeness, he can prevent the precipitation of an unpleasant scene. With these exceptions the patient is likely to receive a copy of his prescription when he asks for it, and he is at liberty to carry it from store to store and get "bids" on the cost of compounding it.

Physicians very properly object to the frequent repetition of their prescriptions without consultation with them, but yet an illiberal policy on their part is apt to estrange patients, and result in damage to their practice in the end. The doctor, above all others, must be a man of good judgment. He usually is politic, discreet, and tactful.

Evil consequences do undoubtedly often follow indiscriminate self-medication. By a mutual understanding between the two professions, either with or without legal enactments, physician, pharmacist, and patient would all be benefited.

Besides the *Adansonia Gregorii*, another tree has recently been discovered that yields tartaric acid. This is the baobab tree of Senegal, whose farinaceous pulp surrounding the seed has been found to contain nearly 2 per cent. of free tartaric acid, and nearly 12 per cent. of bitartrate of potassium.

Sunflowers in Malaria. — An eminent Indian medical officer is satisfied that the growth of sunflowers in malarial soil is better than eucalyptus as a preventive of malaria. The Government of India are making extensive experiments to determine this point.

A French doctor has invented an electric helmet, inside of which is a small motor that vibrates strips of steel, the motor making 600 turns per minute. This whizzing is supposed to cure nervous headache, and put the sufferer to sleep.

Powdered Lanolin.—This is a German preparation composed of magnes. carb. zinc. oxide, or talc. with lanolin. The lanolin is dissolved in ether and the powder added; on evaporation the residue is powdered.

DOSE

Giving all the Drugs of the British Pharmacopœia

(The figures represent *grain*

1 200—1 100 grain.	1 100—1 25 grains.	1 100—1 20 grains.	1 80—1 20 grains.	1 60—1 25 grains.	1 60—1 20 grains.	1 40—1 10 grains.
Atropina. Atropinæ Sulphas. Hyoscinæ Hydrobr. Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas.	Picrotoxin.	Phosphorus.	Hæmatroxylon Hydrotr.	Acid Arsenicosum. Strychninæ. Strychninæ Hydroc.	Physostigminæ Sulph. Eserine Sulphas.	Sodii Arsenate. Elaterinum.
1 32—1 16 grains.	1 24—1 8 grains.	1 20—1 10 grains.	1 20—1 5 grains.	1 20—1 12 grains.	1 10—1 4 grains.	1 10—1 2 grains.
Hyos. Lamb. Kal. " Iodidum.	Antim. Tart.	Apomorph. Mur. Sub-cutaneously.	Arsenii Iodid.	Pilocarpin Nitras.	Ferri Arsenate.	Elaterium.
1 16—1 5 grains.	1 8—1 2 grains.	1 5—1 2 grains.	1 4—1 grains.	1 4—1 2 grain.	1 2—1 grains.	1 2—2 gr. or m.
Potas. Bichrom. Apomorph. Mur. (per ora.)	Morph. Acetas. " Mur. " Tart.	Cocain Mur.	Calx. Sulphurata. Ext. Belladon. " Cannab. Indic. " Colchici. " Nucis Vom. " Opii. " Physostig. " Stramonii. " Strophanth. Pod. Ipecac. Recent.	Argent. Nitras.	Liquor Atrop. Oleum Crotonis.	Argent. Oxid. Aloin. Cambogia. Codeina. Codeinæ Phosph. Fol. Digitalis. Menthol. Opium. Liq. Trinitrin.
1 4—2 grains.	1 2—3 gr. or m.	1 2—5 grains.	1—2 gr. or m.	1—3 gr. or m.	1—4 gr.	1—5 gr. or m.
Cupri Oxyacetas. Cupri Sulph.	Oleum Anthemidis. " Anisi. " Carui. " Caryophylli. " Cajeputi. " Coriand. " Cinnamon. " Eucalypti. " Juniperis. " Lavandulæ. " Limonis. " Myristicæ. " Menth. Pip. " Piment. " Rosmarini. Ferri Sulph. Exsic. Infusum	Calomel. Thymol.	Acidum Oxalicum. Antim Sulphurat. Ext. Euonymi Siccum. Pil. Phosphori. Sodii Nitras. Zinci Acetas.	Acetanilid. Acid Carbolic. Acid Carbol. Liquid. Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq. Potass. Permang. Scilla. Zinci Valerianas.	Ext. Aloes. Pulv. Elaterin Co.	Caffeina. Chloroform. Creosote. Ferri Sulph. Ferr. Redact. Hydr. c Creta Plumb. Acet. Ol. Phosphoratum
1—10 grains.	2—4 grains.	2—5 gr. or m.	2—6 gr.	2—8 gr. or m.	2—10 gr. or m.	3—0 gr.
Quin. Mur. Quin. Sulph.	Ex. Aloes Barb. Pil. Plumbi c Opio. Pil. Saponis Co.	Acid Tannic. Aloe Barb. Aloe Socotr. Camphora. Colchicum Corm. Eucalypti Gum. Injection Cocain. Injection Morph. Jalap Resin Lithii Carbonas. Lupulin. Santonin.	Acid Hydrocyanicum Dilutum.	Ext. Anthem. " Colocynth. " Cascar. Sag. " Ergotæ. " Gentian. " Hyoscyam. " Jalapæ. " Rhei. Liq. Arsenic Hydroc. " Arsenicalis. " Sodii Arsen. " Strychn. Hydroc. Pil. Quin. Sulph.	Cerii Oxal. Cerii Oxalas. Pulv. Opii Co. (10 grains) Ol. Terebinth.	Antim. Pulv.
3—8 grains.	3—10 grains.	4—8 grains.	5—15 grains.		5—15 grains or minims.	
Acidum Salicylicum.	Antimon. Oxid. Betanaphthol. Cal ii Hypophosphit. Sodii Carb. Exsicc. Thyroid (dry). Injection Ergot (Hypo.) Sodii Hypophosph. Naphthol. Rhei Radix. Zinci Oxidum.	Pil. Aloes Barb. " Aloes et Assafet. " Aloes et Ferri. " Aloes et Hyoscy. " Aloes et Myrrh. " Aloes Socot. " Colocynth Co. " Coloc. et Hyosy. " Calomel Co. " Galbani Co. " Gambog. Co. " Hydrarg. " Ipecac. c Scilla. " Rhei Co. " Scammon. Co. " Scillæ.	Xanthin. Ferri et Am. Citr. Ferri et Quin. Citr. Ferri Phosph. Ferri. Tart. Injection Apomorph. (Hypo.) Lithii Citras. Liquor Strychn. Hydroc Mask. Pepsinum. Phenacetinum. Scammonium.	Acid Benz. " Boric. " Gallic. Ammoniacum. Ammon. Benz. Bals. Peru. Bals. Tolut. Calcii Chlor. Calcii Phosph. Catechu. Fel. Bovum. Purif. Galbanum. Liq. Ext. Cinchonæ. " Ferri Acetat. " Ferri Nitrat. " Ext. Hamamel. " " Hydrast. " " Jaborandi. " Thyroidii.	Resin. Guaiaci. Succus Bellad. Tinct. Aconiti. " Bellad. " Canthar. " Capsici. " Chlorof. et Morp. " Cocci. " Colchici Sem. " Cannab. Indic. " Croci. " Digital. " Ferri Perchl. " Gelsem Rad. " Lobelia Ether. " Nucis Vomic. " Opii. " Podophylli. " Scillæ. " Stramon. " Strophanthi.	Pulv. Ipecac. Co. Ext. Krameriæ. " Taraxaci. Pil. Ferri. Salol. Sodii Sulpho. carb. Terebenum. Potass. Chlor.

TABLE

898, tabulated according to their several doses.

r solids and *minims* for liquids.)

5—20 grains or minims.

id Citric.
' Hydrochl Dil.
' Nitric Dil.
' Nit. Hyd. Dil.
' Phosphor. Dil.
' Salicylic
' Sulph. Arom.
' Sulph. Dil.
' Tartaric.
am. Chl r.
' Phosph.

Antipyrin.
Bism. Carb.
" Salicylic.
" Subnit.
" Oxid.
Butyl. Chlor. Hydr.
Chloral Hydr.
Jalapa.
Kino.
Liq. Arsen. et Hyd. Iod.
Ol. Copaibæ.
Ol. Cubebæ.

Potass. Carb.
" Iodid.
" Nitras
Pulv. Kino. Co.
Salicine.
Sod. Bibor.
" Iodid.
" Sulphis.
Spt. Anisi.
" Camph.
" Cajeput.
" Cholrof.

Spt. Cinnam.
" Lavand.
" Menth. Pip.
" Myristicæ.

5—30 grains or minims.

Amm. Brom.
Liq. Ext. Cimicifugæ.
" " Opii.
Magn. Calc. Levis.
" Carb. Pond.
Ol. Santal Flav.
Potass. Bicarb.
" Bromid.
Sodii Benz.
" Bicarb.
" Bromid.

10—20 grains or minims.

Liq. Sodii Chlor.
Pulv. Scam. Co.

10—30 grains or minim.

Acet. Ipecac.
" Scillæ.
Ether.
Ferri. Carb. Sacch.
Liq. Ext. Ergotæ.
" Potass.
Sod. Salicylas.
Sulphonal.
Vin Antim.
" Colchici.
" Ipecac.
Zinci. Sulph. (Emetic).

10—40 grains or minims.

lass. Citras.
lass. Sulphas.
liv. Catechu. Co.
' Cinnam. Co.
' Arom. c Opio.

10—60 grains or minims.

Calcii Carb. Præcip.
Cretæ Præp.
Liq. Morph. Acet.
" " Hydr.
" " Tart.
Potass. Acetas.
Pulv. Cretæ. Arom.

15—60 minims.

Acid Hydrobrom. Dilut.

20—30 minims.

Tr. Opii. (single dose.)

20—40 minims.

Ether Acet. (single dose.)
Spt. Amm. Aro.
Spt. Amm. Fœtid.
" Etheris.
" Etheris Co.
" Eth. Nit.
Sol. Ethyl Nitras

repeated doses.

20—60 grains or minims.

Ergota
Liq. Calcii Sacch.
Potass. Bitart.
Pulv. Jalap Co.
" Rhei Co.
" Trag. Co.
Spt. Juniper.
Sulph. Præcip.
" Sublim.

30—240 minims.

Potass. Tart.

45—90 grains.

Ext. Filicis Liq.

30—60 grains or minims.

id Sulphurosi.
. Laurocerasi.
paiba.
beba.
t. Cascar. Sag Liq.
' Coca. Liq.
' Glycyrr.
q. Bis. et Am. Citr.
Calumbæ C nc.
Chiratæ Conc
Cuspar. Conc.
Hydrarg. Perch.

Liq. Senegæ. Conc.
" Sennæ Conc.
" Krameriæ Conc.
" Quassiæ Conc.
" Rhei Conc.
Magnes. Calc.
" Carb. Levis.
Oxymel Scillæ.
Succus Hyoscyam.
Syr. Aromat.
" Aurantii.
" Aurantii Flor.

Syr. Calcii Lactophosph
" Ferri. Iodid.
" " Phosph.
" Quin Et.
Strychn. Phosph.
Hemidesmi.
Limonis.
Pruni Virg.
Rhœados.
Rosæ.
Scillæ.
Tolut.

Syr. Zingiber.
Tr. Aloes.
" Asafetid.
" Aurantii.
" Benz. Co.
" Buchu.
" Calumb.
" Camph. Co.
" Card. Co.
" Cascarillæ.
" Catechu.
" Chiretta.

Tr. Cimicifugæ.
" Cinnamom.
" Cinchoræ.
" Cinch. Co.
" Conii.
" Cubebæ.
" Ergotæ Amm.
" Gent. Co.
" Guaiaci Amm.
" Hamamel.
" Hydrast.
" Hyoscyam.

Tr. Jaborandi.
" Jalapæ.
" Kino.
" Krameria.
" Lavand Co.
" Limonis.
" Lupuli
" Myrrhæ.
" Opii Amm.
" Pruni Virg.
" Quassiæ.
" Quillaiæ.

Tr. Quinine.
" Quin. Amm.
" Rhei Co.
" Senegæ
" Sennæ Co.
" Serpentariæ.
" Sumbul.
" Tolut.
" Valerianæ.
" Zingiber.

30—120 grains or minims.

id Acet. Dil.
g. Laurocerasi.
t. Pareira Liq.
' Taraxaci.
q. Hydrogen Perox.
' Serpent. Conc.
agnes. Sulph.
raldehyde.
oda Phosph.
" Sulphas.
r. Cascara Arom.
' Chloral Hydr.
' Codeinæ.
' Rhei.
' Sennæ.

60—90 minims.

Spt. Amm. Fetid.
" " Arom.
" Eth. Co.
" " Nitr.

sage to

60—240 grains or minims.

Magn. Sulph.
" " Effer.
Ol. Morrhuæ.
Vin. Ferri.
" " Amar.

60—480.

Ol. Ricini.

60—120 grains or minims.

Caffein Citr. Effer.
Carbon Liq.
Confect. Piperis.
" Sennæ.
" Sulphur.
Glycerin.
" Pepsin.
Lithii Citr. Effer.
Pulv. Glycyr. Co.
Sodii Citrotart Effer.
" Phosph. "
" Sulph. "
Spt. Armoraciæ. Co.
Succ. Conii.
" Scoparii.
" Taraxaci.

120—240 grains or minims.

Cusso (¼ to ½ oz.).
Ext. Sarsæ Liq.
Liq. Potass. Permang.
Infus Digital.
Sodii Sulph.
(single dose).
Sodii Tartar.

120—360.

Liq. Amm. Acet.
" " Citr.

120—480.

Liq. Sarsæ Conc.

240—480 grains or minims.

Infus. Aurantii.
" " Co.
" Calumbæ.
" Caryophyllii.
" Cascarillæ.
" Chirettæ.
" Cinchonæ Acid.
" Gent. Co.
" Krameriæ.
" Quassiæ.
" Rhei.
" Rosæ Acid.
" Senegæ.
" Sennæ.
" Serpentariæ.
" Uva Ursi.

240—960.

Decoct. Aloes Co.
" Granati Cort.
" Hæmatoxyli.

Magnes. Sulph. Effer.
Mist. Ammoniaci.
" Amygdal.
" Creosoti.
" Cretæ.
" Ferii Co.
" Quassiæ.
Vin Quinine.

1 oz.—2 oz.

nfus. Cuspar.
" Ergotæ.
" Buchu.
" Scopariі.
" Lupuli.
iq. Magn. Carb.
rist. Olei. Ricini.
" Sennæ.
" Spt. Vin Gallici.

1 oz.—4 oz.

Liq. Calcis.

The Study of Powdered Drugs.

The rapid advances which have been made in chemical knowledge, as exhibited in the large number of synthetic remedies which from time to time are put upon the market, appeal so strongly to the imagination of some pharmacists as to cause them to think that, because chemistry increases in importance, botany must necessarily decrease. A little consideration of the great number of remedies derived from the vegetable kingdom, and of the varying uses to which they are put in the practice of medicine, will at once convince the most sceptical that there is little fear that they will be displaced by synthetic products for many years to come. One need only allude to coca leaves, cascara sagrada, strophanthus, eucalyptus oil, and araroba, all remedies introduced into medical use during this generation, to show that there is no reason to doubt that many valuable medicaments still remain to be discovered for the healing of mankind. A more general study of plant analysis is likely to lead to much more fruitful and more immediate results, so far as remedial agents is concerned, than is the prosecution of synthetic chemistry. In saying this it is not intended to depreciate the latter, but there is reason to think that it is claiming so much attention as to interfere with the pursuit of systematic plant analysis.

In order to be properly equipped for the pursuit of plant analysis and for the control of the supply of crude drugs, as well as for the manufacture of efficient liquid and solid preparations from them, the pharmacist must possess a knowledge of botanical histology. Otherwise he will either have to rely upon the dealer from whom he obtains his materials or place his faith in external characteristics which are not infrequently modified by methods of collection and preparation for the market, as well as by the influence of varying soils and climates. And there is always a danger, as experience has shown, that a substance somewhat similar in appearance may be inadvertently collected in place of the genuine article. Above all it is desirable that the pharmacist should be able to judge of the purity of the powders which he almost invariably obtains from the manufacturing druggist. If the current of wholesale manufacturing pharmacy is not to entirely swamp the true art and craft of pharmacy the technical training of the pharmacist must rest upon the assured rock of science, and it must be acquired in a manner which will permit of him becoming interested in it beyond the mere desire to pass his examinations. This can be done if means are taken to provide a proper progression of his studies.

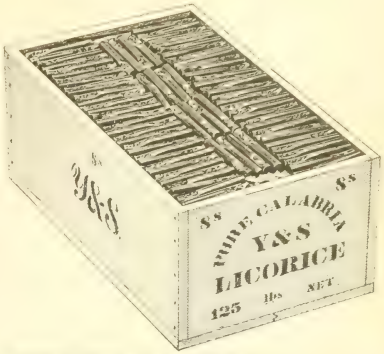
In the case of vegetable histology as applied to drugs it generally happens that the student—the examinee of the immediate future—devotes at most a few hours to the subject, trusting to the chance of being able to satisfy the examiner, and is careless of any thought of the possible use of the knowledge in his future work. But even if desirous of conscientiously mastering the subject to the utmost of his opportunities, he too frequently becomes bored by the number of details of structure, the respective significance of which he is unable to appreciate because of the lack of that previous knowledge of general botanical histology which alone can bring them into proper perspective.

There can be no doubt that a pretty good acquaintance with the anatomy of flowering plants obtained by practical work with the microscope is an essential to the acquisition of a sound knowledge of the histology of drugs. In order to obtain this the student should first make himself thoroughly familiar with the various kinds of cells and vessels and the tissues which they form—epidermis, cork fundamental parenchyma, endodermis, pericycle, phloem, xylem, medullary rays, and pith as well as the varieties of stereom. He should then make himself acquainted with the anatomical characteristics of roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds as exhibited in the types found in the usual biological text-books, at the same time learning to recognize with ease the different tissue systems both by means of their elements and the reactions the elements give with reagents. Then he should pass on to study in detail the various peculiarities of the different cells : the varieties of thickening of epidermal cells, and the appearance of their walls in surface view ; the forms and sculpturing of lignified elements, stone-cells, vessels, fibres ; the frequency, characters, and disposition of hairs and glands ; the nature and disposition of cell contents, crystals and their composition, starch and its size and form of granules, inulin, tannin, resins, and oils. This is beyond what is required for educational work in biology. It is to be remembered that in the use of anatomy as applied to the recognition of plants every detail is of value, just as every reaction in the identification of a chemical is of value, but in the latter case the knowledge is so well tabulated, because the subject has been so well worked, that it often suffices to apply a few crucial tests while the others are ignored. In the anatomy of plants, however, so much remains unknown that the anatomist dare not overlook a single character without running the risk of falling into error. It is not sufficient to learn a few distinctive features to be sure of recognizing a particular drug, for unless it agrees in every particular in accordance with botanical principles, there is every reason to conclude that it is derived from some other plant.

Following on, it is advisable, as far as time will allow, that as many plant structures as possible should be submitted to examination in order that some of the many abnormalities of plant structure should come under observation. This is of considerable importance because subsequently it will be found that the anatomy of many drugs does not at all conform to the type specimens of the ordinary biological class, and, unless the student is prepared by a course such as is suggested, he will fall into the error of ascribing undue significance to characters which may be ordinal or generic and he may overlook specific characters. Another reason why he should proceed beyond the study of type specimens is that he may learn something of the mortification which plant members undergo by secondary growth. Roots and stems when mature depart in the arrangement and character of their tissues very considerably from the typical structure of the first year. Cells are lignified, the epidermis disappears and is replaced by cork, deposits are formed, roots assume the apparent arrangements of stems, and other changes take place.

While pursuing these studies the use of the microscope and micro-chemical reagents and stains will become familiar. Comparatively few reagents are really requisite, but the action of each of them upon all kinds of tissue should be well understood. It will be found that some of them greatly assist in bringing into prominence other features than those for which they are specifically used. The most generally useful book for those who intend subsequently to follow up the study of the histology of drugs is Strasburger's "Practical Botany," translated by Hillhouse. A much more useful work in some respects is Gérard's "Traité Pratique de Micrographie," of which, unfortunately, there is no English translation. A somewhat smaller and a little more systematic English work on similar lines is a desideratum.—*Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.)*

Retail Druggists



We put our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of Y & S LICORICE.

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING

Acme Licorice Pellets. . . .

Y & S Licorice Lozenges. . .

Tar Licorice and Tolu Wafers . . . and . . . Pure Penny Stick "Purity" Brand.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE

Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

Owbridge's...

LUNG TONIC
(Three Sizes)

EMBROCATION
STOMACHIC
HÆMORRHYODINE
DOG POWDERS
ATOMS OF HEALTH

W. T. Owbridge
Manufacturer
Hull, - - England

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada
(LIMITED)
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,
TORONTO, ONT.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR
INFANTS, INVALIDS,
and
THE AGED.

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now extensively advertised in Canada, and may be obtained of leading wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons,
(LIMITED)
Montreal and Toronto

LORD NELSON

Our o'd stand by.

ARMADA

Our new 10-center. Are what they claim, viz.: **pure Havana filler.**

GOLDEN NUGGET
AND
NATIONAL FIVE

Are two of the best Drug Store Cigars on the market.

All Union Made in the Cleanest Factory in Canada.

The National Cigar Co.
Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

MAYPOLE SOAP DYES

A woman dyes and **wins** with that quick, clean, brilliant, fadeless English Home Dye—Maypole Soap. Ask her if she always wins with **powder** dyes.

Every cake you sell sells another—hence business grows, and quickly, too, with Maypole Soap Dyes ALL COLORS

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Canadian Depot:

8 Place Royale, Montreal

Arthur P. Tippet & Co.,
Managers.

Wampole's
BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles..... .....$5 00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently Printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ **Gross lots, and over.....$60 00 per gross.**
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Branch:
36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys
and
Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.
GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

The Drug Trade in France.*

In France pharmacists are divided into two classes, pharmacists of the first class, and pharmacists of the second class. The length of time necessary for the taking of a degree in pharmacy is six years for either class. Three years of this period are spent in the laboratory of a pharmacy, doing practical work as an apprentice. The remaining three years are spent in undergoing a regular course of study in one of the French schools of pharmacy

Before entering upon his collegiate course the applicant for the degree of pharmacist of the first class must have taken one of the following degrees: Bachelor of letters, bachelor of science, or one of three other degrees incident to the French system of education, for which there are no corresponding titles in the United States.

For the degree of pharmacist of the second class it is only necessary to produce a certificate of graduation from one of the French high schools. The course of study and the time and character of the examinations are the same for either class, except that for a degree for the pharmacist of the second class the graduate must be examined in the department in which he wishes to practise his profession. The French schools of pharmacy do not require a foreign student or graduate of pharmacy to follow a complete course of studies before awarding him a diploma. On the contrary, he is given credit for studies previously pursued, and permitted to come up for final examination after having attended the lectures on the most advanced branches. The Minister of Public Instruction, and not the faculty of the school, determines to which class the foreign student or graduate of pharmacy shall be assigned. To this official all applications have to be made, and to him full particulars regarding previous studies have to be given.

If the applicant be a graduate of a foreign school, more than one year's study is rarely exacted; although, in this, much depends upon the college which originally granted the degree. The English, German, and Austrian colleges of pharmacy, for example, are held in high repute, and graduates from these countries can readily obtain their degree in France. Graduates of American schools meet with more difficulty.

As French students of pharmacy are required to have taken certain classical degrees before entering the college, foreign candidates for a French degree are obliged to furnish proof that they have taken equivalent degrees in their own country. In other words, a graduate of an American college of pharmacy, no matter how proficient, would not be given a degree in France unless he were a bachelor of letters or presented certificates of an advanced education at home.

The number of pharmacies is not limited. A pharmacist of the first class can establish himself in any city or commune by registering his name with the prefect or sous-prefet of the department in which the city or commune is located. A pharmacist of the second class can only engage in business in the department in which he received his diploma. If he desires to change the location of his pharmacy and remove to another department, he will first have to undergo another examination in that department and receive a new certificate of aptitude.

While the laws by which a pharmacist is governed are severe, and infractions render him liable to heavy fines, or perhaps imprisonment, he is carefully protected from unjust competition. In France no one but a duly qualified apothecary is allowed to sell, or offer for sale, any pharmaceutical compounds or preparations for the use of the sick, except in special cases. Although, according to the strict letter of the law, a pharmacist can only sell medicines ordered through a doctor's prescription by tolerance such articles as perfumery, fine toilet soaps, toothbrushes, etc., can be purchased in almost any pharmacy.

There are prescription drug stores, or pharmacies, and stores for the sale of crude chemicals (drogueries). It is not necessary to have a degree in pharmacy to open one of the latter, which deal solely in such articles as acids, borax, tartar, paints, oils, turpentine, camphor, etc. If the proprietors of these stores sell any pharmaceutical compounds or any of their drugs in medicinal weights, they are liable to a heavy fine. They can, however, sell certain articles of a poisonous nature for commercial or industrial purposes by carrying out the regulations prescribed by law. The list of poisonous substances is as follows: Hydrocyanic acid, vegetable alkaloids and other salts, arsenic and its preparations, belladonna together with its extract and tincture, chloroform, hemlock together with its extract and tincture, cyanide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, digitalis with its extract and tincture, tartar emetic, hyosciamus with its extract and tincture, nicotine, nitrate of mercury, opium and its extract, phosphorus, ergot, stramonium together with its extract and tincture, corrosive sublimate, cocculus indicus, and essence of absinthe.

The laws regulating the sale and use by druggists and manufacturers of the substances contained in the above list are practically as follows:

Anyone wishing to sell one or several of the poisonous substances will first have to make a declaration to that effect before the mayor of the commune and give the address of his establishment.

Chemists or manufacturers using one or several of the above-named substances in their business must also make a similar declaration. The declaration is entered in a register kept for the purpose and a copy of the entry given to the declarer. In case of the removal of an establishment a new declaration must be made.

Poisonous substances can only be sold or delivered to merchants, chemists or manufacturers who have made the above declaration. They may also be delivered to pharmacists, but only upon a written order signed by the purchaser.

All purchases and sales of poisonous substances will be entered in a special register numbered and signed by the mayor or a commissary of police. The entries are made immediately at the time of the sale. They indicate the nature and quantity of articles sold, together with names, professions, and addresses of the seller and purchaser.

Manufacturers employing poisonous substances in their business are also obliged to keep a register in which are entered the purposes for which the poisons are used.

The sale of medicinal compounds or remedies, the ingredients of which are only known to the proprietors, is absolutely prohibited in France. The law requires the inventors or owners of such remedies to communicate the receipt of their preparations to the Minister of Commerce, with a list of diseases to which they are applicable, and a statement of the actual trials to which the medicines have been submitted. The National Academy of Medicine then examines the composition of the remedies to ascertain if their administration might be dangerous in certain cases; if the remedies are good in themselves; if they have produced, or will still produce, beneficial effects on humanity, and the proper price to pay to an inventor of a remedy recog-

*American Consular Report.

nized to be useful. The recompense is based (1) on the merit of the discovery, (2) on the advantages which have been obtained, or which are hoped to be obtained, in curing human ills, (3) on the personal advantages which the inventor has already derived from the remedy, or may hope to derive from its adoption.

If the inventor is not satisfied with the amount allowed in payment for his invention, he has the right to appeal to another commission, which may be appointed to revise the work of the first, to rehear the parties interested, and to make another report.

The minister, from the conclusions of the two committees, and after having granted a hearing to the inventor, will make a decision, naming the amount to be paid. An agreement will then be drawn up between the minister and the inventor, and ratified by the conseil d'etat, and the secret published without delay.

By ministerial decrees a number of foreign medicinal preparations, after having been examined by the Ecole Superieure de Pharmacie at Paris have been allowed to be imported into France and placed on sale. Other foreign proprietary medicines and pharmaceutical compounds failing to receive the sanction of the above-named school cannot be introduced into this country. The names of these different compounds are all contained in a book published by the director-general of customs at Paris, from whom a copy can be purchased. The title of the publication is *Notes Explicatives du Tableau des Droits de Douane*, and the information respecting medicinal compounds will be found in volume II.

No American proprietary medicines are imitated in France, although some standard articles, like Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Carter's Little Liver Pills, etc., are put up in this country by or under an arrangement made with the American proprietors, in order to avoid customs duties and the cost of transportation.

In department stores no medicines of any kind are permitted to be sold, though perfumery, soap, glycerin, face powders, tooth wash, brushes, etc., can be bought in these establishments at prices very little in excess of wholesale rates.

The Bryant Press have printed 1,000,000 Almanacs for the Dodds Medicine Co., Toronto.

Moistening Powders for Percolation.

While expressing his conviction that no conscientious pharmacist will prepare tincures from fluid extracts, C. J. Wolfe (*Amer. Drug.*) recommends as preferable to that described in the pharmacopœia his own method of moistening the powdered drug preparatory to packing in the precolator. He takes a round tin can (or 5-ounce quinine bottle) and into this places the powdered drug, which must not fill it more than two thirds. The menstruum then is poured in gradua'ly, shaking the can from the bottom after each addition of fluid. Now the lid is placed on the can and the latter shaken up and down vigorously, with the result that in a short time the drug is evenly moistened throughout without the formation of objectionable lumps; although this may be more certainly obtained by throwing in also an old-fashioned glass stopper. After inspection of the contents replace the lid and set the can on a shelf in a warm place, where it may macerate the requisite length of time without appreciable loss of alcohol. From this can the moistened drug is really transferred to the precolator. The advantages of this method are obvious.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

Whenever you propose successful modern advertising to the average representative of a business that has heretofore been little advertised, you are met with the statement that "this business is different from others. You can't apply dry goods methods to it. Bargain counter advertising won't succeed. You can fool women with that sort of thing, but we deal with men, and we must do dignified, straightforward advertising."

* * *

A man who says that shows that he hasn't thought deeply on the subject. He thinks that because you propose the use of progressive methods—1897 methods—you must necessarily want to make a clown of yourself or that you want him to institute a bargain counter. The "bargain counter" seems to stick in his mind more than anything else. He says it with a sneer of ignorance. He doesn't understand the principle of modern advertising or modern store-keeping. He can't see that the principle of all advertising is the same, whether it be bargain-counter advertising or any other kind of advertising, the fundamental principle is the same. The man who has something to sell wishes to tell his story in a convincing way to the man who wishes to buy—or the man who ought to buy—or the man who would buy if he knew the advantages to be secured by buying.

* *

A whole lot of these people say: "Buyers are intelligent men who cannot be fooled by bargain-counter advertising." Now, I wish to say, that I don't believe anybody is fooled by bargain-counter methods. They are not fooled simply because there is no effort made to fool them. The bargains that are placed on the bargain-counter are genuine bargains. The storekeeper who will deceive anybody with his bargain-counter offerings would be making the most expensive blunder of his life. He would be doing the most foolish thing he could possibly do in his business.

* * *

The man who doesn't know anything about modern store-keeping sees the merchant advertising day after day offering special cut-price bargains. He doesn't investigate, he doesn't think, but he says immediately that such a state of things cannot exist, and that the merchant must be a liar and a thief. Nothing is further from the fact.

* * *

The principle of offering bargains is just as simple as A, B, C, but the bargains must be genuine if the result is to be satisfactory. Every man in business understands that it is worth something to get a new customer—that it is worth something to get a customer into his store. He is willing to have this done. The merchant has found that the best way of paying for new customers is to give them a real and startling bargain that they will remember. He knows, for instance, that if he advertises 50 cent silks for 19 cents a yard for a certain day he will crowd his silk department with buyers.

* * *

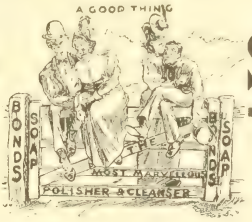
He knows from experience that the chances are ten to one that before the silk buyer leaves the store she will remember some other thing she wishes to buy, and this she will buy at the fair and regular price.

D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia, issue their almanacs in seventeen different languages.

A GOOD THING

FOR DRUGGISTS

BOND'S SOAP...



THE MOST MARVELLOUS CLEANSER AND POLISHER IN THE WORLD

33⅓ per cent. profit for Retailers. A saving of 60 per cent. for their Customers

BOND'S SOAP is a record breaker, has beaten all comers. IMAGINE GIVING YOUR CUSTOMERS 16 OUNCES of a perfect polishing and cleansing soap, that will not scratch the silver, for 10 CENTS, AGAINST 10 OUNCES of a coarse, gritty soap that retails for 10 cents.

BOND'S SOAP makes Tin like Silver, Copper like Gold, Brass like Glass, Paint New, Kitchen and Dairy Utensils Clean and Bright, Silver Beautiful, Bright parts of Cycles, Harness and Machinery equal to new.

MAKES NO SCRATCHES

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$7.50 per case, containing 100 large 16-ounce Bars, to retail at 10 cents each
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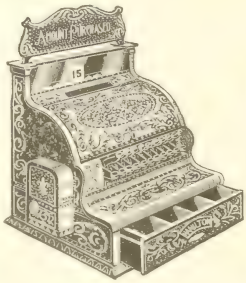
THIS is a No. 35 press-down key total adding register. It shows at a glance the total amount of the cash sales for the day. It has, in addition, a printing attachment, which, when the keys are pressed, automatically prints on a strip of paper the amount of each transaction. This strip of paper is accessible only to the proprietor and furnishes a permanent record of the business done in the store each day.



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and we will supply you with the same register in every respect from $5 to $100 less than the price quoted you by the National Cash Register Company's agent.

HAMILTON CASH REGISTER

Manufactured by the

Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Co.,

LIMITED

HAMILTON, = CANADA.

Formulary.

IMPROVED IODINE OINTMENT.

Iodine	gr. 20.
Potassium iodid	gr. 4.
Sodium Sulphate	gr. 40.
Water	q. s.

Use the least quantity of water to effect a colorless solution, then add :

Lanolin	dr. 6.
Almond oil	dr. 2.

BROMOFORM RUM.

Bromoform is making rapid headway in the treatment of lung troubles, etc., but its administration has hitherto been handicapped by its causticity and disagreeable taste. Matthieu and Richaut recently recommended "bromoform water" (in the *Munchener medicinisch Wochenschrift*) as a pleasant preparation of the medicament, and now comes Gay, in *The Therapie der Gegenwart*, and recommends "bromoform rum" as a substitute, especially in the treatment of children. It is prepared as follows :

Bromoform	12 parts.
Chloroform	8 parts.
Rum	1,200 parts.

Mix, and agitate sharply.

For children under 2 years the dose is 15 to 20 drops ; from 2 to 4 years, 20 to 30 drops ; from 4 to 8 years, 30 to 40 drops. Adults may use from 2 to 3 drams —*National Druggist.*

WINE OF CASCARA SAGRADA.

Bitterless fluid extract of cascara	300 parts.
Sherry wine	300 parts.
Simple syrup	150 parts.
Curacao liqueur	150 parts.

Mix, let stand, and filter.

MARKING INK FOR BALES.

Shellac 2 parts by weight, borax 2, water 25, gum arabic 2, Venetian red sufficient to color.

Boil the shellac and the borax in the water until solution is complete, add the gum arabic, and take the vessel from the fire. When the solution has become cold, add sufficient Venetian red to bring it to a suitable consistency and color. This ink must be preserved in a glass or earthenware vessel.

If a color other than red be desired, substitute for it lampblack, ultramarine blue, or a mixture of ultramarine blue and chrome yellow.

Cochineal, pulverized fine	2 ozs.
Cream of tartar	2 ozs.

Mix and add

Boiling water	8 ozs.

Let stand for a quarter of an hour, then neutralize by adding

Carbonate of potash	1 oz.

After the neutralization add

Alum (powdered)	1 oz.
Gum arabic (powdered)	1 oz.
Starch	2 ozs.

Mix.

Mr. W. J. Sanborn contributes to *The Painters' Magazine* the recipe for a paint solution (emulsion paints) for which he claims great wearing qualities. It is as follows :

Concentrated lye (potash)	1 pound.
Dissolved in water	1 gallon.
Lime	2 pounds.
Slaked in water	4 gallons.
Good glue	1 pound.
Dissolved in water	1 gallon.
Sulphate of zinc	2 pounds.
Dissolved in water	3 gallons.
Whiting	100 pounds.

The four solutions are prepared in separate vessels. Add the lye to the lime-water solution, pour in the glue water, and finally add the zinc solution. Add water to make a total of twenty gallons, and stir in the whiting.

FRENCH PERFUMERY POWDERS

POUDRE DE RIZ.

Rose.

	Parts.
Orris rice flour	4000
Musk rice flour	5000
Clove rice flour	2000
Orris talc	4000
Rice flour	5000
Geranium oil (rosé)	10
Musk tincture	10
Bergamot oil	8
Rose oil	2
Sandalwood oil	1
Rosewood oil	1
Magnesia	1000

Almond Blossom.

	Parts.
Tonka talc	3500
Vanilla rice flour	3500
Orris rice flour	2000
Magnesia	700
Oil of bitter almonds	4
Geranium oil (rosé)	2
Bergamot oil	10
Musk tincture	4

Ylang-Ylang.

	Parts.
Musk rice flour	4000
Vanilla rice flour	2000
Orris rice flour	3000
Magnesia	1000
Ylang-ylang oil	10
Orchidea oil	5
Rose oil	2
Neroli oil	2
Musk tincture	8

Eucalyptus

	Parts.
Musk rice flour	500
Almond blossom powder	500
Orris rice flour	250
Clove rice flour	250
Tonka rice flour	250
Vanilla rice flour	250
Magnesia	500
Eucalyptus oil	15
Geranium oil	5
Bergamot oil	4
Neroli oil	1

Narcette.

	Parts.
Wheat flour	1500
Orris powder	700
Soap powder	1000
Bergamot oil	20
Musk rice flour	25
Neroli oil	3
Potato starch	700

The scented rice flours are prepared from :

Orris :	Rice flour, 10 ;	orris tincture,	1 part.
Musk :	" " 10 ;	musk "	1 "
Clove :	" " 10 ;	clove oil,	½ "
Tonka :	" " 10 ;	tonka bean tinct.	½ part.
Vanilla :	" " 10 ;	vanilla "	1 "

Perfumer and Saponifier.

MEDICINAL MOUTH SOAP.

Medicinal soap	30 gms.
Glycerin	30 gms.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	15 gms.
Salicylic acid	1 gm.

Peppermint water and coloring matter as required.—*Zanhrzt. Rund., Pharmaceutical Journal.*

EMULSION OF COD LIVER AND CHOCOLATE.

Decoct. carrageen. (2 : 100)	150 parts
Ol. jecor. aselli	240 parts
Glycerin	60 parts
Chocolate powder	30 parts
Tinct. vanill., q.s.	

The chocolate powder is mixed with the mucilage and heated until a smooth mass has formed. After cooling, the cod-liver oil is added and the mixture beaten with an egg whisk.—*Zeit. d. Allg. öst. Apoth. Ver., Pharmaceutical Journal.*

FORMALIN MOUTH WASH.

The following recipe is due to Ganz :

Fifty grammes of 40 per cent. formaldehyde are dissolved in 1,000 grammes of spirits, add—

Tincture of benzoin	200 gms.
Tincture of myrrh	50 gms.
Oil of peppermint	3 gms.
Anise oil	2 gm.
Cassie oil	1 gm.
Cinnamon oil	15 drops
Cochineal powder	2 gms.

The whole well stirred and filtered.—*Deutsch. Amer. Apoth. Zeit.*

Photographic Notes.

Montreal Camera Club.

About forty members of the Club attended the meeting at the Club rooms, No. 4 Phillips Square, on Tuesday evening Dec. 6th. After the business had been got through the chairman called on Mr. H. R. Cornish, the representative of the American Aristo Co., to give his demonstration entitled "Aristo Platino with single Toner."

Mr. Cornish had brought a number of prints, which he toned with the single Toner, together with some that had been brought by the members, explaining the different points very clearly as he proceeded. The results were very satisfactory and considerable valuable information was gained by all present.

The meetings of the Club, which are held every Tuesday evening during the winter, will be particularly interesting this month as the sets of slides from the American Lantern Slide Interchange are of such a high standard that an enjoyable evening is assured.

Sky-Blue Tones on Collodio-Chloride Paper.—That useful little publication, *Helios*, says that these tones may be obtained by deep printing and then washing for seven or eight minutes in several changes of water, then fixing for ten minutes and washing for the same period, afterwards toning in the following bath :

Lead nitrate	75 grams.
Ammonium sulphocyanide	40 "
Chloride of gold and potassium	0.5 "
Water	1000 C.c.

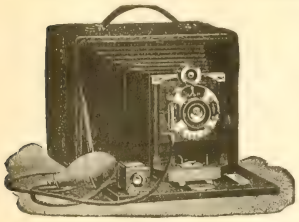
The prints should remain in this bath till the desired tone is obtained, and finally washed for about fifteen minutes.

Persulphate of Ammonia is being used for removing pyro stains from the fingers, and was originally recommended for that purpose by Liesegang in the German *Amateur Photographer*. It is prepared by the electrolysis of a saturated solution of sulphate of ammonia. Crystals of the persulphate form at the anode, the formula for which Hugh Marshall gives as $AmSO_4$. The persulphates give no precipitate with barium chloride, but on warming barium sulphate slowly separates, and chlorine is evolved. Ammonium persulphate is very soluble in water, but aqueous solutions gradually decompose, a sulphate being formed and oxygen liberated. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, organic coloring matter being bleached by it and alcohol oxidized into aldehyde. The salt is used by rubbing a little of the moistened powder on the fingers, and then rinsing off with water. It will be remembered that potassium persulphate (KSO_4) was introduced some time ago under the name of anthion, as a "hypo" eliminator. It is curious to note that the potash salt is only slightly soluble in water.

Scene in Rosedale.

Dry-plates, says a writer in *The Optician*, should not be stored at the top of a room lit by gas, as warm, impure air has a distinctly bad effect on them. Damp, again, is liable to set up bacterial decomposition, a dry-plate in a moist atmosphere being an almost ideal culture-plate. Heat exercises not only a deleterious effect on plates, but, by acting on the packing-

The Vital Parts of a Camera



are the lens and the adjustments, both of which must be as accurate as a chronometer.

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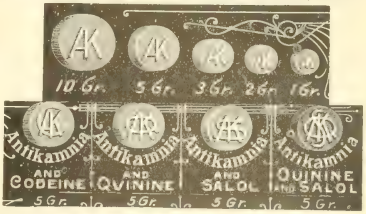

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papers and box, give rise to emanations which sooner or later find their way through the purer inner wrappings and attack the plates.

Another developer, for the suggestion of which we are also indebted to MM. Lumière and Seyewetz, of Lyons, is the following, which is very valuable for copying of line subjects, such as black and white drawings, engravings, etc. For ordinary landscape work it is almost too clean in its action, giving negatives so full of contrast that one cannot obtain good prints from them. The chemical action that goes on here is practically the same as with acetone :

Hydroquinone	1.5 g.
Sodium sulphite	1.5 g.
Formaldehyde (commercial 40 per cent. sol.)	2 C.c.
Distilled water	100 C.c.

A Novel Toning and Fixing Process is due to A. E. Wade, who claims that it both improves the appearance or finish of photographic prints and their resisting capacity to time, in being exposed to vitiating atmospheric conditions in storage, etc., and under various other circumstances of ordinary contact. By the use of his combination solution for fixing and toning, and which, in addition, completes the photograph with greater effect, a considerable degree of economy is assured, and what is of immense importance in general photographic manipulation consists in the fact that the employment of the dangerously poisonous sulphocyanide of ammonium becomes unnecessary by the application of his combination solution. The great active principle of the solution—as composed of appropriate proportions, varying for specific purposes, of chloride of gold, nitrate of lead, nitrate of potash, hyposulphite of soda, flowers of sulphur, and quicklime respectively—is secured by the employment of ordinary water treated by the following special process, viz, the water while in a boiling condition is saturated, or acted upon till saturated, with smoke obtained by the burning of ordinary bituminous coal, or the smoke may be obtained from anthracite or other carbonaceous fuel. After passing the smoke through the boiling water until it becomes thoroughly saturated with it, and then allowing it to cool, the above-named ingredients are incorporated with the fluid thus treated in requisite proportions. The mixture is now agitated, and, after allowing it to subside or clear, the insoluble sediment is filtered off, and the solution is now complete for its intended functions. The prints treated with it are absolutely permanent, whereas those treated with other existing solutions will fade in probably less than two years. Another of its great properties is that the whole of the solution, once prepared, can be entirely used up without adding to its strength, and at the same time the solution thus prepared will remain fit for use at any time during a number of years. Finally, one of its valuable qualities consists in the fact that no previous washing of the prints is required in using it, and besides, it absorbs silver from the paper, which, where previous washing is necessary, would produce a waste, whereas in this process it will help to enrich the solution and to considerably improve the tone of the picture treated with it. — *British Journal of Photography.*

Scene Near Toronto.

Optical Department

Conducted by W. E. Hall, M.D., Principal of the Optical Institute of Canada.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{50}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
Z.E.V. $\frac{20}{50}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

L.A.C.—I have an old gentleman aged 70, a cabinetmaker, who wants glasses to work with so that he can see his work plainly at from 20 to 30 inches—V each eye = $\frac{20}{80}$ with + 2.00 = $\frac{20}{30}$ +. I gave him a pair that was just the thing for 30 inches, but they were misty at 20 inches Then I gave him a pair for 20 inches, and they were misty at 30 inches. Then I tried a pair that made everything plain at 25 inches, but they were not satisfactory. I would be glad for any suggestion which would enable me to fit the old gentleman so that he might continue his avocation, for otherwise he is hale and hearty, and appears able to earn a good day's pay for many a year yet.

Answer.—It appears to us that a bifocal for working in would solve the problem. The upper segment for 30 inches and the lower segment for 20 inches. Between these two points he would have sufficiently good vision to enable him to do his work.

He would, of course, require another pair for reading with a shorter focal distance, as 20 inches would be too great a distance for reading ordinarily. At 70 a person has lost all their accommodation, and for clear vision of any object at a finite distance it is evident the glass would have to do all the work, as it could receive no aid from the acc. For the reading pair we would suggest the + glass, which gave him most distinct V. at the distance he prefers to read, which will likely be about 12 inches or 13 inches. In fact in an old presbyope without any acc. it is necessary that he should have as many pairs of glasses as there are places which he desires to see clearly at. When an optician is confronted with one of these cases, he must rake up his knowledge of the acc. of the eye, and remember how much acc. is present at any given age, and how much, if any, is present that he can use with benefit. There is no class of cases which calls for so much exercise of common sense, based on optical knowledge, as these, and shows once more that presbyopia is really the most difficult yet apparently the easiest to fit. I have found inestimable value and help from Princes Rule, made by Hardy & Co., of Chicago, and sold by the Montreal Optical Co., in overcoming the difficulties in fitting presbyopes, and I advise every optician to invest $1.50 in the same, which, if they do, they will thank me for the suggestion. It is easily understood by anyone, but, like any other instrument, requies sufficient examination to become familiar with its use, and to get from it its best aid. I have repeatedly in these columns written at length on presbyopia, because, if there is one subject which an optician is weak on, it is the correction of "old sight," and yet the merest novice in optics thinks that he is an expert in fitting presbyopes because he can so easily satisfy the customer at the time of sale, but after a day or two of use of the glasses how often does your presbyopic customer return with some complaint, and you try another pair, and so on, until perhaps you strike the lucky number.

This should not be, and to avoid it the first essential for any optician is to thoroughly understand the acc. and apply this knowledge in every case, for no two cases are alike.

Iodol Collodion.—A solution of one part iodol in nine parts collodion is suggested for erysipelas and other complaints.

Examination in Optics.

At the first examination held by *The Spectacle Makers' Company*, of England, for diplomas held recently, the following were the questions set at the written examination:

1. How would you determine the focal length of a simple biconvex lens with faces of equal curvature? Give all the practical methods you know of.

2. In what way is the position of the principal focus of a lens dependent upon the choice of the curvatures? Illustrate your answer by reference to the positions of the front and back foci of plano-convex lens of + 20 D. Does it matter which surface you turn towards the source of light as regards definition?

3. Are two lenses, say for example, a + 3 D S and a + 5 D S (placed together behind one another in a trial frame), exactly equivalent to a single lens (in this case a + 8 D S) whose power is numerically equal to the sum of their separate powers? If not, why not?

4. What proofs are there that the human eye is not achromatic? What kind of combination of lenses would be required to correct its chromatic aberration?

5. A person requires, for the R eye only,—6 DS for distance and −3 DS for reading, but only wants one pair of spectacles. State the various ways in which this can be managed. Which method do you prefer?

6. A prescription is given you as follows: −3 DC axis horizontal ○ − 1.5 DC axis vertical R and L. State the different methods of working such a lens and give reason for your choice of curves.

7. What are pebble lenses? State the relative advantages of pebbles over glass, or *vice versa*. How can you distinguish between them?

8. An emmetrope, aged 60, has had his lens removed for cataract. What glass would you give for reading, and what for distant vision? Could he see clearly with either glass at a metre?

9. A boy aged 12 has vision = $\frac{6}{9}$, but with a concave lens of 1.25 he has vision = $\frac{6}{6}$. What tests would you employ to ascertain the nature of his defect?

10. An oculist has prescribed for a man aged 60, for distant sight,

$$R \frac{1.5\ DS}{-2\ DC \text{ axis horizontal}}$$

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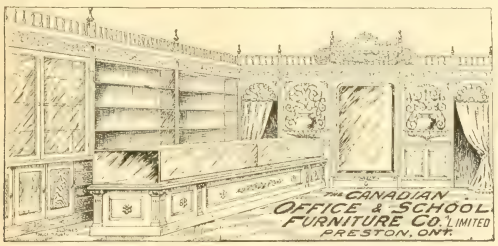

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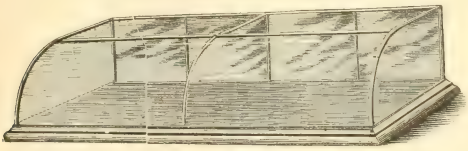

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Often in the morning there comes a feeling of weariness, indescribable; not exactly ill, nor fit to work, but too near well to remain idle.

A Ripans Tabule taken at night, before retiring, or just after dinner, has been known to drive away that weariness for months.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

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$$L = \frac{-4DS}{-0.75\ DC\ axis\ 45}$$

He requires glasses for about 15 or 16 in. reading distance ; write the formula.

11. A youth, aged 12, sees best with —14 D S R and L. Would you give him this correction on your own responsibility, and if not, state your reasons ?

12. A boy, aged 10, has vision $= \frac{20}{40}$, and with —2.5 DS he sees $\frac{20}{30}$, but on testing his P.P. is found to be at 12 c.m. What is probably his defect, and give your reason ?

13. What do you understand by the terms "Amplitude of Accommodation," and "Range of Accommodation" ? Illustrate these terms in the case of an emmetrope aged 20, a myope of 3DS aged 20, and of a hypermetrope of 3DS of the same age. Where would the P.P. be situated in each case ?

14. Explain the importance of having spectacle lenses correctly centred. What would (roughly speaking) be the effect on a customer having his spectacle lenses of —10 D S, each decentred 4 m.m. inwards, supposing that he had binocular vision ?

Acquired Hypermetropia.

BY W. BOHME, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Written for The Optical Journal.

(Continued from page 269.)

Now let us see where Donders made a mistake. He was the first who insisted on the absolute necessity of separating the two factors, *refraction* and *accommodation*, and promoted the following theory upon those premises. He first defines the normal eye, which is free from any organic refractive defects ; its gradual decline manifests only the deficit of accommodation, called *presbyopia*. He then outlines the errors of refraction : 1. *Myopia*, caused by excessive refraction. 2. *Hypermetropia*, by deficient refraction. 3. *Astigmatism*, by an inequality of refractive power in the different meridians of the eyeball. According to his theory, therefore, presbyopia is confined to the existent state of accommodation, and as the emmetropic or normal eye is free from any original refractive defects all phases of the declining accommodation have to be counted as manifestations of the commencing or, later on, advanced presbyopia. But Donders did not stop at this simple deduction, he abruptly turns around and states that this is only true as far as the near point is concerned. He says, "the far point also begins in the normal eye to recede somewhat about the age of fifty, so that the eye becomes slightly hypermetropic," and the proof of his arbitrary assertion is *that distant vision is now improved by convex glasses.*

How much more simple it would be to limit the presbyopia of a normal eye to the decline of accommodation, thus forming the first division of general eye-defects, which later on would possibly be combined with the symptoms of second sight, or with the unavoidable asthenopia. All other defects, either single or mixed, would then form the second grand division, *i.e.*, the organic errors of refraction, which in the length of time will be combined also with the first division in the different complicated errors, contrary to presbyopia, which cannot contract any defects of the second division.

Donders' theory was readily accepted by many distinguished writers, who called it *acquired hypermetropia*, to discriminate it from the true, origin alone. Recently some writers have, accidentally or purposely, ignored this quite unnecessary distinction between the near and far point of a presbyopic eye. The defenders of this theory may claim that the normal eye loses all power of accommodation at the age of 65 years, and that such an eye should then be counted among those suffering from a stationary refractive defect ; but Donders, himself, admits that distant vision has to be corrected very often at the age of fifty, when, according to his diagram of accommodation, the eye still enjoys some remaining power of it.

The total decline of accommodation at the age of 65 years can be considered only as an exception, and not as a rule, because every practitioner knows that many of his customers require stronger glasses, after that age, than they were using up to then, thus clearly showing that they had yet to lose some part of their accommodation, which would have been impossible if Donders' theory was correct.

I think there is no good reason to call the final development of presbyobia by any specific name, especially not by the name of "acquired hypermetropia." If hypermetropia is an error of refraction, and presbyopia the decline of accommodation, we should not mix them up and confuse the student with a "thousand and one" ophthalmic terms without necessity. "If our text-books were judiciously corrected and purified of all vague theories, it would not take a life-time to master all the difficulties of one specific branch, but would also allow the student to devote part of his time to the general study of science, besides being an expert in his own particular profession."

Amongst Our Advertisers.

Smith's Triangle Baby Food, advertised by Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, has been thoroughly tested, and has proved an unqualified success. It contains everything necessary for the successful raising of children, and in this respect is far superior to many of the foods on the market, most of which are lacking in one quality or another.

Triangle Food is put up in very handsome one-pound triangle cans, and retails at 25 cents.

Increase of business has forced the Hamilton stationery firm of Buntin, Gillies & Co. to enlarge their premises. As there was no room to spread out, they had to add an additional storey to their building. This space was very much needed, but the firm expect now to be able to carry on their fast-increasing business with more convenience than in the past.

Gems of Fine Art.

Tutti Frutti gum and gems of fine art seem to be a happy combination. The Adams & Sons Co. have received an importation of gems from the French masterpieces which they are giving out as premiums to the retailer who handles their chewing gums. The one they are showing in our advertising columns this month is entitled "The Betrothal." The Adams people are putting out some handsome printed matter, showing illustrations of the whole set of six subjects, which is well worth sending for.

Optical Instruction.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College, whose announcement appears elsewhere in this issue, have just completed a most successful year. Their graduates, both in point of numbers and efficiency, compare favorably with similar institutions in the United States.

Messrs. Cohen Brothers claim for the college, as well as for their business, that it is a purely Canadian institution, and, with the improvements complete in the lecture-room now under way, predict still greater success for 1899.

Mr. L. G. Amsden, who has been associated with the college since its foundation, and whose reputation both as a teacher and a practitioner is sufficient guarantee of its standing, still remains at

its head, and students can count upon receiving the same conscientious instruction that has been hitherto characteristic of the Canadian Ophthalmic College.

Photographic Magazines.

The December numbers are of especial interest in most cases, and the fact that photography is now, not merely a summer vocation, but is equally adapted to all seasons, lends an additional zest to the enjoyment of the holiday season, and encourages the work of indoor photography in this climate.

THE PHOTOGRAM.

"The Holy Shroud of Turin" is reproduced in two supplements to the Christmas number of *The Photogram*. The larger supplement is 20 in. by 5¼ in., and is intended for framing. The Holy Shroud has been preserved for centuries in Turin, is now in the Chapel Royal of Turin Cathedral, and is believed to be the veritable shroud in which the body of Christ, after the descent from the cross, was wrapped by Joseph of Arimathea. When solemnly exposed on May 25th last, the shroud was photographed by Signor Secondo Pia, a lawyer of Turin, who was surprised to find the negative show a distinct face and figure, which have been described by the Paris *Univers* as follows: "Nothing is more attractive than the countenance, truly divine, striking in its beauty and sweetness, its majesty and love, even in death."

The large reproduction in *The Photogram* shows the shroud as it appears, with the distinct impress of the front and of the back of the body. The smaller (full-page) reproduction shows the face and front of the body as it would appear on Signor Pia's negative.

"Hand-Camera Work in Winter" is shown, by Paul Martin, to be both possible and enjoyable. His article is illustrated with eight examples.

The Christmas number is the same price as the ordinary monthly issues of *The Photogram*, viz.: Threepence, post free fivepence, from Dawbarn & Ward, Limited, 6 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.

THE PHOTO-BEACON.

Amongst the features in this magazine are the "Child Picture Competition" and its results; "Photography in Queer Places," with photogravures of scenes amongst the Moki Indians; "Practical Hints," by Lambert; "Photography for Teachers and Students," etc. The *Beacon* is the official organ of the Vive International Stereoscopic Society. The Photo-Beacon Co., Chicago. $1 per annum.

Books and Magazines.

In the Christmas number of *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* some of the most noteworthy of the famous paintings of the life of Christ by J. James Tissot are reproduced. Clifton Harby Levy writes on Tissot's life and method in painting, and Ernest Knaufft contributes a criticism of the portraits from an artist's point of view. The collection is now on exhibition in New York and will be shown in several of the leading American cities before Mr. Tissot returns to France. It is beyond question the most important series of representations of Christ made in modern times.

Every Thursday the Year Round.

In more than half a million homes *The Youth's Companion* comes every week, the welcome guest of young and old—read with equal interest by every member of the household. The best of fiction, poetry, sketches of travel, instructive articles, comments on current events and selected miscellany and anecdotes fill its columns from week to week and from year to year. The publishers promise that the volume for 1899 will surpass all former ones in variety, interest and value. Among the two hundred distinguished contributors already engaged are Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, Edward Everett Hale, Henry M. Stanley, Sarah Orne Jewett, W. D. Howells, Poultney Bigelow, Herbert E. Hamblen, Hon. Carl Schurz, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, John Burroughs, Robert Barr, Thomas Nelson Page, Bret Harte, William Black, Alfred Austin, Andrew Lang and Dr. William A. Hammond. All subscribers to the 1899 volume will receive *The Companion's* new Calendar, exquisitely colored, with a border of stamped gold. The paper will be given free also from the time subscription is received until January 1st, 1899, then a full year to January 1st, 1900. A handsome illustrated announcement and sample copies will be sent free to anyone addressing

The Youth's Companion,
211 Columbus Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

Sheldon's Newspaper.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's books, now so universally read, make it plain that that writer's hopes of the regeneration of the world lie in getting individuals more and more to do their daily tasks on Christian principles no matter what the sacrifice involved. In the best known of his books, "In His Steps," he clearly looks to the newspaper, carried on upon Christian principles, as largely the hope of the "coming kingdom." In looking about him for a newspaper upon his model, he seems to have hit *The Montreal Witness*, to which he has addressed a letter, part of which we quote:

"I have read the *Witness* with much interest. I cannot say that I know of any daily paper in the United States that is conducted on such high Christian principles. I wish I did, for if ever we needed such a paper in our country we need it now.

"Let me express to you my apprecia-

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by O. C. P. graduate Medal-list '97 [illegible] Address, H. Stanley Monkman, Phar. B., care of Queen's Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

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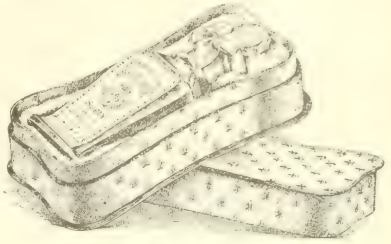
OUR LINE

this season surpasses any previously shown in variety and style of packages.

We would appreciate your order. If for any reason our Representatives overlook calling, please advise and we will arrange to have you see our line if possible.



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Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. ESTABLISHED 1862 **Windsor, Ont.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to December 8th, 1898.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz.	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.	40	45
St. Vincent, lb.	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.	45	50
Copaiba, lb.	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb.	22	25
Bayberry, lb.	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.	15	17
Canella, lb.	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb.	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb.	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb.	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.	35	40
Sassafras, lb.	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.	45	50
Tonka, lb.	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.	20	25
powdered, lb.	25	30
Juniper, lb.	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.	55	60
Cassia, lb.	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb.	55	65
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb.	25	30
Powdered, lb	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.	15	16
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.	10	12
Prepared, lb.	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.	20	25
CLOVE, lb.	17	20
Powdered, lb.	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.	40	45
COLLODION, lb.	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4 oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12 oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.	25	30
DEXTRINE, lb.	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb.	13	14
Pounds, lb.	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.	15	20
Calendula, lb.	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb.	25	30
German, lb.	40	45
Elder, lb.	20	22
Lavender, lb.	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.	1 00	2 00
Rosemary, lb.	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.	75	80
French, white, lb.	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.	17	20
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.	30	50
Socotrine, lb.	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.	70	75
Powdered, lb.	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb.	45	50
Sorts, lb.	30	35
Benzoin, lb.	50	1 60
Catechu, Black, lb.	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.	90	95
Kino, true, lb.	$4 25	$4 50
Myrrh, lb.	45	40
Powdered, lb.	55	65
Opium, lb.	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb.	6 50	6 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb.	35	40
Bleached, lb.	40	45
Spruce, true, lb.	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.	85	90
Powdered, lb.	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb.	55	70
Thus, lb.	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb.	27	35
Bitterwort, lb.	30	40
Burdock, lb.	10	18
Bonneset, oz., lb.	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb.	17	20
Chiretta, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb.	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb.	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb.	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	20
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	22
Rue, oz., lb	30	35
Sage, oz., lb	18	20
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	18
Wormwood, oz.	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.	38	44
HONEY, lb.	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb.	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb.	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.	35	38
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.	25	30
Bay, lb.	18	20
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.	30	35
Short, lb.	25	27
Coca, lb.	35	40
Digitalis, lb.	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.	18	25
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb.	70	70

Scamm, Alexandria, lb	$ 25	$ 30
Tinnevelly, lb	15	25
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
Leeches, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
Licorice, Solazzi	45	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grimault	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
Lime Juice, oz	30	35
Lycopodium, lb	70	80
Mace, lb	1 20	1 25
Manna, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
Musk, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
Nutgalls, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
Nutmegs, lb	1 00	1 10
Nux Vomica, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
Oakum, lb	12	15
Ointment, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
Paraldehyde, oz	20	22
Pepper, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
Pitch, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, bbl. cash	10	12
Plaster, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhve, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
Poppy Heads, per 100	1 00	1 10
Rosin, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
Resorcin, white, oz	25	0
Rochelle Salt, lb	25	28
Root, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	20	25
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14
Dandelion, lb	20	22
Elecampane, lb	15	20
Galangal, lb	15	18
Gelsemium, lb	22	25
Gentian, Gentian, lb	12	13
Ground, lb	13	14
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	20
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	35
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75
Golden Seal, lb	75	80
Gold Thread, lb	60	65
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	18	20
Indian Hemp	18	20
Ipecac, lb	3 50	3 60
Powdered, lb	3 75	4 00
Jalap, lb	40	45
Powdered, lb	60	65
Kava-Kava, lb	90	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	15
Mandrake, lb	15	18
Masterwort, lb	16	20
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35
Powdered, lb	40	45
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	35
Pleurscy, lb	20	25
Poke, lb	15	18
Queen of the Meadow	18	20
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 30
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45
Cut, lb	50	55
Senega, lb	55	65
Squill, lb	13	15
Stillingia, lb	22	25
Powdered, lb	25	27
Unicorn, lb	38	40
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45
Yellow Dock, lb	15	18
Rum, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25
Saccharin, oz	1 25	1 50
Seed, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15
Star, lb	35	40
Burdock, lb	30	35
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
Seidlitz Mixture, lb	25	30
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
Spermaceti, lb	60	65
Turpentine, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
Wax, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb	5	6

CHEMICALS.

Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	20	25
German, oz	10	12
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15
No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40
Citric, lb	50	55
Gallic, oz	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydroeyanic, diluted, oz. bottles	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
Acetanilid, lb	65	80
Aconitine, grain	4	5
Alum, crystals, lb	1½	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
Ammonia, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
Ammonium, Bromide, lb	80	85
Carbonate, lb	14	15
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
Amyl, Nitrite, oz	16	18
Antinervin, oz	$ 85	$ 00
Antikamnia	1 35	1 40
Antipyrin, oz	0 55	0 65
Aristol, oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
Atropine, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz	0 00	0 25
Bismuth, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
Borax, lb	6	7
Powdered, lb	7	8
Bromine, oz	5	13
Cadmium, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
Caffeine, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
Cerium, Oxalate, oz	10	12
Chinoidine, oz	15	10
Chloral, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
Chloroform, lb	60	1 90
Cinchonine, sulphate, oz	25	30
Cinchonidine, Sulph., oz	28	30
Cocaine, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50
Codeia, ½ oz	75	80
Collodion, lb	65	70
Copper, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	6	7
Iodide, oz	65	70
Copperas, lb	1	3
Diuretin, oz	1 60	1 65
Ether, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuric, lb	40	50
Exalgine, oz	1 00	1 10
Hyoscyamine, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Iodine, lb	4 50	5 00
Iodoform, lb	5 25	5 50
Iodol, oz	1 40	1 50
Iron, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Saccb., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00
Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	10
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
Jeyes' Fluid, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
Lead, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
Lithium, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
Magnesia, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
Manganese, Black Oxide, lb	5	6
Manganese, oz	55	57
Mercury, lb	55	60
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00
Calomel, lb	1 05	1 15
With Chalk, lb	50	55

tion of the Christian heroism and consideration which make a paper like the *Witness* a possibility. I have always believed it possible for a Christian daily to succeed. You have proved that it can. So much of the ideal newspaper in 'In His Steps' is therefore real.

"I pray that you may continue to be blessed in your work. I do not know a more glorious opportunity for building up the kingdom on earth than by means of Christian journalism. I take the greatest pleasure in sending the copies of the *Witness* to newspaper friends of mine for their inspection.

"Very cordially yours,

"CHARLES M. SHELDON,

"Topeka, Kansas."

A Unique Compliment.

Mr. Chas. Austin Bates, the American expert advertising writer and critic, whose articles on advertising appear regularly in these columns, in a letter to the Morris, Field, Rogers Piano Company, Listowel, criticizing a catalogue which they recently issued, pays an unusual indirect compliment to the Brown-Searle Printing Co., Toronto, who designed and printed it. Addressing the piano firm, he says: "Printing is one of the things which evidently is done well in Canada. Your piano book is a pleasing piece of work, the paper, printing, illustrations, cover and cover design are all that can be wished. It may not surprise you that I say this, because, possibly, you have not noticed how very bad most of the catalogues are which are sent out by every kind of business. It is not one time in a hundred, in the course of these letters of criticism, that I have a chance to commend the mechanical part of the get up of a catalogue. In your case I can do so without reservation. Either you know something about printing yourself or you have chosen your printer wisely, and have permitted him to use his good judgment in getting out your book. As a rule this is a very unsafe thing to do. There are very few printers who use their good judgment, because good judgment is something they do not possess.

"In your book the effectiveness of the arrangement is brought about by the simplicity and uniformity of the type-setting. I especially like the way in which your little herald, shown upon the cover page, is carried through the book in different positions," etc., etc.

TO LIFT THE MORTGAGE

A GREAT CHARITY'S APPEAL

The Grand Work of Ontario's Sweetest Charity. The Hospital for Sick Children — Hampered by a Mortgage of $50,000.

To love abundantly is to live abundantly. The Biblical story of the Good Samaritan is a delineation of the greatest thing in the world—love.

The Hospital for Sick Children was built by those who were large in enterprise for the alleviation of the pain and suffering of helpless little children. The building is one of the best equipped hospitals in the world. It is capable of accommodating 175 sick children. To-day there are over 100 little patients in the Hospital, all being nursed and treated by skilful physicians and trained nurses.

The work has been carried on during the past year without stint. Over 5000 children were helped back to health. Of these 633 patients were cared for in the cots. One-third of the patients came from places outside of Toronto.

The Hospital is a provincial institution. Its services are free to the children of parents who cannot afford to pay the small fees charged. Some of the most difficult surgical operations known have been skilfully and successfully performed at the Hospital. Many a parent has had cause to bless the great charity, not only for saving their child's life, but for making happy what had otherwise been a sorrowful life. Children who had been cripples for life but for the ministrations of the Hospital will grow up strong and straight, and in the years to come they, too, will bless the work of the Hospital and return thanks in some tangible manner.

In twenty-two years the Hospital for Sick Children has been the means of helping 30,000 sick children.

This is a grand institution — one worthy of the sympathy and help of everyone.

Though for 22 years the Hospital has been doing this work, the workers in the institution have always been harassed by debt—and hampered for need of funds.

This year the mortgage of $50,000 falls due, and half the amount of the mortgage must be paid off. The increase of patients during the past year precluded any possibility of saving a single dollar towards this object. The trustees of the Hospital, in this critical emergency, make a strong appeal to the people of Ontario.

They ask the aid of everyone who can spare a single dollar.

They have asked the editor of this paper to tell the story of the Hospital to its readers, to tell the story simply, to state the urgency of their need, and to appeal to them for financial aid. They need money—not alone for the mortgage indebtedness, but to meet a debt due the bank for money advanced to meet expenses incurred for medicine and food.

Last year the scholars of Ontario's Public schools contributed $1,153 towards the permanent endowment of a cot. They will complete their generous gift this year. Toronto school children gathered $1,397, and they say they will do more this year. The Sabbath school children gave nearly an equal amount.

They are doing their best to relieve the pain of their comrades in distress. And it is upon these staunch little friends of the work that the Hospital relies for maintenance.

There are 400 papers published in the province. If the readers of this paper could contribute $100 amongst them, that sum would maintain a cot for a year—and perhaps save the life of somebody's darlings.

You will find as you look back on life that the moments of joy, the moments that you recollect often, the moments when you have really lived, are those moments when you have done things in a spirit of love and charity.

The Hospital for Sick Children, "the sweetest of all charities," appeals to you on behalf of the little ones who languish on beds of sickness. They ask only for the dollars you can easily spare.

As memory scans the past, beyond all the transitory pleasures of life, there stand forward the hours when you have done some act of kindness to those round about you, perhaps little acts too trifling to speak of, yet actions which have broadened the joy in your life.

From 136 places outside of Toronto the little patients came to the Hospital this year. Perhaps it may be your neighbour's child who will need the mother arm of the institution this year.

The future of the Hospital is in the hands of its friends.

$25,000 is needed at once.

To give abundantly is to get abundantly.

Readers of this paper may forward contributions to J. Ross Robertson, chairman of the Hospital Trust, Toronto. Their gifts will be promptly acknowledged by the Treasurer, and in the columns of the Toronto Evening Telegram.

Iodide, oz.	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz.	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb.	1 15	1 20
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1 90	2 00
Muriate, oz.	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz.	2 00	2 10
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
PILENACETINE, oz.	30	32
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	7	8
PHERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, b	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	28
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb.	70	25
Cyanide, lb.	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12
Iodide, lb.	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb.	8	10
Permanganate, lb.	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55
Yellow, lb.	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	25	30
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.	35	36
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	30	35
Ozs., oz.	35	40
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20
SALICIN, lb.	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.	80	85
Fused, oz.	85	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00
Bromide, lb.	70	75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6

Iodide, oz.	$ 40	$ 43
Salicylate, lb.	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb.	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	8	10
SOMNAL, oz.	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	38	08
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	80	85
SULFONAL, oz.	56	60
SULPHUR, Flowrs of, lb.	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.	55	60
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb.	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz.	60	65
Oxide, lb.	13	60
Sulphate, lb.	9	11
Valerianate, oz.	25	30

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect'd, lb	60	65
Anise, lb.	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz.	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb.	1 60	1 70
Capsicum, oz.	60	65
Caraway, lb.	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 75	3 00
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb.	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb.	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb.	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz.	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75

Geranium, oz.	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb.	70	70
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 55
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	60
Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb.	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb.	65	56
Patchouli, oz.	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb.	1 60	1 75
Peppermint, lb.	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb.	70	50
Rue, oz.	25	50
Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb.	75	00
Savin, lb.	1 60	1 58
Spearmint, lb.	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb.	65	00
Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb.	1 75	1 85
Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb.	4 25	4 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb.	13	15
COD LIVER, N.F., gal.	90	95
Norwegian, gal	1 60	1 70
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal.	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal.	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal.	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal.	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb.	12	13
SPERM, gal.	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal.	60	65

Drug Reports.

Canadian Market Report.

There is every indication of a good business being done during December. If the sleighing should continue until the holiday time it will mean many dollars to the country.

The advance in price of Sulphonal has been confirmed. This article is now quoted at double the former price. Cable advices announcing advance in Phenacetine was an error. There is little doubt in the minds of those best qualified to know that it will soon be higher. Camphor has been steadily advancing, and is quoted at 55 to 60c.; higher prices still will undoubtedly prevail. Iodine preparations have advanced about 6c. per lb. on the London market, and bromide preparations 4c. per lb. Cocaine will undoubtedly be higher presently. Quinine—Higher prices looked for after the first of the year, if not before. Ergot, cascara bark, Vanilla beans, bismuth, mercurials, caffeine, borax, boracic acid, sulphate copper, and rad ipecac, are all tending higher. Paris green is already being sold for spring delivery on the basis of 13c. in 100 lbs., irons. Powdered hellebore can be bought now for spring delivery on the basis of 12c. in barrel lots. Naptha balls for spring delivery on the basis of 3½c. in barrel lots

English Market Report.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1898.

The general tone of business is decidedly good and prices are in many instances on the up-grade. Sulphonal has had a sensational jump of nearly 50 per cent. in value in consequence of manufacturers combining. Camphor is dearer and iodine and all iodides have advanced. Copper sulphate is also dearer. Ipecacuanha is firm at recent advance. Arsenic easier. Cascara is steady at higher rates. Quinine is very firm and an advance predicted. Ergot is much dearer. Permanganate of potash easier.

Pediculin, a German remedy for lice and other parasites, is composed of sixty five per cent. powdered chalk and thirty-five per cent. of commercial naphtha.

R. H. BUTT

Fire and Accident Insurance Agent.

26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

'PHONE 1654

TORONTO.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

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